

Family Nibbles - Volume 3

Stories of our Jarvis English Heritage

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Mark Jarvis

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Dedication

This is dedicated to the Jarvis and Jervis families that came before us. That includes the many grandmothers whose names became Jarvis. And a special dedication to Elizabeth Jervis, our grandmother that left England with two young children to settle in Pennsylvania in 1683.

A special dedication to Celia Cotton. She's a British historian and genealogist extraordinaire. She helped me go from nowhere to somewhere, and to ultimately find the British link to our Jarvis family. She volunteered hundreds of hours and has produced numerous studies of Jervis and other families. I'm glad I got to know her. Visit her web site at <http://www.bhsproject.co.uk/>. And you'll find the Jervis studies at http://www.bhsproject.co.uk/x_jarvis.shtml.

A special dedication to Louise Jervis Longworth. Her foresight several years ago to have her cousin Eric Jervis' Y DNA tested and recorded was the key to finding our common Jervis families. As we studied her family tree, she was always willing to help and edit and comment. And she's fun. I'm glad I got to know her.

And this is dedicated to the Jarvis families that come after us. I hope this look at our past helps them appreciate their heritage.

There's a little bit of each of those ancestors in us. Let's appreciate their message to us.

"What you are, we were. What we are, you will be."

Acknowledgments

My son Joe sparked my interest in genealogy.

He began the research of our family history. He began building our Ancestry tree that today records more than 6,000 people.

Joe took the first DNA tests, and patiently tried to explain the technicalities to me. He painstakingly matched his DNA results with that of Eric Jervis, which was the key to finding our ancestors in England.

After I retired and devoted more time to genealogy, we often collaborated or reviewed each other's research.

I've drawn on this trove of research in writing this book. Thank you, Joe.

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Elizabeth Jarvis (8G)

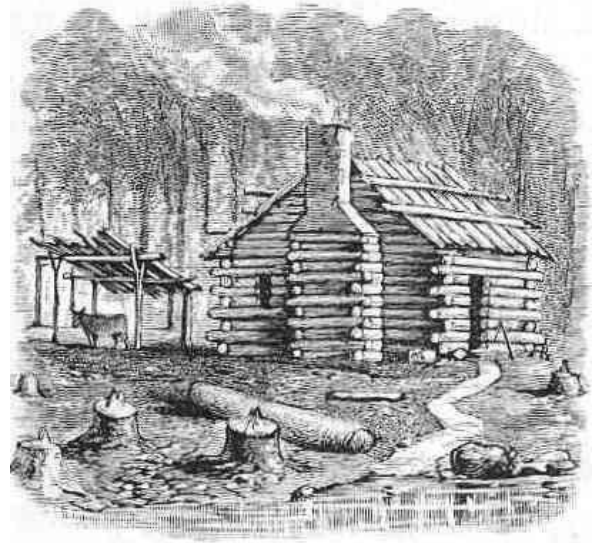
It's 1684.

In the woods along Ridley Creek, Elizabeth Jarvis and her son built a primitive cabin with help from neighbors.

This will be home for Elizabeth, her 12-year-old son Joseph and 4-year-old daughter Ruth.

Now they need to clear some land and get a garden before winter.

Quakers, newly arrived from England, are settling along the creeks and valleys north of the Delaware River. This is William Penn's "Holy Experiment" – the new province of Pennsylvania.



The Early Immigrants



The River is taken up all along, by the Sweads, and Finns and some Dutch, before the English came. ... and the Englishmen some of them, buy their plantations by the great river-side, and the rest get into creeks and small rivers that run into it, and some go into the Woods seven or eight Miles.

Here are gardens with all sorts of herbs, and some more than in England, also goose berries and rosetrees, but what other flowers I know not yet: turnips, parsnips, and cabbages. Here are peaches in abundance of three sorts.

Here are apples, and pears, cherries both black and red, and plums and quinoes.

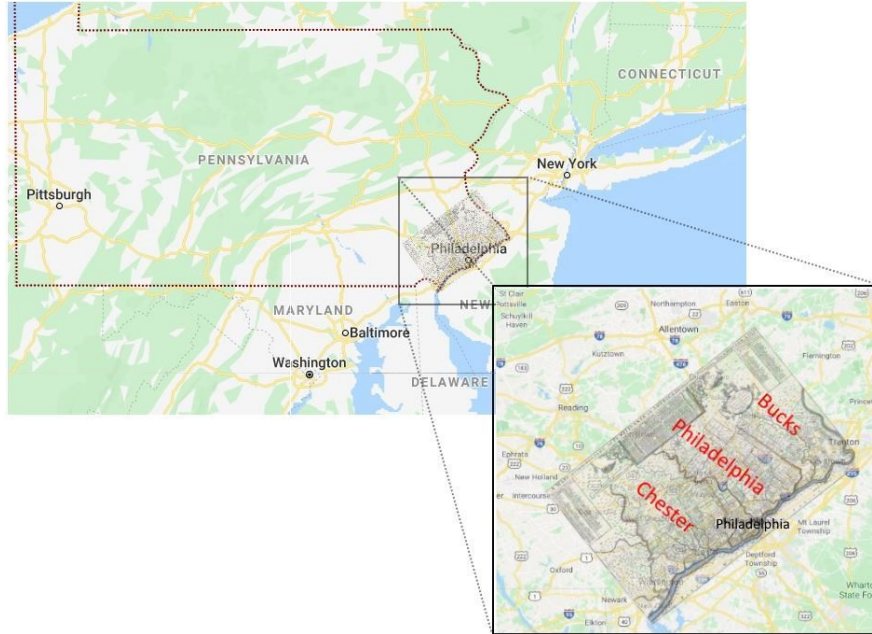
I have lately seen some salt, very good to salt meat with, brought by an Indian out of the woods.

Here are beavers, rackoons, woolves, bears, a sort of lyons, polecatts, muskratts, elks, mincks, squirills and other small creatures.

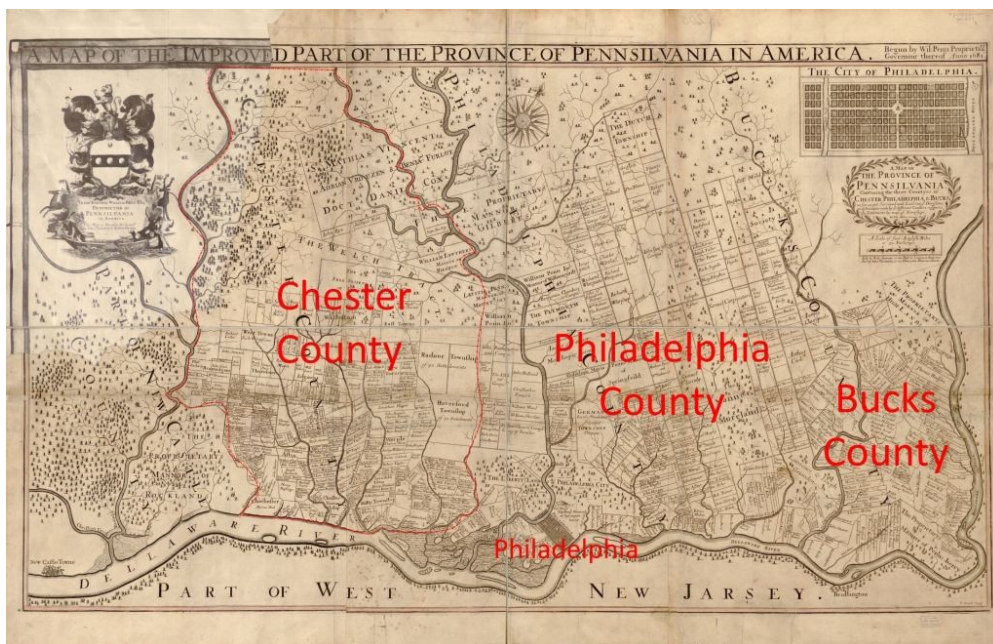
Excerpts from Letter from Thomas Paschall to friend in chippenham England – 1683

Province of Pennsylvania

The original settlement of Pennsylvania was three counties – Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks Counties. You can see the location on the map.



The overlay map in the image above is a map by Thomas Holmes, Penn's surveyor general. The map shows the extent of settlement around 1685, three years after the counties were chartered. Several hundred land holdings have been surveyed and warranted. One of the land holders is Elizabeth Jarvis.



Holmes map of the improved part of Pennsylvania – ca 1685

Chester County

Charles Ashcom was the surveyor for Chester County, working under Thomas Holmes. In 1683, Charles Ashcom produced a map of the surveys he had done in Chester County.

A drafft of some part of the county of Chester in pensilvania wherein is showed how the people are settled and what distance other from other and what part of the land they dwell upon and who lives nearest to other Also what quantity of acres every one hath



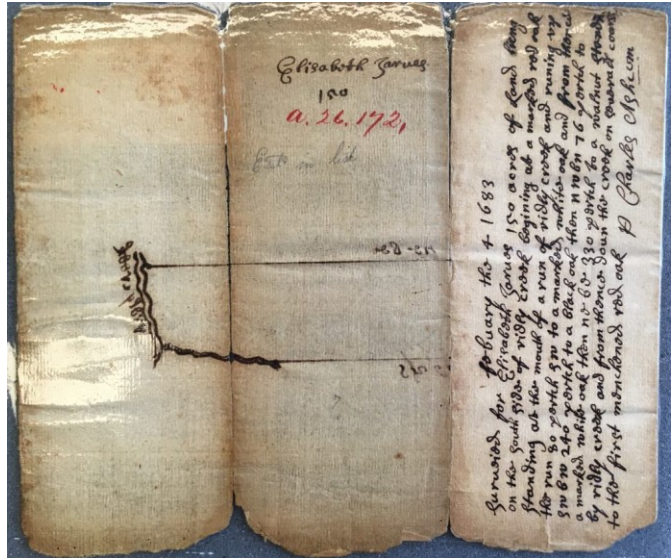
Charles Ashcom map of Chester County landholders – 1683

The map shows the settlers' names. There is only one woman listed as landholder in 1683 – Rebecca Cantwell. A few months later, in February 1684, Elizabeth Jarvis would add a survey and land patent from the proprietor in her name.

Elizabeth Jarvis Land Survey

Obtaining land from the proprietor was a four step process:

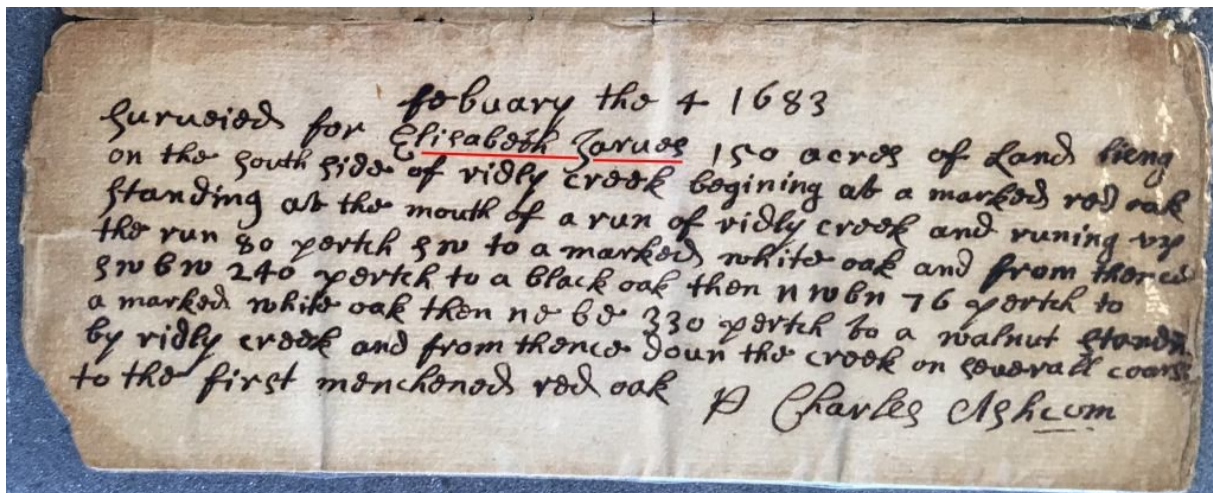
- Make a warrant application for land
- If granted, get a survey
- Get a land patent
- Submit a return on the land patent



Here is Charles Ashcom's survey for Elizabeth's land, a 150 acre plot on Ridley Creek in Chester County. The survey was done February 4, 1683/4.

This precious document is among the earliest original documents I've found for the Jarvis family in America. It's Charles Ashcom's actual survey and notes. I really like it. It's in the Pennsylvania State Archives.

It lays out 150 acres of land for Elizabeth Jarvis. In a later post, we'll locate the land today.



Charles Ashcom survey of land for Elizabeth Jarvis – February 4, 1683/4

“Surveyed for Elisabeth Jarves 150 acres of Land being on the south side of Ridly Creek beginning at a marked red oak standing at the mouth of a run of Ridly Creek and running up the run 80 pertch SW to a marked white oak and from thence SW b W 240 pertch to a black oak then NW b N 76 pertch to a marked white oak then NE b E 330 pertch to a walnut standing by Ridly Creek and from thence down the creek on several courses to the first mentioned red oak.”

How Did This Happen?



How did Elizabeth become one of the very few women landholders among the first settlers of Pennsylvania?

Did her husband die just before the survey was done?

Did her husband die on the voyage to Pennsylvania?

It's not likely that she would come to Pennsylvania on her own with two children. And less likely that she could obtain land.

How did she and the children prevail?

Let's try to find the answers.

The Problem Statement

Our ancestor Elizabeth Jarvis was likely from England, likely a Quaker, and likely immigrated to Pennsylvania around 1682. She had two children. Her husband likely died on the voyage to Pennsylvania or shortly after arrival.

There now. That's looks easy enough. Where do we begin?



Elizabeth Jarvis – A Few More Facts

Let's examine a few more facts and assumptions about Elizabeth in Pennsylvania. These will help our search for her in Britain.



When did Elizabeth arrive in Pennsylvania?

Recall that Elizabeth's land survey was dated February 1684. So that will be the cutoff end date for her arrival in America.

Pennsylvania was chartered for settlement in 1682. Before that, very few settlers from Britain or Western Europe were there. It's not likely that Elizabeth was in America before 1682.



In 1682, William Penn chartered ships for 23 voyages from Europe to Pennsylvania. In 1683, another 21 voyages followed. Most of the ships sailed during the spring, summer and fall seasons.

Elizabeth and her husband and children were probably on one of these ships. So she probably arrived between summer 1682 and February 1684.

Is Elizabeth from England?

Probably. Most of the known arrivals from passenger lists were from Britain, and most were English.

What happened to her husband?

What happened to her husband?

- *Did he die just before she got land in America? Maybe.*
- *Did he die on the voyage? Maybe.*
- *Did he die in England? Not likely. It doesn't seem that Elizabeth would emigrate to America on her own with a child and being pregnant.*

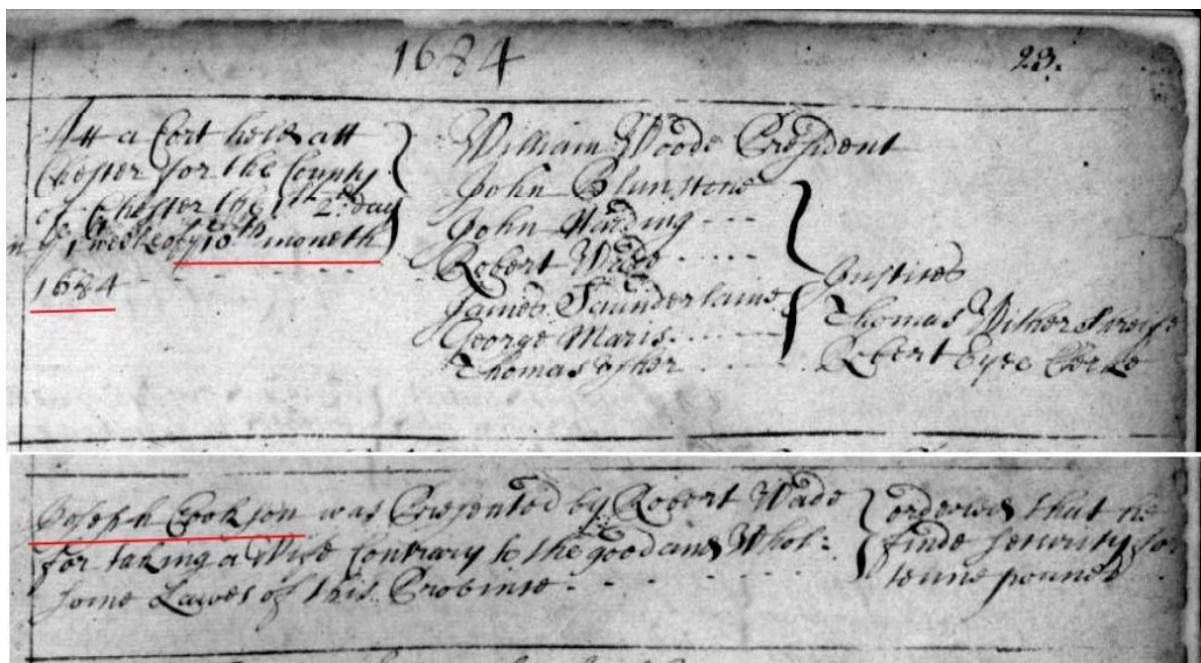


Elizabeth Re-married

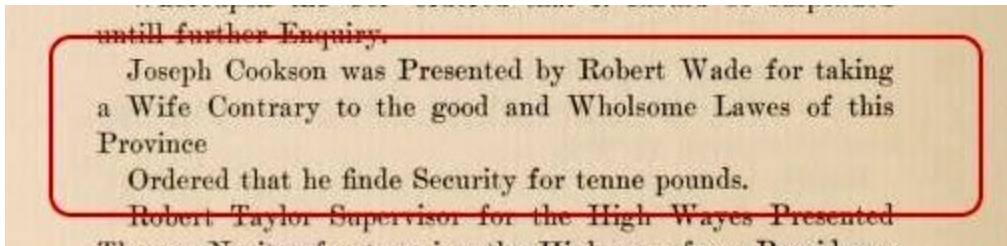
It seems impossible that Elizabeth could have managed on her own, with two kids in a cabin in the Pennsylvania frontier.

No surprise that Elizabeth re-married. Late in 1684, Elizabeth married Joseph Cookson.

What is a surprise is the wedding “announcement”. Her husband Joseph Cookson was taken to court for marrying “Contrary to the good and Wholsome Lawes of this Province.” The courts followed English laws, but in practice the Quakers added another layer of control.



Joseph Cookson – Court of Chester County – December 1684



It's interesting that Elizabeth married "outside" the Quaker ways. But apparently quite a few Quakers found the marriage process time consuming and onerous, and married "outside".

The procedure for an orderly marriage within the discipline usually took five weeks from the first announcement to the marriage day. This delay was deemed necessary to give the couple time to cool off and consider. With disturbing frequency, couples elected to bypass procedure and marry outside of Friends by ceremonies performed by "hireling priest," a minister of another denomination, or by a Justice of the peace or magistrate. This occurred in nearly half the marriages and was always cause for disciplinary action. If the member wished to remain in unity with Friends, he or she was required to bring a letter condemning the

Quaker marriage protocol – Early Church Records of Delaware County

Did Elizabeth know Joseph Cookson in Britain? We don't know, but it could be a helpful clue in our search.

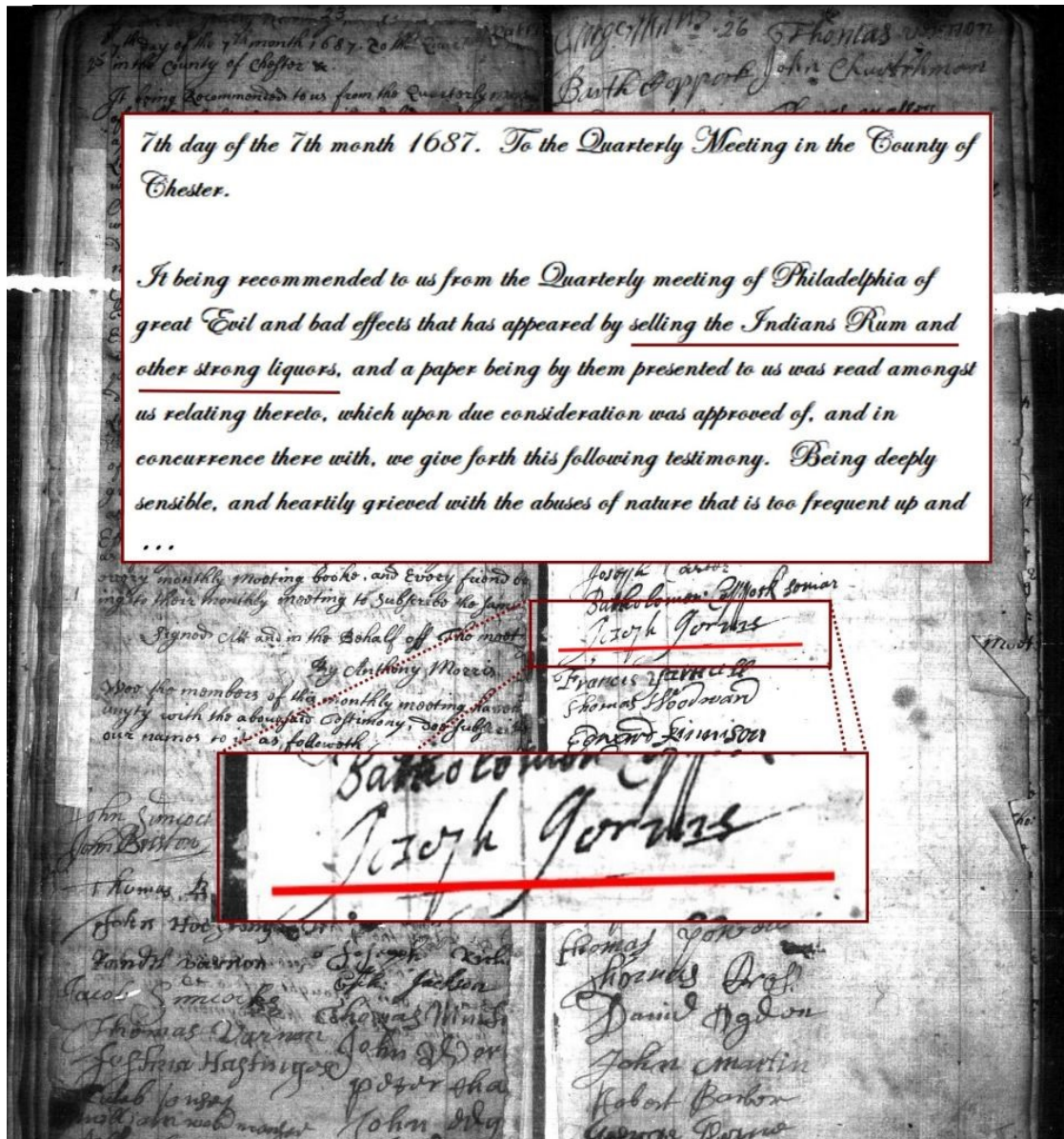
What do we know about her children?

The best source for early citations besides land records are Quaker meeting minutes and court records. Searching those sources, we've found two children of Elizabeth – Joseph and Ruth.

Joseph Jarvis (7G)

There are lots of citations that prove Elizabeth had a son Joseph.

The earliest citation is in Quaker meeting minutes in 1687. Joseph signed a petition with other male residents agreeing not to sell rum to the Indians. I think he would be at least 15 years old in order to sign the petition.



Joseph Jarvis – Quaker – Chester Monthly Meeting Minutes – 1687

I doubt if he were younger than 15, but he may have been older. If so, then he was born around 1672 or earlier. So maybe we can also search for Joseph Jarvis in Britain.

Ruth Jarvis

Elizabeth had a daughter Ruth.

In Quaker meeting minutes in 1705, Ruth and Joseph Cloud are approved to marry. So she's probably age 20-25 in 1705. If so, then she was born around 1680-1685.



1705

- 12th of 1st mo: "John Besor's [or Bezer's] sister-in-law, being a late liver in the house with him and his wife, that she is secretly conveyed away with child - he appeared but did not stay till his business was called."
- 9th of 2nd mo: James Swafer and family - certificate from Philadelphia. John Piggot [Padgett] and Rebecca Hardiman - declared their intentions to marry.
- 11th of 4th mo: Arthur Barrett and Lidia Chambers - declared their intentions to marry.
- 10th of 7th mo: Richard Woodward, of Westtown, and Mary Nail - ~~declared their intentions to marry.~~
- 8th of 8th mo: Joseph Cloud and Ruth Jervis - allowed to marry. "Robert Fletcher and his family doe forthwith remove where now he lives unto another place and be no longer inmates att Penils."
- 12th of 9th mo: John Packer - produced a certificate from ----. "John Pennell, of Aston, and wife Mary - sign acknowledgment for quarreling with William Rattew in his wheat field where they went to reap last harvest for John's father-in-law Robert Fletcher "

Quaker - Chester monthly meeting minutes - October 8, 1705

We know Ruth was born before the end of 1684, because that's when Elizabeth re-married Joseph Cookson.

Good heavens, that means she was born around the time of Elizabeth's arrival in America. It would be stressful to lose your husband, have a baby, care for a 12-year-old, and move to another country.

How old is Elizabeth?

Elizabeth's son Joseph was born around 1672. If that were her oldest child, she may have been 20-25 when he was born. If so, then she was born around 1648-1653. So she was perhaps in her early 30s when she arrived in America.

Is Elizabeth a Quaker?

Many, perhaps most, of the new settlers were Quakers.

I don't recall finding any citations for her in Quaker meeting minutes.

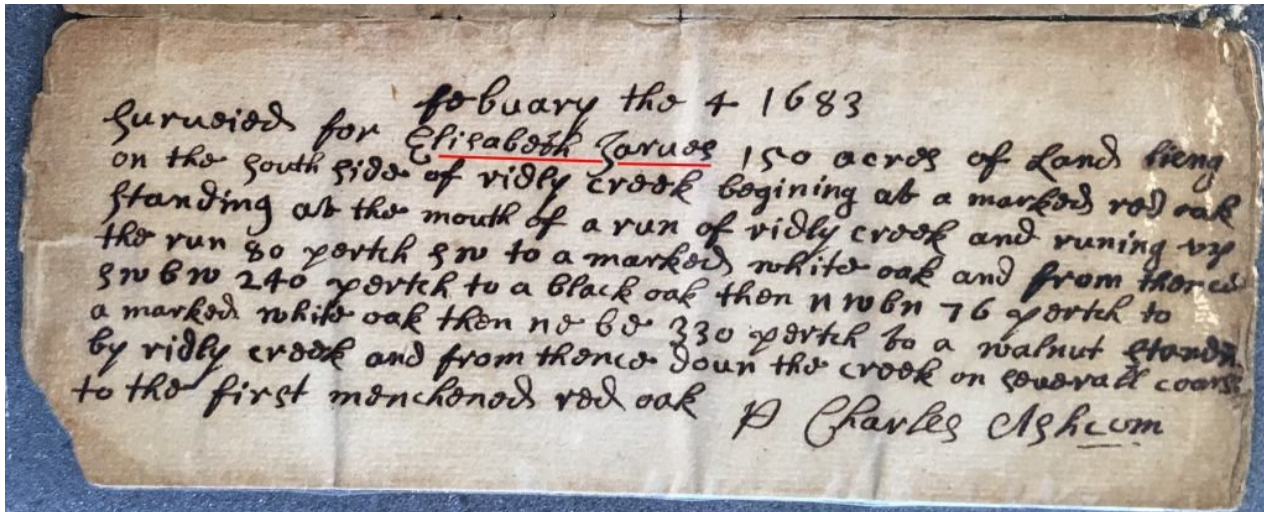
But we saw earlier the references to her children in Quaker meeting minutes. That means that Joseph and Ruth attended some meetings. And the context of those citations indicates that they were members of the Quaker community.

It's hard to imagine Elizabeth being where she is and not being a Quaker. Maybe her first husband was more devout. Or maybe Elizabeth just kept a low profile and didn't make the meeting minutes.

We just don't know. We assume that we'll find a Quaker association in Britain.

Calendars and Dates

Elizabeth Jarvis' survey was done February 4, 1684.



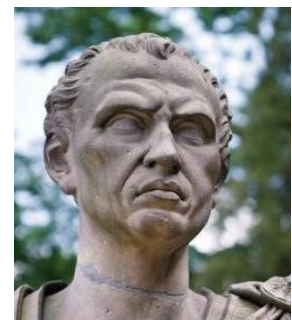
What's up with that? The document clearly says February the 4 1683.

OK, let's deal with this right now. It's important.

Julian Calendar

The Julian calendar began use in 45 BC. It was used by much of the world. The Julian calendar was much better than the Roman lunar calendar in use earlier.

The old lunar calendar had 10 months, beginning in March. The Julian calendar added January and February.



Julius Caesar

New Year's Day

During the Middle Ages, the use of January 1 as the New Year was abolished, and it went back to being celebrated on March 25, coinciding with the Christians' Annunciation Day.

So March is the first month of the year, and February the last month.



As an example, 24 March 1650 is followed the next day by 25 March 1651. And 31 December 1683 is followed by 1 January 1683.

So you might see the court convening 27 Dec 1636, followed a month later by a court 28 Jan 1636, then the next session 25 Feb 1636 and then 28 Mar 1637.

Gregorian Calendar

In 1582, Pope Gregory mandated that the Roman Catholic world adopt the Gregorian calendar, which was more accurate in calculating leap years. This is the calendar we're familiar with. January 1 is the first day of the year.

Protestant countries like England weren't under the authority of the pope. They continued to use the Julian calendar. But in practice both calendars were in use in England and its colonies after 1582.

The British Empire continued to use March 25 as the first day of the year.



Double Dating

There was confusion. Since both calendars were used, there were two dates for the beginning of the year – the “common year” starting January 1 and the “legal year” beginning March 25.

So you’ll see both years listed for dates in January, February, and March. Elizabeth’s survey date might be written February the 4, 1683/4. February 1683 from the old-style calendar, and February 1684 from the new-style.



and heir, John, baptised at Sandbach, 5th Dec. 1721, and other children, as shown in the foregoing pedigree. His wife Grace was buried at Sandbach, 28th Dec. 1729, and he subsequently married again and had issue by Mary, his second wife. His burial is recorded in the Sandbach Registers on the 3rd March, 1747-8, as “John Jervis Esq. Bradwall,” that of his son and successor being entered on the 27th March, 1755, as “John Jervis Esq^r of Darlaston Staffordshire.”

The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach – 3rd March 1747-8 (March 3, 1748)

Use Numbers for Months, Not Names

If you studied Latin in high school, you’ll recognize that SEPTember means 7th month, not 9th. And OCTober is 8th, NOVember is 9th, DECember is 10th. The names of months originated in the Julian calendar, but were also used in the Gregorian calendar.

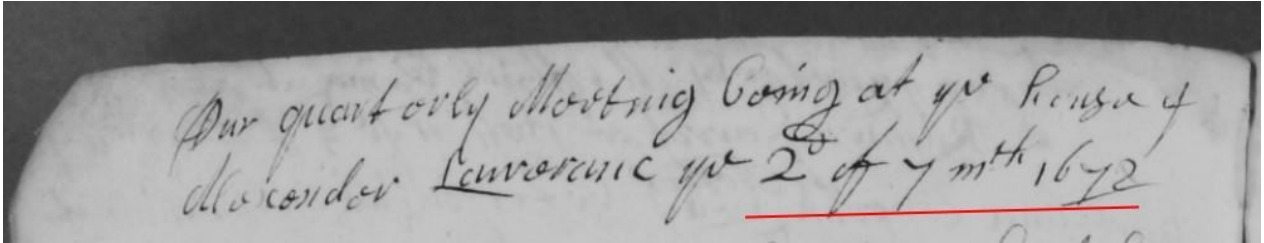
At the very end of September two ships “arrived in Delaware River.” One of these did not come up to Philadelphia until October first. The other, a 100-ton ketch from Liverpool, called the *Endeavour*, bore passengers who registered their arrival a year or more afterwards as 29 7m (September) 1683. But whoever transcribed their information wrote in the registry book in error that the ship’s home port was London, instead of Liverpool.⁴⁵ English port books show that there was a ship of the same name whose home port was London. But her master, Francis

7th month (September) – Pennsylvania’s 1683 Ships

Quakers followed the English practice, with one exception. They objected to using those names of days (Sunday to Saturday) and months (January to August) which derived from pagan gods, substituting numbers. Thus Sunday was for them “First Day.” After 1752 all months were referred to by Quakers by their number. September became “Ninth Month” and so on.

The Quaker Calendar – Friends Historical Library – Swarthmore College

So the Quakers used numbers, rather than names of days and months.

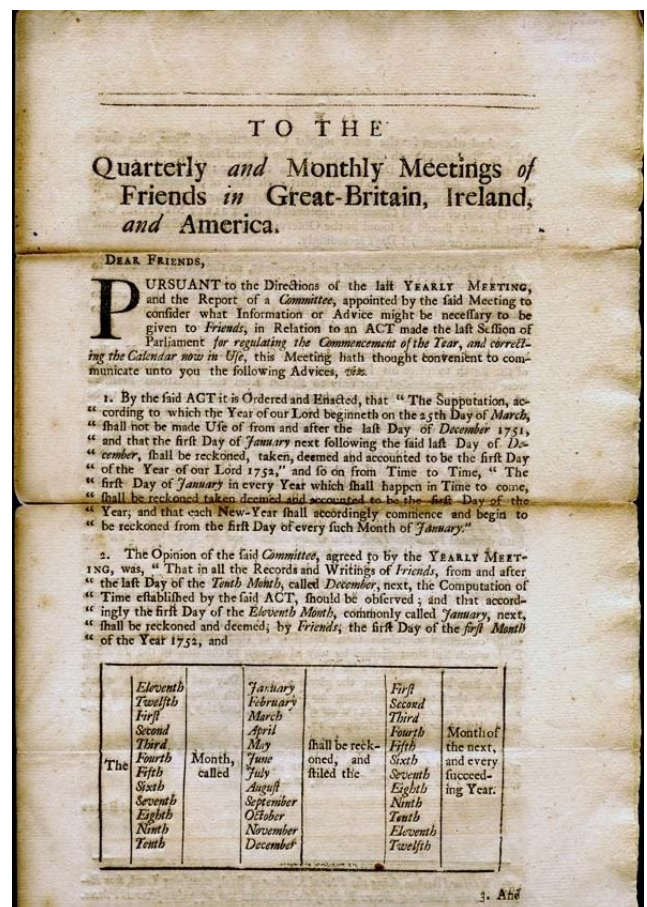


Quaker meeting minutes – 2d of 7 mth 1672 (September 2, 1672)

Thus, Elizabeth's survey date could be written as the 4th of the 12th month 1683, or even 4th the 12th month 1683/4.

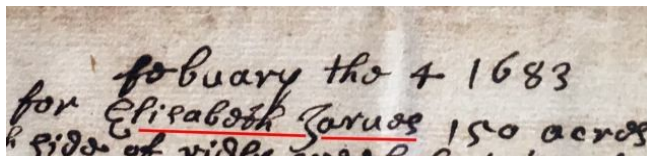
1752 Switch to Gregorian Calendar

In 1752 England and its colonies switched from the "old-style" Julian calendar to the "new style" Gregorian calendar, which we use today.



Conclusion

Using our modern calendar, Elizabeth's survey was done February 4, 1684.



See, once you understand it, it's still confusing.

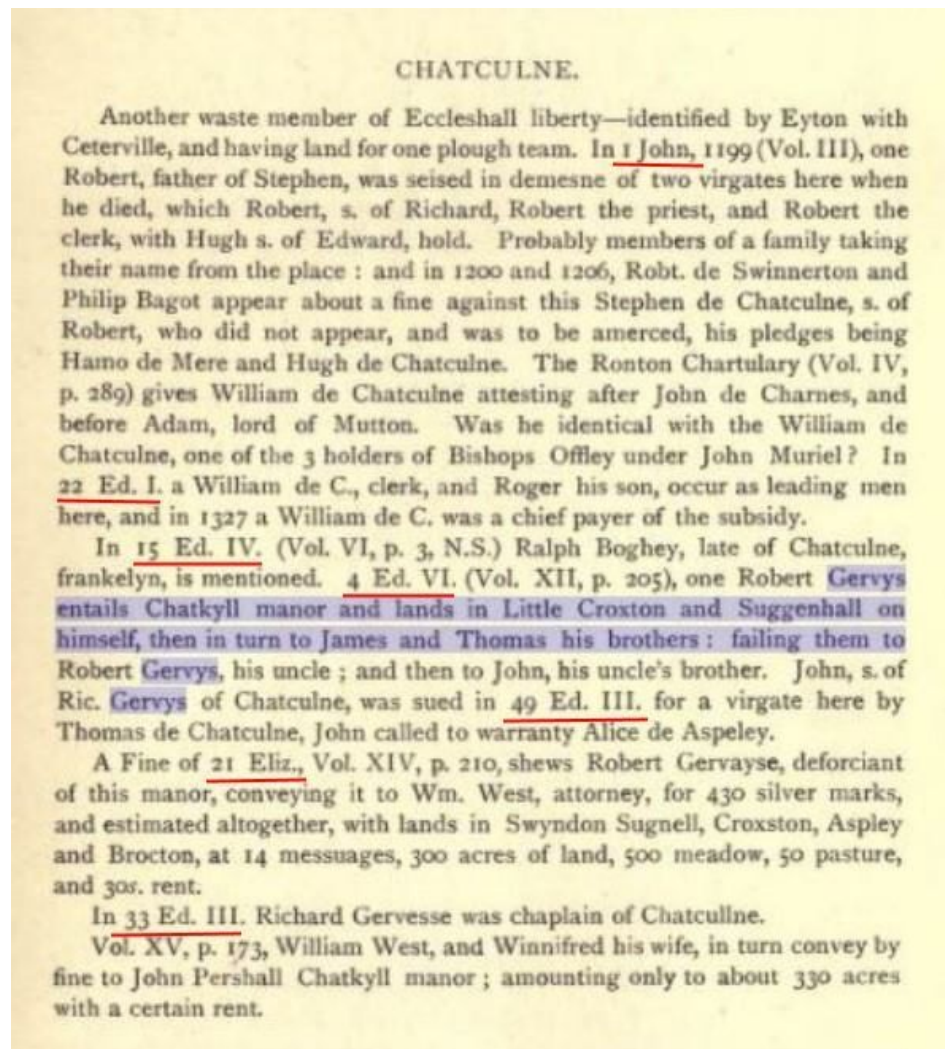
Nibbles Extra Credit

There's one more date convention that's interesting. It's that of designating the year based on the year of the reign of the English sovereign.

For example, "9 Hen. VIII" indicates the ninth year of the reign of King Henry VIII (1509-1547). So "9 Hen. VIII" is the year 1518.

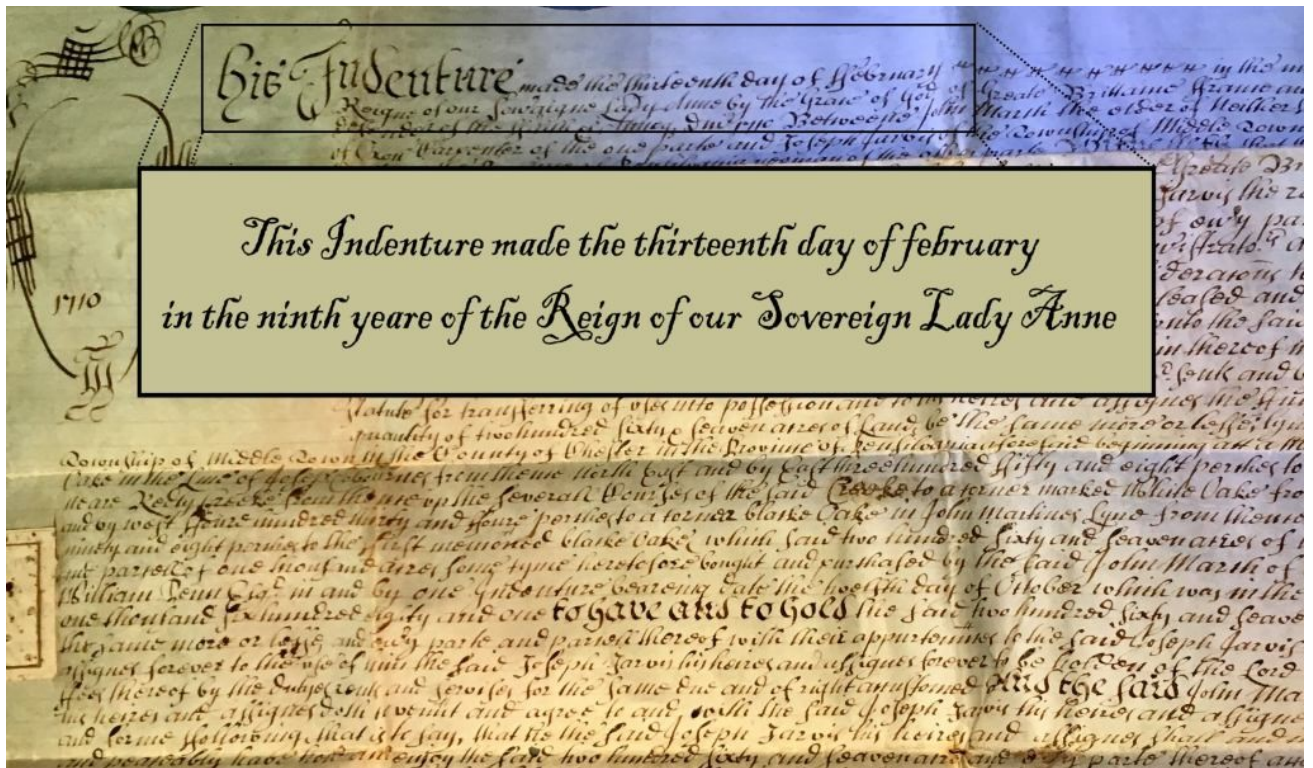
Here are some examples:

William I (1066-1087)
 William II (1087-1100)
 Henry I (1100-1135)
 Stephen (1135-1154)
 Henry II (1154-1189)
 Richard I (1189-1199)
 John (1199-1216)
 Henry III (1216-1272)
 Edward I (1272-1307)
 Edward II (1307-1327)
 Edward III (1327-1377)
 Richard II (1377-1399)
 Henry IV (1399-1413)
 Henry V (1413-1422)
 Henry VI (1422-1461;
 1470-1471)
 Edward IV (1461-1483)
 Edward V (1483)
 Richard III (1483-1485)
 Henry VII (1485-1509)
 Henry VIII (1509-1547)
 Edward VI (1547-1553)
 Mary I (1553-1558)
 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)
 James I (1603-1625)
 Charles I (1625-1649)
 Charles II (1660-1685)
 James II (1685-1688)



Collections for a History of Staffordshire – Salt – 1914

This “regnal year” was also commonly used on legal documents and declarations. Here’s an example on a land deed for Joseph Jervis in 1710.



Land deed – Joseph Jervis from John Marsh – 1710

Anne was Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland between 8 March 1702 and 1 May 1707. On 1 May 1707, under the Acts of Union, the kingdoms of England and Scotland united as a single sovereign state known as Great Britain. She continued to reign as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland until her death in 1714.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne,_Queen_of_Great_Britain

Going Nowhere

After months of effort, my search for Elizabeth in England was going nowhere. I tried lots of traditional research methods, a few listed below. None worked.

I had hit the genealogical brick wall.



Ship Passenger Lists

There are some passenger lists of Penn's ships, but they are not complete. Those whose ancestors appear on the lists are quite fortunate.



A partial registry of arrivals was made between the years 1682 and 1688, but for what reason is not very clear. That it was not made at the time of the arrivals is evident from the irregularity of dates and some inaccuracies therein.

An impression prevails with some persons that all the early immigrants were registered, but that was not the case, on this side of the water at least.

History of Chester County Pennsylvania – Futhey and Cope – 1881 – p. 22

Elizabeth and her children are nowhere to be found.

Online Record Search

If you search online for an English marriage in mid-1600s between a man named Jarvis and a woman named Elizabeth, you get hundreds of results.

- 1666 Henry Jarvis and Elizabeth Webb London
- 1670 Henry Jarvis and Elizabeth Kingsmill Kent
- 1673 Henry Jarvis and Elizabeth Moseley Leicestershire

- 1677 John Jarvis and Elizabeth Austen Canterbury, Kent
- 1672 Josephus Jarvis and Elizabeth Lee Lincolnshire
- 1676 Mauritius Jarvis and Elizabetham Mawer Middlesex
- 1676 Simon Jarvis and Elizabeth Abethell Upavon, Wiltshire
- 1665 Thomas Jarvis and Elizabeth Gosse Southwark, Surrey
- etc. etc. etc. and many more...

Obviously, that wasn't the way forward.

~~Quakers aren't in Church of England parish registers~~

Many Church of England parish records are online. But not Quaker records. Quakers kept their own records. And many of those Quaker records are held in each County Archive and aren't online.

If you were to visit a county archive, which of the 48 English counties would you start with?

~~Nonconformist Records~~

In 1559 the Church of England became the established church. Nonconformists were people who did not belong to the Church of England.

Nonconformists included Catholics and Jews, but were most prominently non-Anglican Protestant denominations, like Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Quakers.

Sites like The National Archives hosts nonconformist records. The Quaker records are named RG6.

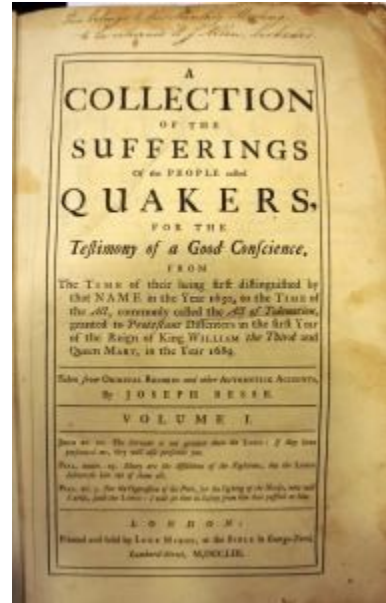


But before the 1830s, very few records are online.

Quaker Sufferings

Quakers were persecuted often and viciously. Their property was taken, they were whipped and imprisoned, and many died.

There's a famous book recording the sufferings of Quakers in England. And it includes some Jarvises.



John Shilcock, for Meeting, had a Cow taken from him worth 4*l*.
ANNO 1663. Richard Jarvis, a poor labouring Man, suffered twelve Weeks Imprisonment for Tithes of small Value. And *Robert Day* of *Clawson*, who had been in Prison a considerable Time, was this Year discharged.
Elizabeth Doubleday, taken at a Meeting at *Silby*, was sent to Prison at *Leicester*, where she was confined among Felons in a very unhealthy Manner, seventeen Women being shut up in one Room but four Yards long, and two Yards broad.
Thomas Saunderson was fined for refusing to Swear, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 1*l*. 10*s*. Also *Richard Cburch*, after five Weeks Imprisonment for a Fine of five Marks for refusing to take an Oath, had two Cows taken from him worth 5*l*. 10*s*.
ANNO 1664. In this Year *Nathanael Newton*, *Henry Sidons*, *William Medcalf*, *Francis Allen*, *John Palmer*, *William Bodycoat*, and *William Sibby*, having been taken at a Meeting, were committed to Prison. *John Evans*, of *Wigston*, was also imprisoned for refusing to pay Tithes: He was cruelly used, being sometimes close shut up in a filthy stinking Dungeon, and at other Times in a Room over a Common *Jakes* or House of Office. He continued in Prison about eighteen Months.
ANNO 1666. Taken this Year by Distress for Tithes,

Here again, I couldn't find any more information about the Jarvises in the book. But surely these are candidates for Elizabeth's husband.

Swarthmore College

Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania was founded in 1864 by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). One of its missions is to hold the Friends Historical Library, an archive of Quaker material. It's the largest store of Quaker materials in America.

It's in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, eleven miles southwest of Philadelphia.



Swarthmore College Campus

Swarthmore is named for Swarthmoor Hall, a 17th century manor house in Ulverston, England. It was the home of Margaret Fell, a prominent supporter of the founder of the Quaker movement, George Fox.

I visited Swarthmore to do research. It's a beautiful campus, and only a few miles from Elizabeth Jervis' land.

I was disappointed to find that they don't hold English Birth/Marriage/Death records. Another bust.



Garden at Swarthmore College

Celia and Louise

Not Thelma and Louise. Celia and Louise.

Sometimes you get lucky.

Genealogy involves time-consuming research – hunting for citations and stories and references. And you’ve heard me bemoan the brick wall.

But sometimes you just get lucky. And I did. Twice.



Celia Cotton

In September 2017, we were staying at a quaint inn on the coast of Maine. Daytime walks along the rocky coast and great seafood (and lobster) dinners. And we started each day in the cozy breakfast room.



Coastal Maine

That's where we met John and Margaret Hughes, from Keyham, England. We hit it off, and had several nice chats about travel, beer, politics, hometowns, and my frustrating search for English ancestors. John and Margaret mentioned they had a genealogist friend, and they'd be glad to put me in touch.

We parted ways and exchanged an email or two. Several months passed, and my frustrating search continued. In spring 2018, I inquired about the Hughes' friend.

That's when I was introduced to my genealogical angel – Celia Cotton.

I sent my Elizabeth assumptions to Celia. She offered to take a look. Maybe she could help me get started.

Thus began an intensive research effort for Celia and me. For a year, we worked almost daily, researching and sharing and writing. That effort continues today, albeit a much slower pace.



We'll talk more about these efforts in the next few posts.

Louise Jervis Longworth

My son Joe sparked my original interest in genealogy. And it was Joe who always pushed DNA testing. "It's the genealogical gift that will keep on giving."



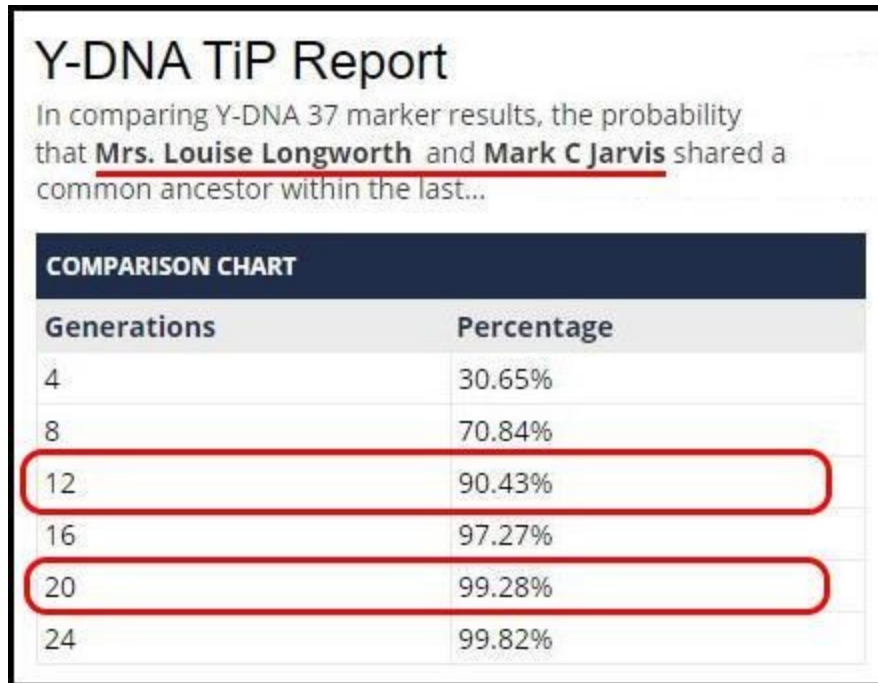
In 2017 Joe had taken a Y-DNA test. Y-DNA traces the paternal line – Jarvis. Joe manually searched for matches on several DNA sites and discovered a match with an Eric Jervis in England. Eric's test was administered by Louise Jervis Longworth.

Joe wrote to Louise in 2017. Louise wrote back that she had no time to devote to genealogy due to her husband George's medical condition.

At Joe's suggestion, I took a complete series of Y-DNA tests at FamilyTreeDNA in 2018, the same site where Joe had found the Eric

Jervis match.

As expected, I also matched Eric Jervis / Louise Longworth.



In fact, it looked like we might find our common ancestor around 12 generations ago (12 generations x 25 years per generation = 300 years or circa 1600s). And we could clinch the deal if we could get back to 1500s.

I wrote to Louise:

Hi Louise Longworth,

I recently did FamilyTreeDNA testing. My results show you as a match.

It looks like we share a common male ancestor some 10-12+ generations ago. I believe you corresponded with my son Joseph Jarvis some months ago, after he found a match on his DNA with Eric Jarvis.

I writing to ask if you are willing to correspond about our common ancestry. I have done traditional genealogy research on my Jarvis line back about 7 generations. That oldest ancestor came to Pennsylvania from England around 1680.

Looking forward to your reply,

Mark Jarvis

Louise replied. She was excited to meet American cousins. But she still needed to devote her time to George's care.

Louise had done a lot of genealogy research in earlier years, and she provided that to us. But she had hit her family's brick wall somewhere in the 1800s.

The Keys to the Kingdom

These two lucky events turned out to be the keys that unlocked the stories of our Jarvis ancestors.

- *Celia had extensive knowledge and experience in English history, culture, genealogy and research techniques.*
- *We didn't know where Elizabeth Jarvis was from in England, but Louise knew where her ancestors had lived.*



So if Celia could break through Louise's brick wall and trace her line back to our common ancestor, then we might possibly find Elizabeth and our Jarvis line.

Elizabeth Search Redux

In May 2018, Celia Cotton offered to help me reboot my search for Elizabeth Jarvis in England.

At the time, I didn't know about the DNA match with Louise Longworth. So all Celia had to go on was our "problem statement".

Our ancestor Elizabeth Jarvis was likely from England, likely a Quaker, and likely immigrated to Pennsylvania around 1682. She had two children. Her husband likely died on the voyage to Pennsylvania or shortly after arrival.

Problem Statement – Elizabeth Jarvis Search



You gotta start somewhere

OK, where? I was searched out.

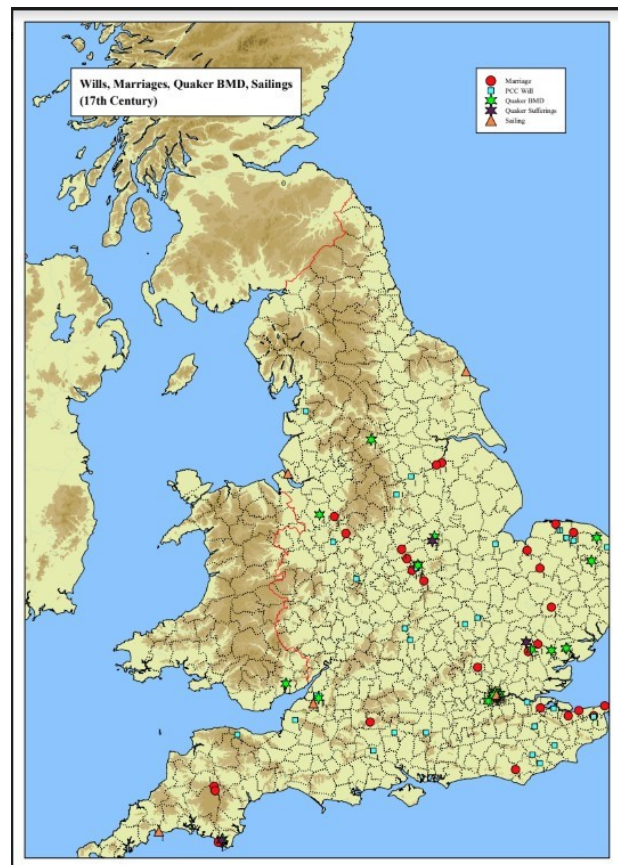
Celia began to ask questions. Not necessarily questions of me, but questions like "Where were Jarvises found in England?" or "Where was Ruth a popular forename?" "Where did Pennsylvania township names originate in England?"

And for each question Celia would develop an extensive study, with charts, maps, arguments, and conclusions. She made many studies.

Let's look at a few interesting examples.

Where were Jarvises In England?

Celia mapped the location of Jarvises using wills, birth/marriage/death, Quaker sufferings, etc. over various time periods. She made lots of data maps.

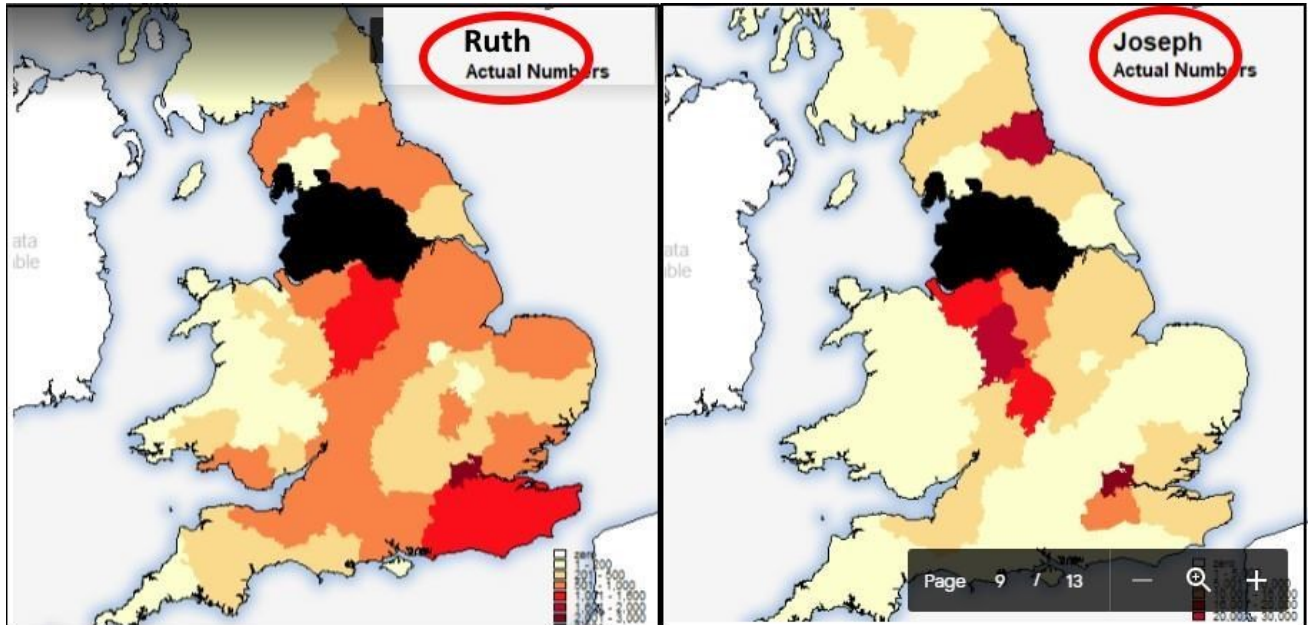


Jarvis – Wills, Marriages, BMD, sailing ports – 17th Century – Celia Cotton

Where were Josephs and Ruths?

What about the names Joseph and Ruth? Are they common? Are they Quaker names?

Here the names Ruth and Joseph from the 1881 census are plotted on maps. It certainly shows some overlap of popularity in the North and West Midlands. But it's 1881, not 1680. Is it relevant? Sure, we'll consider this in context of all other research.



⁵Among English Quakers, the most popular names were as follows:

Derbyshire Quakers, 1680–1750		Cheshire Quakers, 1680–1750	
John	Mary	John	Mary
Joseph	Sarah	Thomas	Elizabeth
William	Anne	Samuel	Sarah
Samuel	Elizabeth	Jacob	Martha
Thomas	Hannah	<u>Joseph</u>	Hannah
George	Hester/Esther	Richard	Anne
Francis	Phoebe	Daniel	Catherine
Henry	Martha	Benjamin	Ellen
Benjamin	Margaret	James	Hester
Elihu	<u>Ruth</u>	David	Phoebe
		Isaac	

Compiled from vital records of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, DERBRO; and Cheshire and Staffordshire Meeting Records, CHESRO.

Where are Elizabeth's neighbors from?

Can we trace the origins of some of Elizabeth's Pennsylvania neighbors?

Where possible, Celia analyzed where Elizabeth's Chester County, Pennsylvania neighbors came from in England.

Forename	Surname	Came from	Source details
George	Smedley	Derbyshire	The genealogy of the Smedley family, by Gilbert Cope, 1901
Richard	Barnard	Sheffield, W Yks (1); supposed to be from Sheffield (2)	Colonial and revolutionary families of Pa by J J Jordan, p. 1359 (1); Bi-centenary memorial of Jeremiah Carter (2)
Richard	Crosby	Cheshire	http://www.pennock.ws/surnames/nti/nti70718.html
John	Martin	Edgcott, Berks	https://sites.google.com/site/webstergriggsfamilies/webster/martin
Thomas	Marten	Bedwin Magna, Wilts	https://sites.google.com/site/webstergriggsfamilies/webster/martin
David	Ogden	Possibly Oldham, Lancs	https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Ogden-53
John	Sharples	Lancashire	Genealogy of the Sharpless family, Cope, Fishwick, Chester, pub 1887
John	Hodskins on or Hoskins	Cheshire	https://www.accessgenealogy.com/genealogy/genealogy-of-john-and-mary-hoskins-of-cheshire-england.htm
Thos	Menshall	Great Sankey, Cheshire	http://www.oocities.org/~kayrockett/minshall.htm

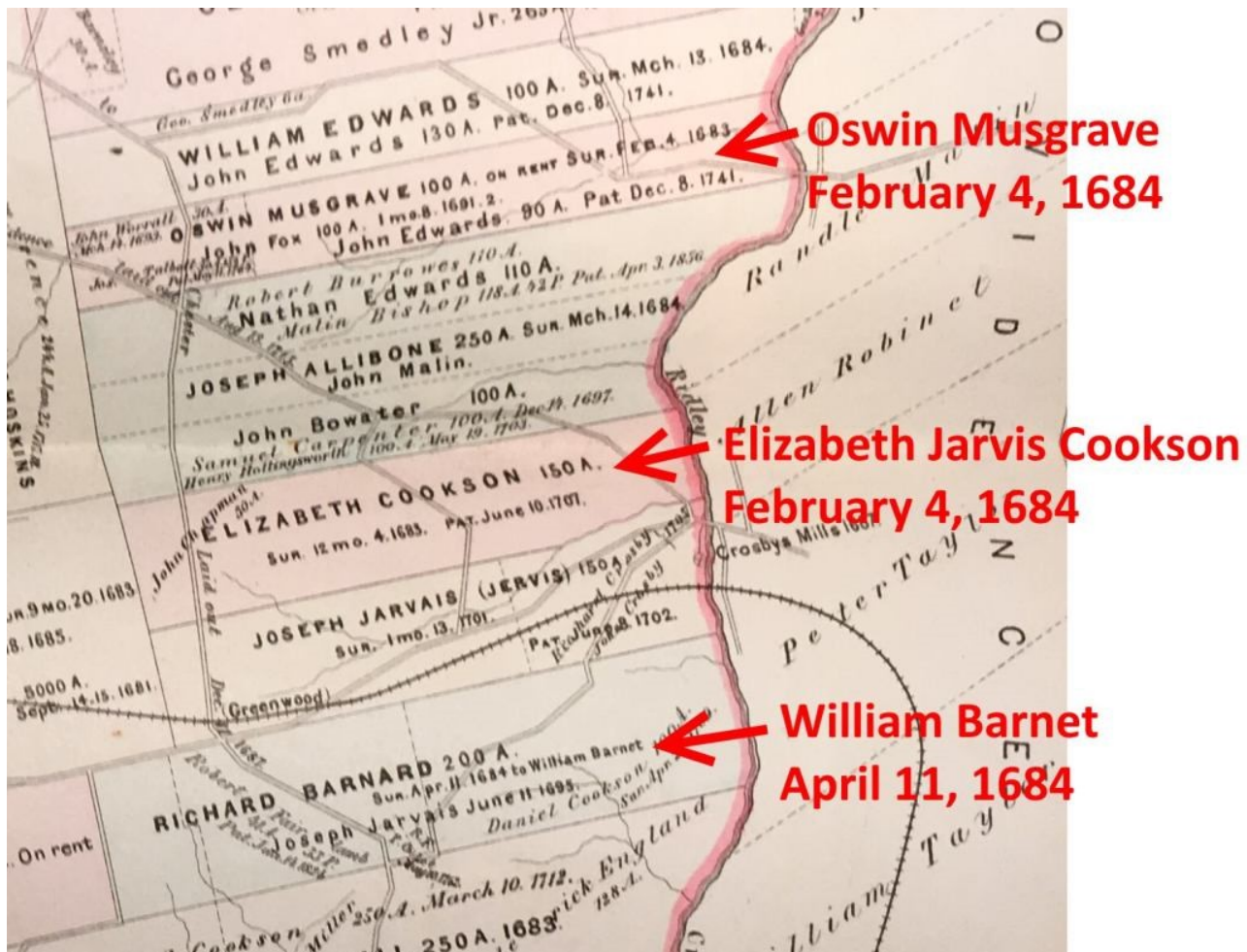
Neighbors of Elizabeth – Origins in England

In one analysis, the results showed a bias for a band of northern counties in England – Lancashire, Cheshire, West Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire.

Who applied for land when Elizabeth did?

Maybe people that applied for land in Pennsylvania at the same time Elizabeth did were with her on the voyage.

Here's a map of Elizabeth's land in Middletown Township Pennsylvania.



Notice that the survey dates for several of the neighbors are in the same date range as Elizabeth's survey. Oswin Musgrave's parcel was surveyed on the same day. So perhaps Musgrave is a contemporary.

Nibbles Extra Credit

Meet Celia Cotton

Hi, Celia. Where do you live?

I live in Leicester with my husband Richard. Leicester is about 100 miles northwest of London.

Where did you grow up?

I grew up in Eastcote, part of John Betjeman's Metroland, and moved to North Yorkshire – Knaresborough – when I was 9. This has an ancient castle and deep river valley, with many paths, ginnels and tracks: a magical place for a 9-year old to explore.

What were you doing when you were 30?

When I was 30, I was busy working in IT and at weekends helping my husband do up our neglected 1920s house.

We holidayed in Brittany spending a fortnight in gites – simple cottages in rural parts. The kitchen of one had its original mud floor and we watched a procession of ants form between their nest and our jar of marmalade. We also stayed near Wolfsburg, Germany on a VW Club trip.



What are some of your favorite things?

My favorite things are the countryside: butterflies, birds, plants, animals and walking...

Thanks to my mother and also Flora Thompson, whose Lark Rise I read as a youngster; I have always enjoyed puzzle solving too, so am in my element with family history

And how about un-favorite things?

I don't like littering, confrontation, dishonesty, formality, the pollution of the air, countryside, rivers and seas

And you like gardening and nature, right?

I like gardening and nature getaways. You're right!

Also research into people and places, although I will often research from scratch in preference to reading someone else's research. I like to make the discovery, even if I am not the first to do so.

Family Nibbles

Also sourdough bread; my ferment dates from mid-2013!

Genetic genealogy is also a growing interest.

What's your favorite restaurant or pub in Leicester?

My favorite local restaurant is Boboli's because there is a sense of occasion going there coupled with informality – no need to dress up; it's Italian and the food is good.

How did you become a historian and genealogist?



Celia Cotton

How I got interested in history and genealogy. I loathed history at school and took studied sciences from the age of 13. I met husband Richard at Leicester University and it is he who got me interested in research. Roots was published at around this time and saw the setting up of local family history societies and the taking off of genealogical research.

In the mid-1970s we used to hitchhike from Leicester to London to find BMD certificates and look at censuses: hard work and rather protracted.

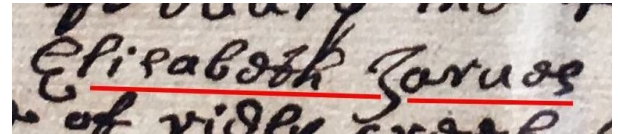
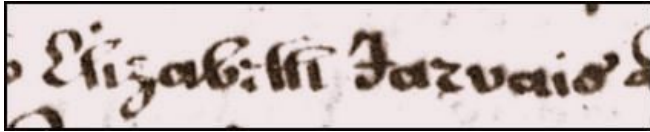
After graduating we tried to establish a genealogy business from the Tree House, as we called our rented upstairs flat, but it was not viable. We carried on doing research during most of the last 40+ years and I studied for an MA in English Local History in 2012-2014. Flora Thompson sparked my interest in the history of ordinary people although I didn't realise it at the time.

Thanks Celia.

Jarvis or Jervis or Gervis or ?

As you've seen, there are a variety of spellings for Jarvis.

Jarvis, Jarvais, Jervis, Jervais, Gervis, Gervaise, Gervace, Jarvice, etc.



Can we come up with the definitive form? Did Elizabeth use only Jarvis, or could she have used any of these other spellings?

Jarvis is the “Root” spelling

One of Celia's studies included English births 1600-1670 from the website FamilySearch. She searched for various spellings, adding a wildcard * to find sub-variations.

Her chart below shows the mind-boggling results, 25,000 births for Jarvis, Jarvais, Jervis, Garvis, Gervis, Gervais, Jarvice, Gervace, Gervice, etc.

Counts of records in FamilySearch relating to births 1600-1670								
Name	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland	Total	Percentage (Overall)	1881 (England, Scotland & Wales)	Percentage
Jarv*s*	13135	154	62	8	13359	52%	13663	83%
Jerv*s*	5950	164	101	8	6223	24%	2454	15%
Garv*s*	679	11	1	0	691	3%	54	0%
Gerv*s*	2873	50	45	0	2968	12%	125	1%
Jarv*c*	1128	6	7	0	1141	4%	24	0%
Jerv*c*	726	112	36	0	874	3%	3	0%
Garv*c*	47	0 (i)	0	0	47	0%	50	0%
Gerv*c*	484	9	5	0	498	2%	0	0%
Total	25022	506	257	16	25801		16373	



The prevalent form is Jarv*s* (52%), followed by Jerv*s* (24%) and Gerv*s* (12%).

So Jarvis must be the “root” name.

Gervaise is the “Root” spelling

The Jarvis surname:

1) Usually derived from the given name Gervaise – an English form of Gervasius, comprised of the Germanic elements “geri,” meaning spear and “vase,” of unknown meaning.

2) One who came from Jervaulx (pronounced Jarvis) in Northern Yorkshire, the site of a Cistercian monastery and named for the river Ure and “vaulx,” meaning valley.

Jervis is a variation of the first meaning, and Gervis, Gervase, and Jarvie are variations of the second origin.

About.com, from FamilyTreeDNA



So the correct form is Gervaise. Or does this mean it's Gervasius? Or Jervaulx? Or ? Hmmm.

Louise Longworth's family name is Jervis

Wait. Mark Jarvis is a Y DNA match with Eric Jervis, Louise Jervis Longworth's cousin. Their family has been in England and kept the Jervis name for generations.

Louise added her two cents:

I wonder at what point the name changed from Jervis to Jarvis – possibly on Elizabeth's arrival at her destination port ? It could simply be down to her accent – because of course the official would spell it as he heard it.

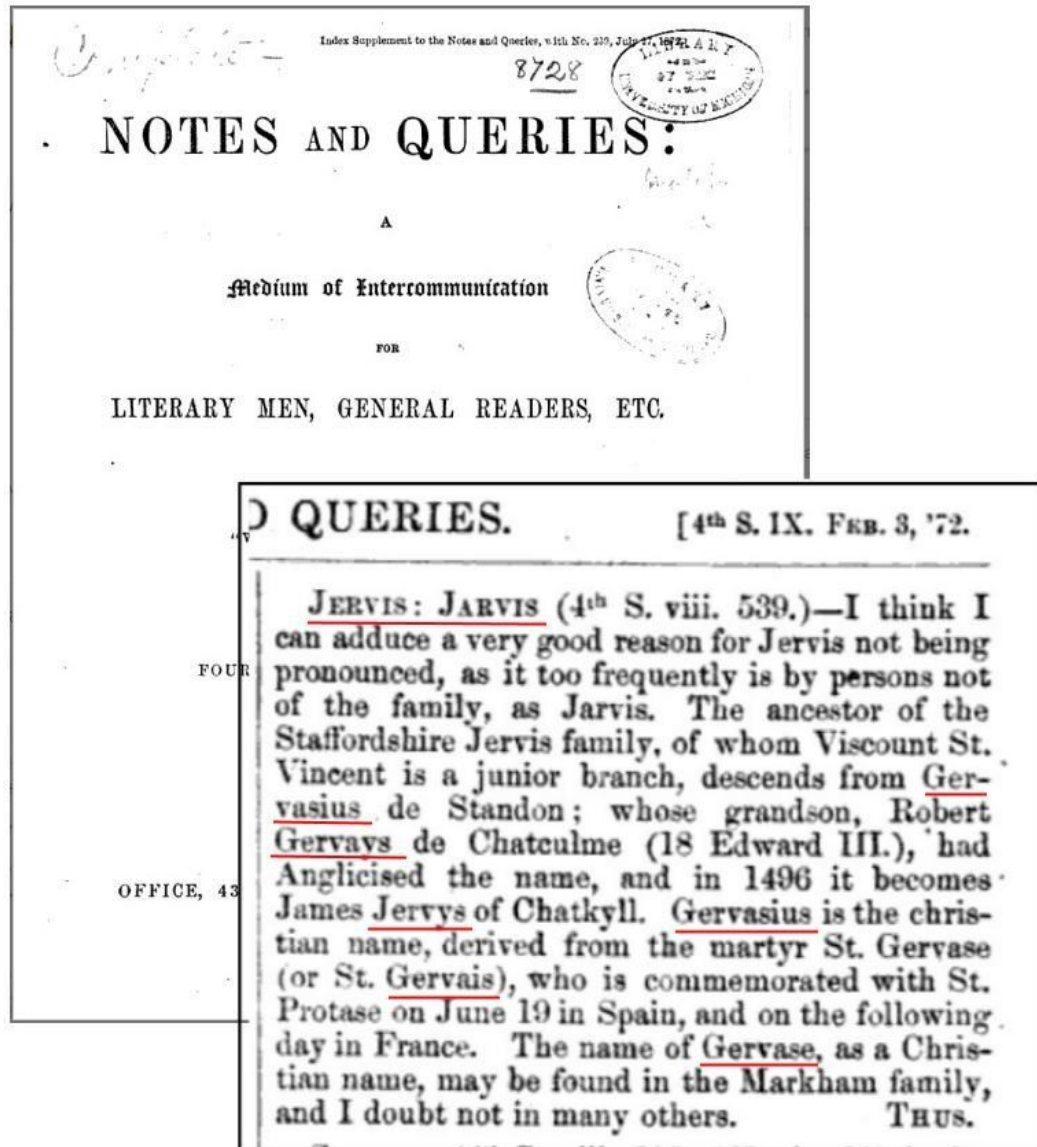
Louise Jervis Longworth – October 2018



Jervis must be the proper form.

Jarvis is a mispronunciation of Jervis

Here's a tweet from [Notes and Queries](#), the Twitter of the 19th century. This tweet claims that people "not of the family" incorrectly pronounce Jervis as Jarvis.



Notes and Queries – February 3, 1872



So Jervis is the proper form, and Jarvis is a mispronunciation.

But the Tweeter didn't leave it at that, and went on to associate Gervasius, Gervays, Jervys, and Gervase. Oh woe. What to do?

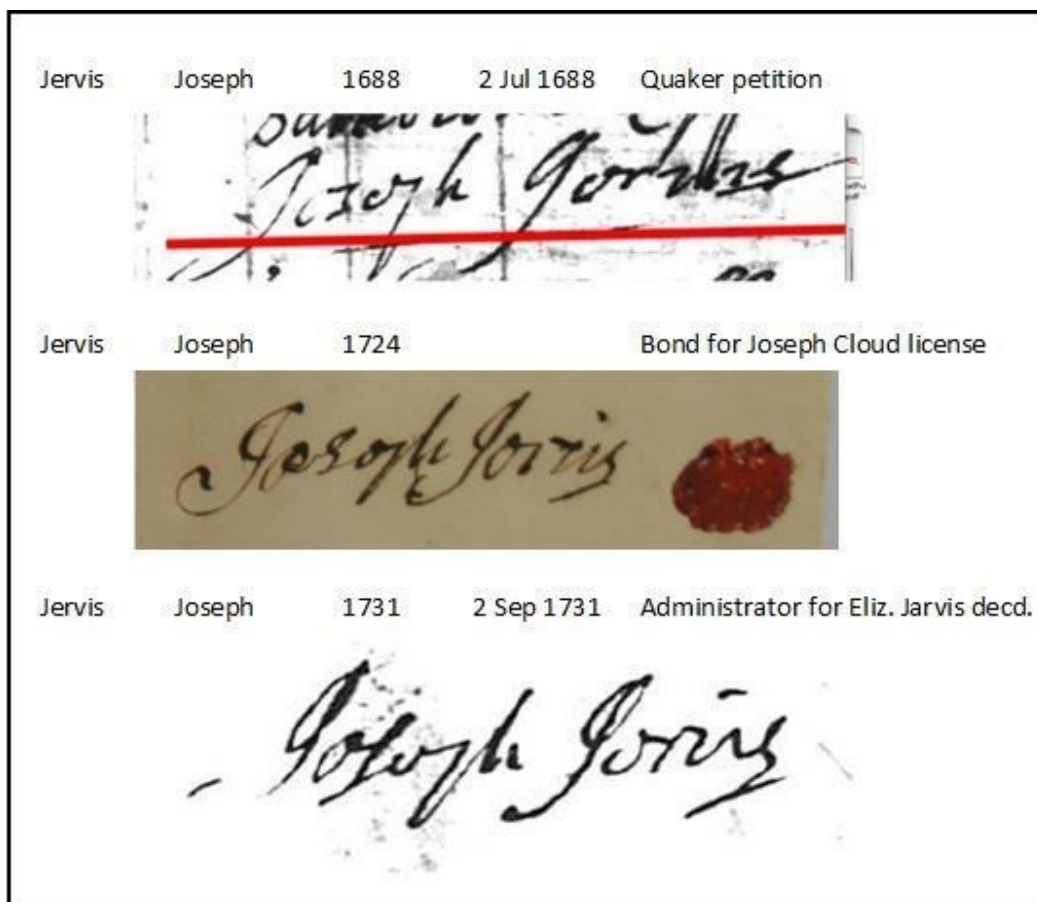
Let's settle this

Celia asked me to analyze Elizabeth's early citations in Pennsylvania.

It was a good exercise. I looked at 35 citations from 1684 through 1714. And the winner is.... Jarvis. I knew there were a lot of different spellings, but I wouldn't have guessed that Jarvis would dominate.

It seems like after 1714 the citations change more to Jarvis, though still with many variations.

Here's an interesting sidebar. I found three citations containing Joseph Jarvis' own signature, in 1688, 1725, and 1731. And all three are signed Joseph Jarvis.



So Joseph himself will settle our dilemma.

His name was Joseph Jervis. And I'm going to say that his mother's name was Elizabeth Jervis.

Nibbles Extra Credit

Brentford High Street Project

Celia Cotton hosts a website – Brentford High Street Project.

Check out <http://bhsproject.co.uk>

Celia's grandparents were born in Brentford. Their family and earlier relatives lived on High Street, but she wasn't sure exactly where.

Brentford is a town about 8 miles west of London city center, now a suburb.



I've always liked a puzzle and here was the ideal one: to try and piece together a picture of the whole High Street from around 1841 (first census) up to 1940 (the date of the latest street index I copied at Chiswick Library). The dates covered 100 years, which seemed a reasonable target. And so the Brentford High Street Project was born in 2003.

Celia Cotton – bhsproject.co.uk

It's become a hugely successful collaboration of people whose own families were associated with Brentford High Street.

For American readers, High Street is the British equivalent of our Main Street. Every English town has a High Street. It's the market street, the main street of town, the community center.

Not Brentford

And now, Celia is beginning to add the great family studies she's done on Jervis and Jarvis and others to the website. The link is from the home page is at the bottom – "Not Brentford".

On the "Not Brentford" page, you'll see the link to "Jarvis and Jervis" and also to the "Aquilegia photos" on her allotment.

Allotments are small pieces of land that are rented to local people so that they can grow their own fruit, vegetables, and flowers.

<https://www.tripsavvy.com/what-is-an-allotment-1661907>



Celia's Aquilegias

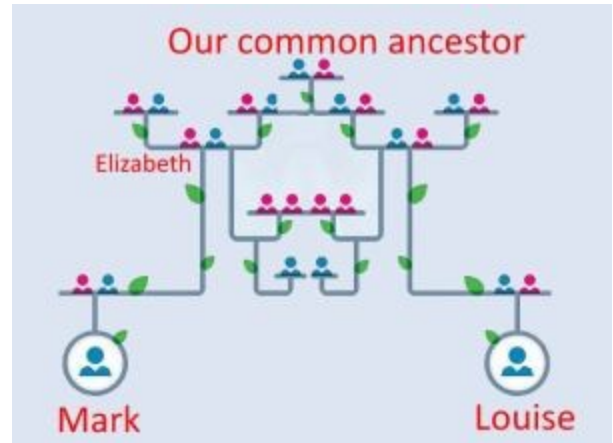
Louise's Jervis Jump Start

If we could trace Louise's Jervis family back far enough, we would eventually find our common grandparent.

And if we did find that ancestor, we could perhaps trace forward to find our Elizabeth.

A running start

Louise had done lots of research in earlier years, so we had a running start. She kicked it off in September 2018.



Hi Mark,

Yes, I corresponded briefly last year with your son Joseph. I had arranged for my only male Jervis cousin, Eric Jervis, to take the DNA test on my behalf.

Unfortunately, these days I'm unable to find much time to pursue my love of genealogy, due to my husband's medical condition.

So here were Louise's paternal ancestors, starting with her father – John Jervis. Wow. Maybe our work was already done.

- *John Jervis (F) b. 1902 m. Edith Mary Helen Patey*
- *John Jervis (G) b. 1878 m. Edith Heath*
- *Henry Jervis (1G) b. 1848 m. Rosa McDonald*
- *Henry Jervis (2G) b. 1819 m. Ann Millington*
- *Thomas Jervis (3G) b. ca 1770s m. Ann ?*

Louise continued, mentioning Staffordshire as an 1800s family location. Very exciting.

Thomas Jervis was a farmer. Unfortunately, his wife's maiden name is not given, as happened so often in those days, so here I hit a brick wall.

Thomas and Ann had two sons, Henry – (4 above) and George. These two were baptised together in 1819, at St. Peter's church, Maer, Staffordshire. We visited Maer many years ago and the area is, or was then, very rural.

Family Nibbles

Louise added this interesting comment, that family lore mentioned a connection to Admiral John Jervis.

The family seem to have been seated in that part of Staffordshire, certainly in the late 1700's – as was the family of the famous Jervis; Sir John Jervis, later Earl St. Vincent – sometime Lord of the Admiralty, and Nelson's commanding officer (later Admiral Lord Nelson) – he whose instructions Nelson famously defied – to win the battle which brought him recognition and fame. According to family lore, there is a distant genealogical connection, which is likely, the area involved being so small.

And she signed off.

It was good to hear from you – please do keep in touch.

Louise. (your 'th cousin !!!!!)

Staffordshire – Where's that?

Louise commented that the family was seated in Staffordshire. Over a span of 130 years, all these five generations of her father and grandfathers were born in that county.

All five generations were born within ten miles of each other!

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage



Staffordshire – five Jarvis generations birthplaces

Family Nibbles

Louise's dad and grandfather, the two Johns, were mobile during their 20th century lifetimes. But the older generations lived their lives in this small area.

Chances are good that we will find earlier generations of Louise's family in this area.

That's exciting. I can't wait to start searching for those earlier ancestors, and then find our Elizabeth.

But first, let's take a look at these five families.

Nibbles Note:

Let me explain the generation notation, like "Henry Jervis (2G)." (2G) means 2nd great-grandparent.

Louise is the "home person". So this notation shows the relationship to Louise. Henry Jervis (2G) is Louise's second great-grandfather.

Nibbles Extra Credit

Meet Joan Louise Jervis Longworth (Part 1)

Hi Louise. Where do you live?

I live outside a village called Usk. It's just over the border in South Wales.



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage



Usk has a castle. Well, ruins of one, but which was very important in its day. King Henry V was due to be born here but decided to arrive early so the Queen gave birth in nearby Monmouth. So poor old Usk is nearly/almost/could have been extremely famous.

George and I for many years commuted back and forth from London to Usk. A few years ago, upon retirement, we started to put down roots here in Usk, even though we're not Welsh.

Louise, we were so sorry about George.

Thank you. George and I have had a long and happy life together. As you know, for the past few years I have tended to George's care.

We lost him in the early hours of Sunday June 9 last year. Although I knew it had to come, it was, nevertheless, a huge shock and so difficult to comprehend.

The family was marvelous – flying in from all points East and West.

And your sons?

We have two sons and four grandchildren – three girls and one boy. It is our elder son, Tim (Timothy Robin Jervis Longworth) who lives in Sicily, where he teaches at the University of Catania and at the European School.

Nick (Nicholas Roger Simon Longworth), our younger son, moved last year with his family, Alison and Ollie, from London to the beautiful Cotswolds – to a town called 'Chipping Norton.'

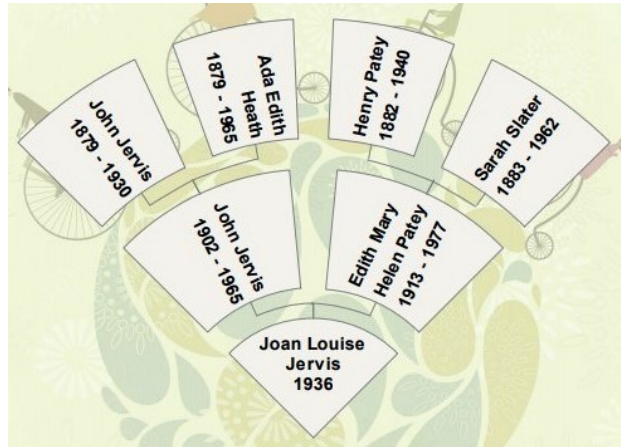


Nick, Louise, Tim, and George Longworth

Louise's Family, Dear John

Let's have a look at the first two generations of Louise's Jervis ancestors, her parents and grandparents, both Johns:

- *John Jervis (F) b. 1902 m. Edith Mary Helen Patey*
- *John Jervis (G) b. 1878 m. Ada Edith Heath*



John Jervis and Edith Patey (F/M)

John and Edith are Nick and Tim Longworth's grandparents, and Louise's parents.

John Jervis (1902-1965)

John (Jack) Jervis was born November 20, 1902 at Hanley, Staffordshire. His parents were John and Ada Edith Jervis. The family lived at 5 Albert Place, Hanley, Staffordshire.

In 1910, John's family moved to Pontefract, Yorkshire, and he grew to adulthood here.



Edith Mary Helen Patey (1913-1977)

Edith Mary Helen Patey was born August 13, 1913 in Derbyshire to Henry and Sarah Patey. Her family lived at 92 Princes Street, Derby.



Occupation

My father was a musician, playing banjo and guitar with a pianist (Billy) and a singer (Gloria Gaye). His stage name was Jack Desborough. He and his partners 'made it big' when they appeared in a long running show at The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. But sadly for his career, the coming of the Second World War closed all the London theatres (apart from The Windmill with its glamorous ladies).

All family stories by Louise Jervis Longworth



John Jervis – Louise's Father



Edith Patey – Age 17 – Louise's Mother

My mother was a dancer in musical theatre. Once she was in a ballet based on "Four and Twenty Blackbirds Baked in a Pie." Dressed as a blackbird, she emerged from the pie, tripped, got the giggles, grabbed the side curtain and slowly slid down to the floor. Her male partner waited to continue, convulsed with laughter. The audience loved it but, quite rightly, she got a ticking off by the manager.

Marriage and Children

Jack Jervis and Edith Patey married November 20, 1935, in Pontefract, Yorkshire. Louise was born a year later.

In WWII, John joined the RAF, but was badly injured in an explosion. When he recovered, he went on tour with ENSA – the organisation which entertained the troops.

After the war, he took an administrative job offered by a family friend which took the family up to the North of England, and when I was old enough that's where I went to school, but my father was only really happy when making music, and missed the theatre for the rest of his life.



ENSA Concert – Normandy – July 1944

Later Life

The family was living at 20 Lowther Road, Castleton, on the outskirts of Rochdale.



John Jervis died in the hospital in March 1965.

Edith died in December 1977 at The Pippens, Mill Road, Llanishen, Cardiff, South Wales.

John Jervis and Ada Edith Heath (G)

John Jervis (1879-1930)

John Jervis was born 1879 in Longton, Staffordshire. His parents were Henry Jervis and Rosa McDonald Jervis. John attended school from age 8 to age 12, when he left school to work.

Ada Edith Heath (1879-1965)

Ada Edith Heath was born April 23, 1879 at Tunstall, Staffordshire to parents John Heath and Emma Bromfield Heath.

Marriage and Children

John Jervis and Edith Heath, both 21, married May 20, 1900 at Wellington Church in Hanley, Staffordshire. Witnesses were John's brother Harry, and Elizabeth Ryan.

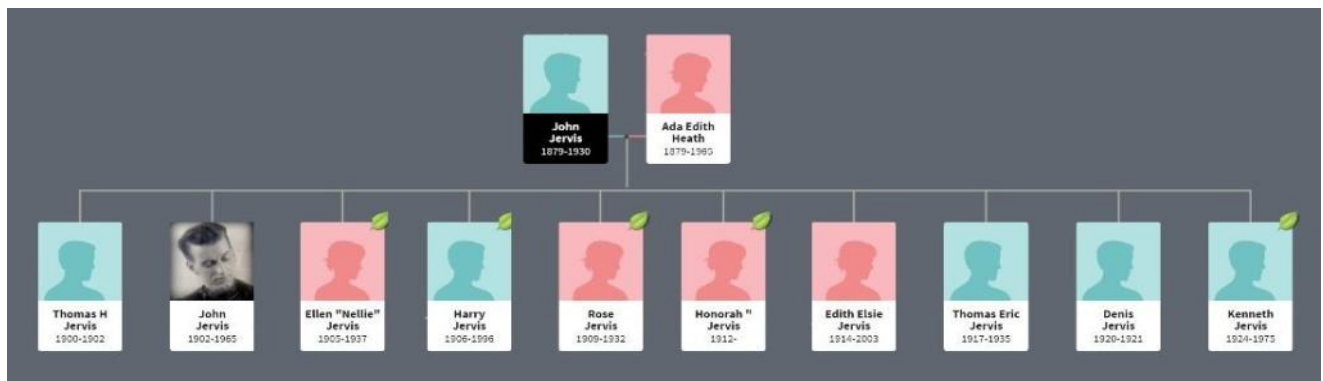
Marriage solemnized at <u>WELLINGTON CHURCH</u> in the <u>DISTRICT</u> of <u>STOKE-UPON-TRENT</u> in the County of <u>Hanley</u>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
276	May 20 1900	John Jervis	21	Bachelor	Wood Sawyer	43 Harley Street	Henry Jervis Decd	Blacksmith
		Ada Heath	21	Spinster		11 Dresden St	John Heath	Engine Driver

Married in the PARISH CHURCH according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH by Arthur H. Jisk, Curate after Readings by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, John Jervis and Ada Heath in the Presence of us, Harry Jervis and Elizabeth Ryan

John and Edith lived at 5 Albert Place, just behind Wellington School and Church.

John and Edith had 9 children:



Occupation

While in Staffordshire, John was a wood sawyer and worked in a timber yard.

In 1909 the family moved to 13 Kassell Street, Wheldon Lane, Castleford (Pontefract District).

John was a coal mine hewer, the miner responsible for removing the ore from the mine face.



Hewing coal – Brinsley Colliery

Later Life

John Jervis, 51, died in Castleford, Pontefract in 1930.

Edith continued to live in Castleford with her son Kenneth. She died in March 1965.



Edith Heath Jervis (center) with her son Kenneth

The Times

Year	Event	
1901	Population of Britain is 40 million	
1901	Victoria dies and is succeeded by Edward VII	
1902	John Jervis (F) born at Hanley, Staffordshire	
1908	Parliament approves old age pensions	
1910	Edward VII dies and is succeeded by George V	
1912	Titanic' sinks with the loss of 1,503 lives	
1913	Edith Mary Helen Patey (M) born in Derby, Derbyshire	
1914	Britain declares war on Germany, World War I	
1916	Rosa McDonald Jervis (1G) died at Stoke on Trent	
1918	Spanish flu' epidemic kills 200,000 people in Britain and 50 million worldwide	
1918	World War One ends when Germany signs an armistice	
1920	Republic of Ireland gains independence	
1927	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is created	
1928	All women over the age of 21 get the vote	
1928	The first 'talkie' film is shown in Britain	
1928	Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin	
1930	John Jervis (G) died at Castleford, Pontefract, Yorkshire	
1936	George V dies and is succeeded by Edward VIII	
1936	Edward VIII abdicates in order to marry Wallace Simpson	
1936	Joan Louise Jervis was born	
1937	George VI, Edward VIII's younger brother, is crowned king	
1938	Half the workforce of Stoke-on-Trent worked in pottery factories	
1939	Britain declares war on Germany	
1940	Winston Churchill becomes prime minister	
1945	Britain celebrates the end of war on VE and VJ days	
1945	India gains independence from Britain	
1948	Introduction of the National Health Service	
1952	Elizabeth II succeeds her father, George VI	
1953	Watson and Crick publish their discovery of the structure of DNA	
1955	Commercial television starts with the first ITV broadcast	
1956	Britain switches on its first nuclear power station - Calder Hall	
1958	The first Motorway, the M6 Preston bypass, opens	
1965	Death penalty is abolished	
1965	John Jervis (F) died at Littleborough, Lancashire	
1965	Ada Heath Jervis (G) died at Castleford, Pontefract, Yorkshire	
1977	Edith Patey Jervis (M) died at South Glamorgan, Scotland	

Nibbles Extra Credit

Meet Louise (Part 2)

Louise, tell us a bit about your childhood

I wasn't exactly born in a trunk, but, as was the custom, I was carried on stage at the age of three months.

After the war, my father and mother were able to join some companies on tour, and, at one point I was allowed to go with them! I had to go to school in whichever town they were appearing, but at the weekend I was allowed to stand in the wings at the theatre during the show. I knew everyone's parts, and would stand there, all fired up, desperately hoping that one of the cast would have to leave the stage for some reason, and I could take over. I was all of eight years old!



A chip off the old block. And how did you meet George?

At the age of 14, together with friends from school, I joined a local tennis club – being, like my father, very keen on the game. There we were dubbed 'kiddiwinkies' by the older boys. To us these guys were ancient, being at university. Nevertheless we admired them from afar, and when we were older, were allowed to go to see a movie or go swimming with them as a group.

One of these 'oldies' was one George Longworth. He must have been all of 19.

What about school?

A few years later, I realised my dream by being accepted at drama school in London. I was only 16 when my parents agreed, somewhat reluctantly, to allow me to take up the offer. My father traveled with me to London and deposited me in a hostel for young ladies.

On my first day at drama school, excited but dreadfully nervous – dressed very primly in dark suit, sensible shoes and hair in a bun, I walked in and found a throng of confident looking students.

One stood out. She was wearing lots of make-up, was dressed in a polo neck sweater, white duffle coat, tight jeans, wore huge gold circular earrings, a lot of impeccable make up, winkle picker shoes – and was smoking a colourful Sobranie in a very long cigarette holder. Wow! It turned out to be Jackie Collins. She was something of a rebel, but a great personality.

I just loved everything about drama school and can say that it was one of the happiest times of my life.

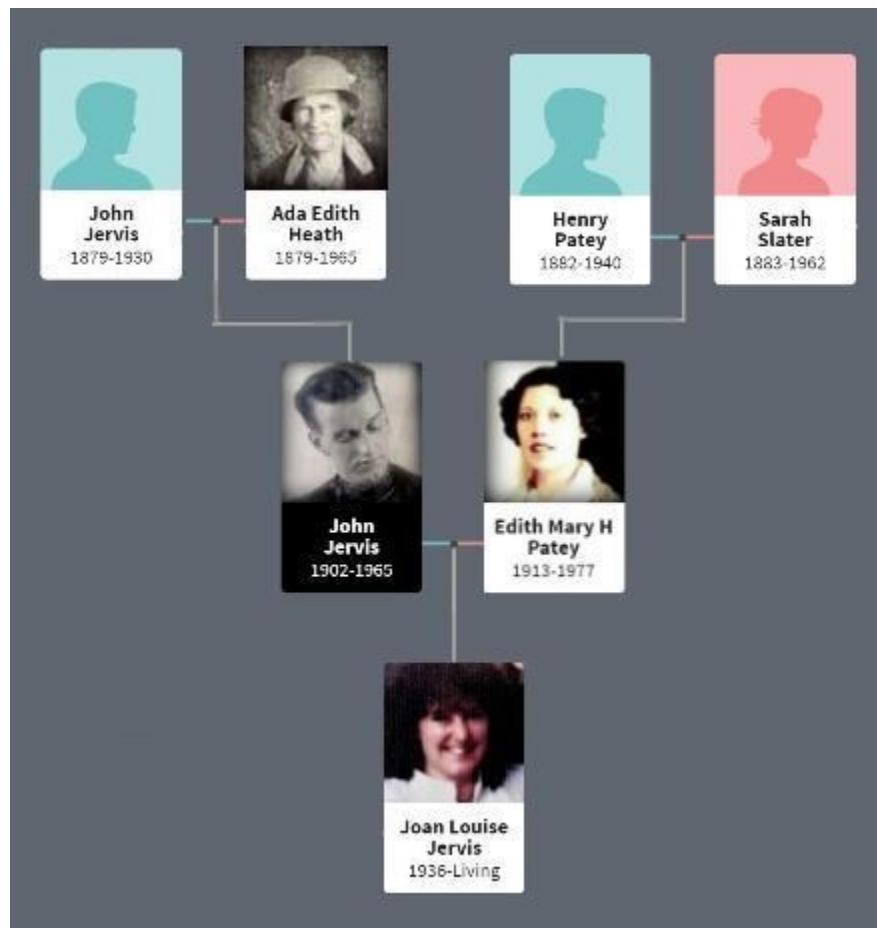
And what happened to George?

George and I had lost touch at that time. I had left drama school and was working all the hours that were sent in the theatre, loving it – playing in everything from Shakespeare to Oscar Wilde.

I had been visiting my parents and had set off on the long journey back on the local bus. Looking out of the window, I saw George walking up the hill. At this point I was extremely shy at coming forward, but in a brave moment, I picked up my bag and got off at the next stop.

Walking back down the hill, I bumped into George. What a coincidence! I pretended I was on my way to visit a friend who lived near to his parents.

From then on, although working many miles apart, we would meet up whenever we could, and then came the momentous decision to leave my first love, the theatre, and get married. I wonder how my life would have gone if I hadn't got off that bus?



Louise's Family, Oh Henry

Let's continue our look at Louise's Jervis family, this time two generations of Henrys:

- *Henry Jervis (1G) b. 1848 m. Rosa McDonald*
- *Henry Jervis (2G) b. 1819 m. Ann Millington*



Nibbles Note:

Bio info is excerpted from Celia Cotton's Jarvis/Jervis family studies. See full studies on her website at bhsproject.co.uk/x_jarvis.shtml

Henry Jervis and Rosa McDonald (1G)

Henry Jervis (1848-1881)

Henry Jervis was born in 1848 in Knutton, Staffordshire to Henry and Ann Jervis.



Just three years later, the 1851 census shows Henry, 3, and his siblings Thomas, 8, and Ann, 5, living with their mother Ann in Knutton.

By 1861, Ann and the children moved to Market Drayton, a village west of Knutton. The census shows Henry, 12, living with his mother Ann, a widow.

Rosa McDonald (1846-1916)

Rosa McDonald was born in 1846 in County Mayo, Ireland. Her parents were John and Sarah McDonald.

Marriage and Children

Henry Jervis, 27, and Rosa McDonald, 29, were married May 18, 1875 at St. Margaret's Church, Wolstanton.

1875. Marriage solemnized at *the parish church* in the parish of *Wolstanton* in the County of *Stafford*

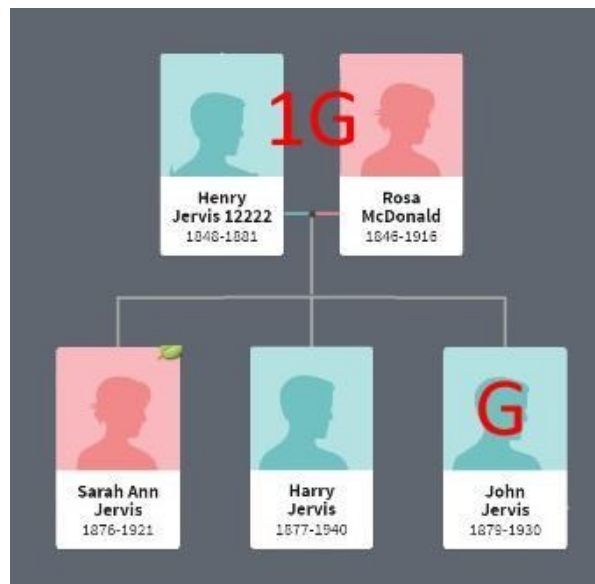
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
177	May 18 1875	Henry Jervis	27	Bachelor	Blacksmith	Wolstanton	Henry Jervis	Engineman
		Rosa McDonald	29	Spinster		Wolstanton	John McDonald	Labourer

Married in the *parish church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *John Thomas* Minister, or after Banns by me, *John Thomas* Vicar.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *Henry Jervis* and *Rosa McDonald* in the Presence of us, *John Ford* and *David Heath*.

Marriage – Henry Jervis and Rosa McDonald – Wolstanton – 1875

Henry and Rosa had three children.



Occupation

Henry was a blacksmith.

In 1871, as a 23-year-old blacksmith, Henry was lodging with James Tait, also a blacksmith, in Hanley Staffordshire.

In the 1881, the family was living at 3 Shelton Old Road, Stoke on Trent. Henry was a blacksmith, unemployed. Also listed were Rosa, 35, and the children Sarah, 5, Harry, 4, and John, 2.



Henry and Rosa Jervis family – 1881 Census

1	Henry	do	Head	33	7	Blacksmith (unem.)
	Rosa	do	Wife	35		
	Sarah	do	Daughter	5		
	Harry	do	Son	4		
	John	do		2		

Henry's Later Life



In 1881, Henry died. He was 33. He was buried October 29, 1881, at the church of St Peter ad Vincula, Stoke on Trent.

Rosa's Later Life

Rosa became a widow at age 35. In 1891 the family was living at 43 Vale Street, Stoke on Trent. This is two streets south of Shelton Old Road, the earlier family address from 1881.



Rosa was a small shopkeeper. The two sons (Harry, 13, and John, 11) were errand boys. Sarah Ann, 15, was working in the potteries as a “Potters Transferrers Paper Cutter.” The area around Stoke was famous for porcelain and pottery, and many of the residents worked in the potteries.

In 1901, Rosa, 58, was running a lodging house at 43 Vale Street. Her two eldest children were at home, Sarah Ann, 25, still working in the potteries and Harry, 23, was a cab driver.

In 1911, Rosa was a shopkeeper at 42 Registry Street. Son Harry was living with her and was a carter. Several boarders also lived at the address.

Rosa, 73, died January 1, 1916.

Henry Jervis and Ann Millington (2G)

Henry Jervis (1819-1859)

Henry was baptized in February 1819, the son of Thomas and Anne Jervis of Maerway Lane. He was baptised with his brother George, but it's thought that George was a few years older, being born around 1816.

No. 78.	Feb'y 28 th	George son of	Thomas & Anne	Jervis	Maer way-lane	Bordwain	W. Snape
No. 79.							
No. 80.	Feb'y 28 th	Henry son of	Thomas & Anne Anne	Jervis	Maerway lane.	Bordwain	W. Snape

Baptism – Henry and George Jervis – Maer - 1819

In 1841, at around age 20, Henry was working as a servant for William Jones at Park Farm in Madeley.

Ann Millington (1823-1892)

Ann Millington was born in 1823 in Audlem, Cheshire. Her father was Samuel Millington.

The 1841 census shows Ann Millington, 18, working as a female servant for farmer Thomas Jackson at Stony Fields Farm, Wolstanton.

Marriage and Children

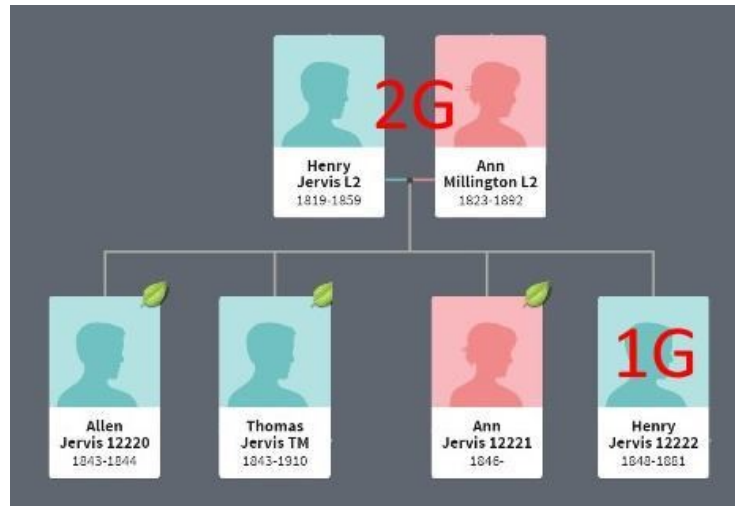
Henry Jervis and Ann Millington, married October 17, 1843 at St. Leonard's Church in Woore, Shropshire. Both were from Aston (Maerway Lane).

1843. Marriage solemnized <i>By Banns</i> in the <i>Church of St. Leonard</i> in the County of <i>Salop</i>							
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname. Rank or Profession of Father.
9	<i>Oct 17th</i>	<i>Henry Jervis</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Aston</i>	<i>Thomas Jervis</i> <i>Farmer</i>
		<i>Ann Millington</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Spinster</i>		<i>Aston</i>	<i>Samuel Millington</i> <i>Labourer</i>
Married in the <i>District Church</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the <i>Established Church</i> by me, <i>Thos Mason</i>							
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<i>Henry Jervis</i> <i>mark</i> <i>X</i>		In the Presence of us,		<i>George Jervis</i> <i>mark</i> <i>X</i>	
		<i>Ann Millington</i> <i>mark</i> <i>X</i>				<i>Elizabeth Helen</i> <i>mark</i> <i>X</i>	

Marriage – Henry Jervis and Ann Millington – Woore – 1843

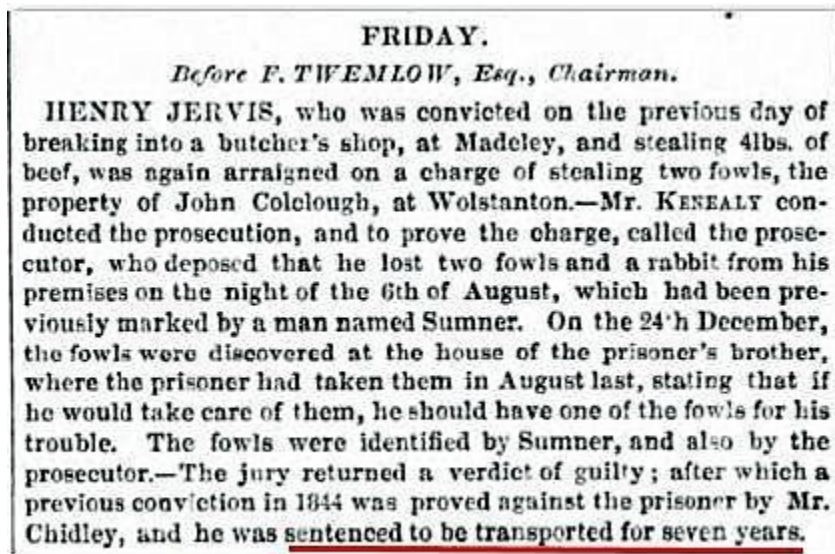
Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Henry and Ann had four children.



Troubles

In January 1851, Henry was convicted of stealing beef from a butcher shop, and also arraigned on stealing two fowl and a rabbit from a neighbor.



Staffordshire Advertiser 04 January 1851.

He was sentenced to be “transported for seven years.” That meant he would be sent to Australia and imprisoned there. Pretty serious stuff.

Henry's imprisonment left Ann with three young children. The 1851 census shows her living in Knutton as head of household, with her children Henry, 3, Thomas, 8, and Ann, 5. Also living in the household was a boarder, an unmarried mother named Elizabeth Young and her baby.

Henry's Later Life

Henry wasn't sent to Australia. After short stay in Stafford Prison, Henry was in Wakefield Prison until 8 Mar 1852 and then was transferred to Portland Prison, Dorset.

It seems likely Henry was released after serving under four years of his sentence and presumably returned home.

Henry died in 1859, age 40.



Burial – Henry Jervis – Drayton – 1859

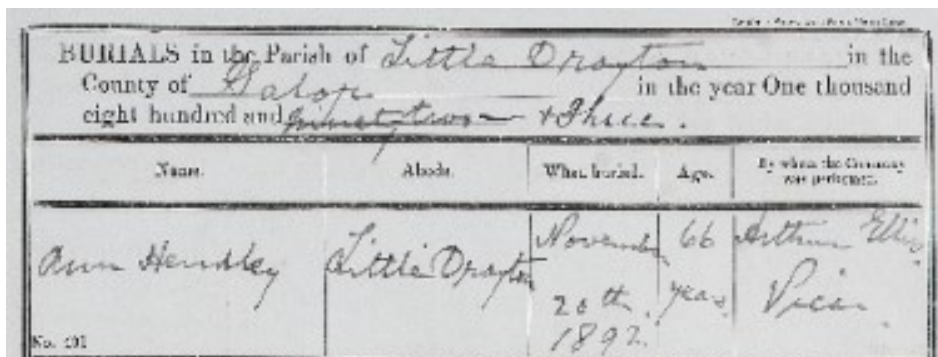
Ann's Later Life

Henry's death left his wife with three children to support, ages from 11 to 16. The 1861 census finds Ann at the address given on her husband's prison records, Frog Lane, Drayton. She was taking in laundry and had two boarders to supplement her income.

In 1871, Ann is living at 104 Frog Lane in Market Drayton, next to the police station. She is a housekeeper. There are four children living in the house, listed as a nursery.

In October 1871, Ann re-married to Enoch Hendley. Enoch and Ann continued to live at Little Drayton, at Sunhill Road in 1881 and then on Shrewsbury Road by 1891.

Ann, 66, died in November 1892 and was buried on the 20th at Little Drayton.



Burial – Ann Millington Jervis Hendley – Little Drayton – 1892

Nibbles Extra Credit

The Potteries

Stoke on Trent is made up of six distinct towns: Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Fenton and Longton – collectively known as “The Potteries”. Since the 1700s, Stoke has been world famous for its pottery, china, porcelain.

Hundreds of companies produced all kinds of pottery, from tableware and decorative pieces to industrial items. It’s home to Wedgwood, Minton, Spode, and more. By the late 1700s North Staffordshire was the largest producer of ceramics in Britain.



Grave of Josiah Wedgwood, St. Peter Ad Vincula

Recall that Henry Jarvis (3G) was buried at the church of St Peter ad Vincula, Stoke on Trent. He had some famous neighbors there – families of Josiah Wedgwood and Josiah Spode.

The Times

Year	Event
1800	Act of Union creates the United Kingdom
1801	Population of Britain 8 million in the first census
1801	Ireland made part of the United Kingdom
1804	Richard Trevithick builds the first steam locomotive
1805	Lord Nelson defeats Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar
1807	Britain abolishes the slave trade
1815	Duke of Wellington defeats Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo
1819	Henry Jervis (2G) born at Maerway Lane, Staffordshire
1820	George III dies after 60 years on throne, succeeded by son George IV
1823	Ann Millington (2G) born at Audlem, Cheshire
1825	World's first locomotive passenger service between Stockton and Darlington
1828	Thomas Jervis (3G) died and was buried at Maer, Staffordshire
1830	George IV dies and is succeeded by his brother William IV
1834	The Poor Law set up workhouses
1837	Victoria becomes Queen at 18 after death of her uncle, William IV
1838	Charles Dickens' 'Oliver Twist' is published
1838	Slavery is abolished in the British empire
1838	London-Birmingham line opens, first railway line into London
1839	Anne Ward Jervis (3G) died and was buried at Maer, Staffordshire
1840	The first postage stamps (Penny Post) comes into use
1845	Ireland suffers the Great Potato Famine
1846	Rosa McDonald (1G) born at Mayo, Ireland
1848	Henry Jervis (1G) born at Knutton, Staffordshire
1851	Population of Muckleston parish is 1,736
1851	Census showed half the population of 20 million lived in towns
1858	India came under direct British government control
1859	Charles Darwin's 'On the Origin of Species' is published
1859	Henry Jervis (1G) died and was buried at Maer, Staffordshire
1860	The first public flushing toilet opens
1863	London Underground opens
1877	The first public electric lighting in London
1879	John Jervis (G) born at Longton, Staffordshire
1879	Ada Edith Heath (G) born at Tunstall, Staffordshire
1881	Henry Jervis (1G) died and was buried at St. Peters, Stoke on Trent
1883	First electric railway
1892	Ann Millington Jervis Hendley (2G) died and was buried at Little Drayton



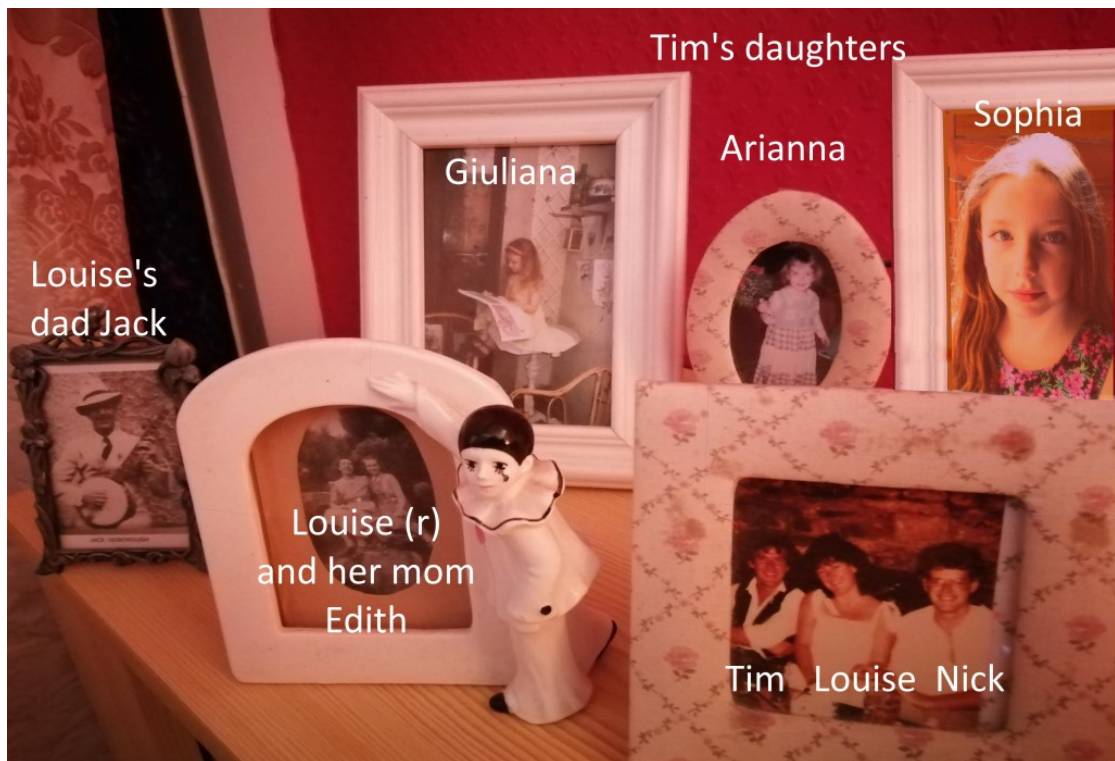
Nibbles Extra Credit

Meet Louise (Part 3)

So you and George married. What then?

I then moved into TV, and radio, which didn't take me away for long periods. Very different working in TV and radio – different techniques to master. But I missed the closeness of an audience behind the footlights. Yes, there were still footlights!

After 14 months, along came Timothy Robin Jarvis Longworth, and 15 months later, Nicholas Roger Simon Longworth!



What about George's job?

George's job took us from England to South Wales, where eventually we became 'adopted Welsh.' To begin with, my career took a hit. But then I bumped into a television director I knew, and I found myself appearing in a long running TV series where I played the only non-Welsh character.

George had always loved sports and had always been a rugby aficionado – we might have been adopted Welsh, but never when Wales was playing England. He carried on playing rugby each weekend, until Anno Domini forced him to hang up his boots and pick up a golf club, as well as squash and tennis racquets.

Family Nibbles

You did a lot of genealogy

From an early age, my grandmother regaled me with stories of her childhood, and this instilled in me a burning curiosity about my ancestors.

Later I spent many a long hour at St. Catherine's House in London, lugging great tomes off the shelves, researching each family surname. The only resource online for a long time was pretty much the website of the Latter Day Saints, whose records, I have to say, were invaluable.

I have folders, boxes and binders by the score – but by the time you and Celia started your amazing research into the Jervis family– a lot of it has become superfluous because of the internet.



What about recent years?

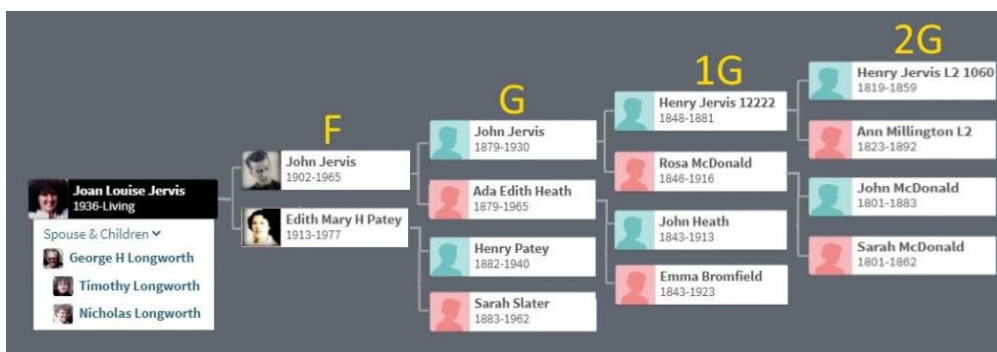
I became involved with the ladies of the Llanishen Cancer Research Campaign Committee. Wonderful women. We had great times – putting on monthly events from coffee mornings to large affairs in an enormous hangar-size barn with themes ranging from 'Circus' and 'Arabian Nights' to 'Hollywood'.

Great fun.

In the last 10 years I have been trying my hand at writing – joining a Writers' group called 'The Penthusiasts.' Never thought I would end up writing verse. I knew that my cousin Edith Mackonochie (whose mother was a Jervis – sister to my father) wrote lovely poetry. What I didn't know was that my grandfather John Jervis and his wife Edith used to write poetry together. Sadly, none of it seems to have survived.

Louise, give us a few words to live by

As for me – like my husband George, I feel very strongly about equality in all its manifestations, the plight of the planet, of refugees and the homeless. Educational opportunities for all, kindness to animals and insects as well as people; learning to put yourself in the other guy's moccasins, endless cups of tea – and – oh yes – chocolate !!!!!



Jervis, Wedgwood, and Darwin

What do Thomas Jervis, Wedgwood China, and Charles Darwin have in common? Read on.



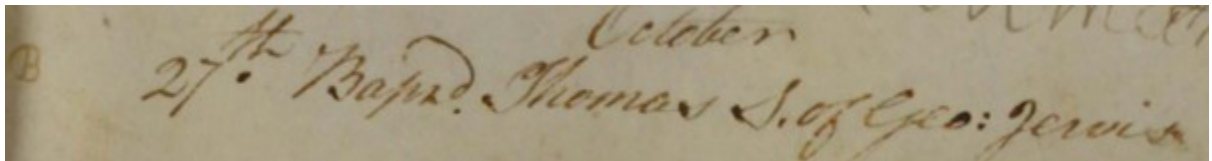
Nibbles Note:

Bio info is excerpted from Celia Cotton's Jarvis/Jervis family studies. See full studies on her website at bhsproject.co.uk/x_jarvis.shtml

Thomas Jervis and Anne Ward (3G)

Thomas Jervis (1769-1828)

Thomas Jervis was baptized October 27, 1769 at Maer, Staffordshire. His father was George Jervis of Maerway Lane.



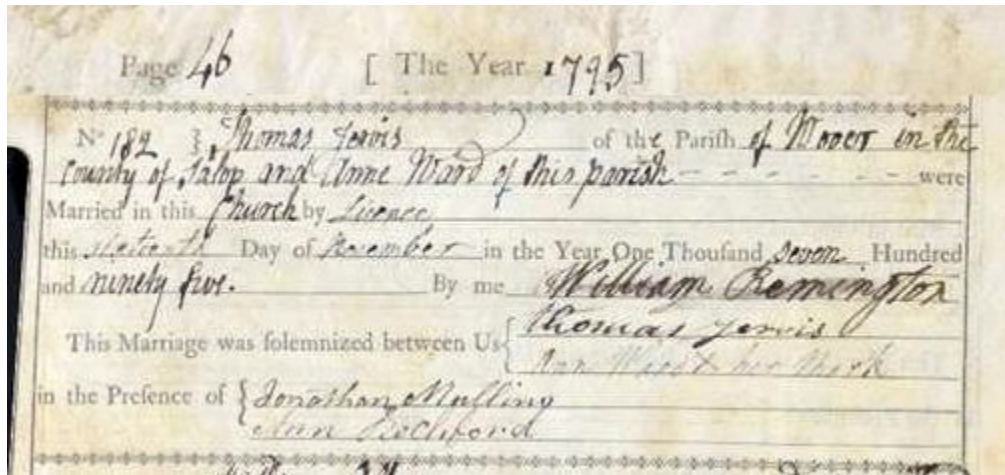
Baptism – Thomas Jervis – Maer – 1769

Anne Ward (1777-1839)

Anne Ward was baptized September 28, 1777, in Stafford. Her parents were Thomas and Ann Ward.

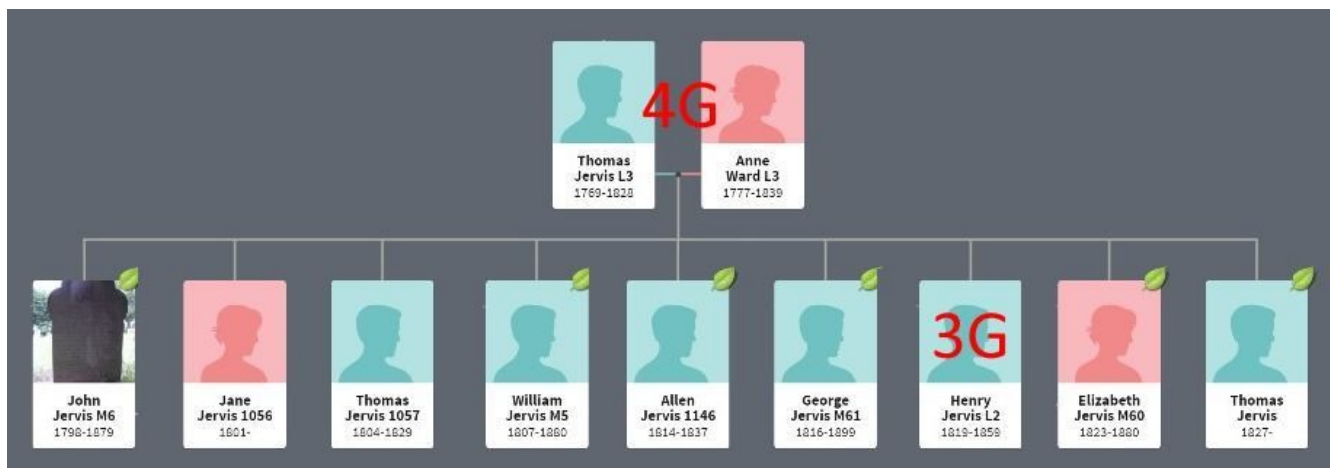
Marriage and Children

Thomas Jervis and Anne Ward married November 16, 1795 at Lichfield, St. Michaels.



Marriage – Thomas Jervis and Anne Ward – Lichfield – 1795

Thomas and Anne had nine children:



Occupation

Thomas spent his entire life around Maerway Lane and Maer parish, quite possibly in the same homestead. Over his working career, Thomas was a cordwainer (shoemaker), farmer, and laborer.

Maer

Maer is a small village, in a narrow romantic valley, with steep and lofty acclivities, on the Market Drayton road, seven miles SSW of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Its parish comprises about 2800 acres of land and 558 souls, of whom 272 are in the district called Maerway Lane, but the houses are generally scattered in small hamlets.

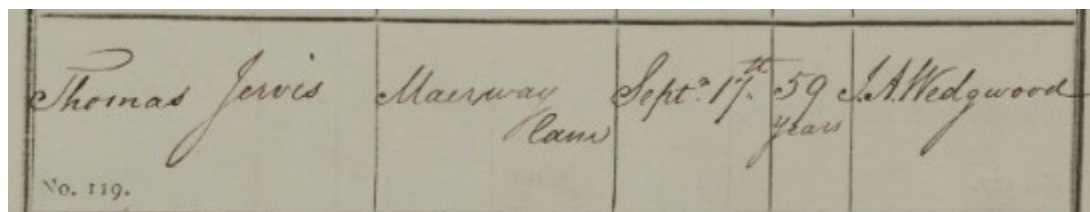
History, Gazetteer and Directory of Staffordshire, William White, Sheffield, 1851



Jervis homes and farms – Maerway Lane – 1750s to 1840s

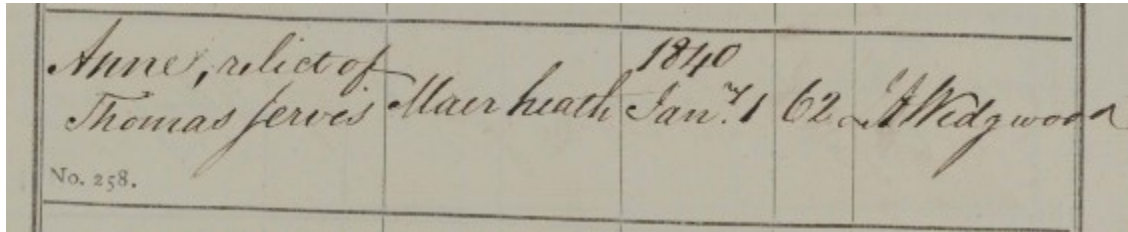
Later Life

Thomas Jervis, 59, died in 1828 and was buried September 17 at Maer.



Burial – Thomas Jervis – Maerway Lane – 1828

Anne Ward Jervis, 66, died in December 1839 and was buried Jan 1, 1840 at Maer.



Burial – Anne Ward Jervis – Maer – 1840

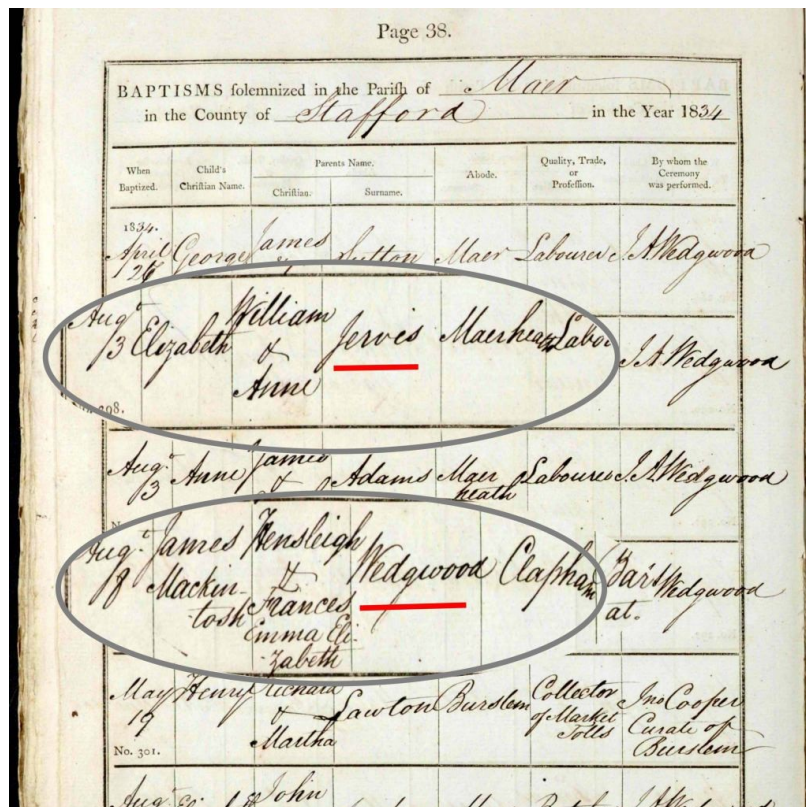
Nibbles Extra Credit

Wedgwood

You noticed above that J.A. Wedgwood was the officiant in the burial registers for Thomas and Anne Jervis.

J.A. Wedgwood

J.A. is John Allen Wedgwood, a grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons pottery. J.A. was the rector at St. Peter's Church in Maer from 1825 to 1863 – 38 years. He was the officiant for many life events for the Jervis family over those years.



Baptism register – St. Peter's Church, Maer – rich and poor

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Maer Church, dedicated to St Peter, stands near the hall, and is a neat stone edifice, which appears to have been rebuilt in 1610.

History, Gazetteer and Directory of Staffordshire, William White, Sheffield, 1851



St. Peter's church, Maer

Josiah Wedgwood II

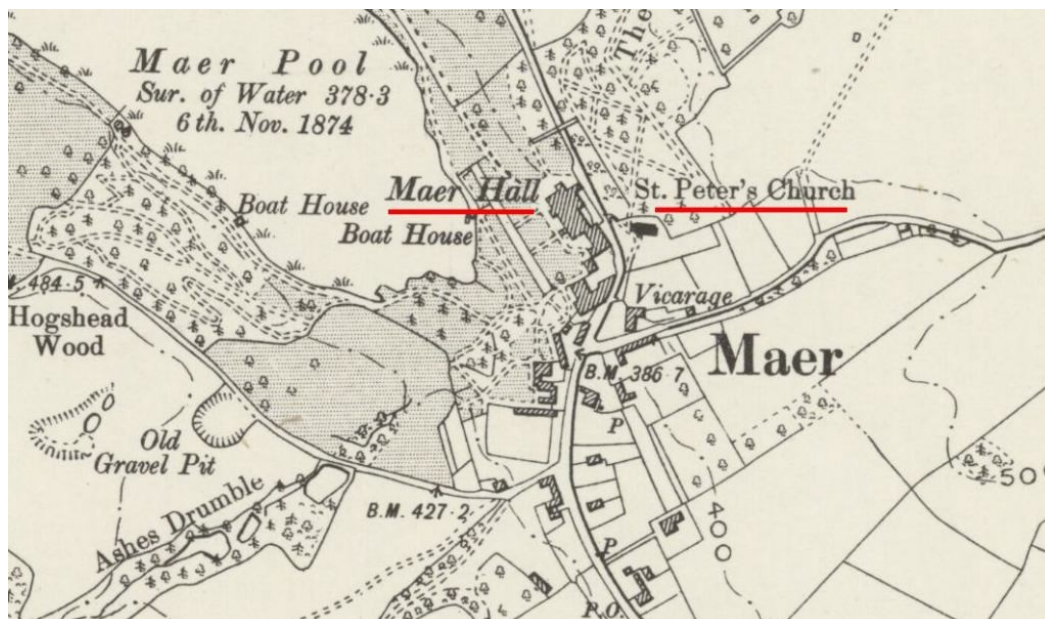
J.A. came to be the rector because his uncle, Josiah Wedgwood II, owned Maer Hall, the manor house of the parish. Josiah II was the son of Josiah Wedgwood the founder of the Wedgwood Pottery empire. Josiah II became head of the company after his father's death.



Josiah Wedgwood II

Maer Hall

The manor house of Maer was originally built in the 1600's. As was typical, succeeding owners added and rebuilt and landscaped the manor houses. In 1802, Josiah and Elizabeth Wedgwood purchased Maer Hall, and made it their family home for 40 years.



Josiah Wedgwood's Family

Josiah and Elizabeth Wedgwood had four sons and five daughters.

Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin grew up twenty miles from Maer at The Mount, his father Robert's estate. Robert Darwin had married Wedgwood's daughter Susannah, so Charles Darwin was a grandson of Josiah Wedgwood I.

Charles Darwin was a frequent visitor at his uncle's home, Maer Hall.

My visits to Maer during these two [1826 & 1827] and the three succeeding years were quite delightful...

Life there was perfectly free; the country was very pleasant for walking or riding; and in the evening there was much very agreeable conversation, together with music. In the summer the whole family used often to sit on the steps of the old portico, with the flower garden in front, and with the steep wooded bank, opposite the house, reflected in the lake, with here and there a fish rising or a water-bird paddling about.

Nothing has left a more vivid picture on my mind than these evenings at Maer.

Charles Darwin

At Maer, Darwin began to investigate the role of earthworms in formation of "vegetable mould."

Charles Darwin and Emma Wedgwood



Emma Wedgwood and Charles Darwin

It was at Maer Hall that Charles Darwin proposed marriage to Emma Wedgwood, his cousin. She was the youngest daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Wedgwood.

They were married January 29, 1839 at St. Peter's Church, Maer, by Reverend J.A. Wedgwood, Curate.

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
2	Jan 29 1839	Charles Robert Darwin	24	Bachelor		Shrewsbury, London	Robert Darwin, Esq.	Doctor of Medicine
		Emma Wedgwood	21	Spinster		Maer	Josiah Wedgwood, Esq.	

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by License by me, J. Wedgwood, Curate.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Charles Robert Darwin and Emma Wedgwood in the Presence of us, Josiah Wedgwood and Susan Wedgwood.

Marriage – Charles Darwin and Emma Wedgwood – Maer – 1839

Family Nibbles

The Darwins, Wedgwoods, and, yes, the Jervises celebrated many life events at St. Peter's Church.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <u>Maer</u> in the County of <u>Stafford</u> in the Year 18 <u>45</u>						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
Aug. 31	Mary	Richard	Salt	Holloway	Labourer	J. Wedgwood
No. 483.						
7	Henry	William	Jervis	Millbank		J. Wedgwood
No. 484.						
Sept. 14	Henry	Hugh		Boldway	Labourer	J. Wedgwood
No. 485.						
Oct. 23	George	Charles Robert	Darwin	Down	in the County of Kent	J. Wedgwood
No. 486.						
Nov. 23	Henry	Richard			Labourer	J. Wedgwood
No. 487.						
Dec. 25	Robert	Robert	Tidley	Sidway	Farmer	J. Wedgwood
No. 488.						

Baptism register – Maer – Jervis and Darwin

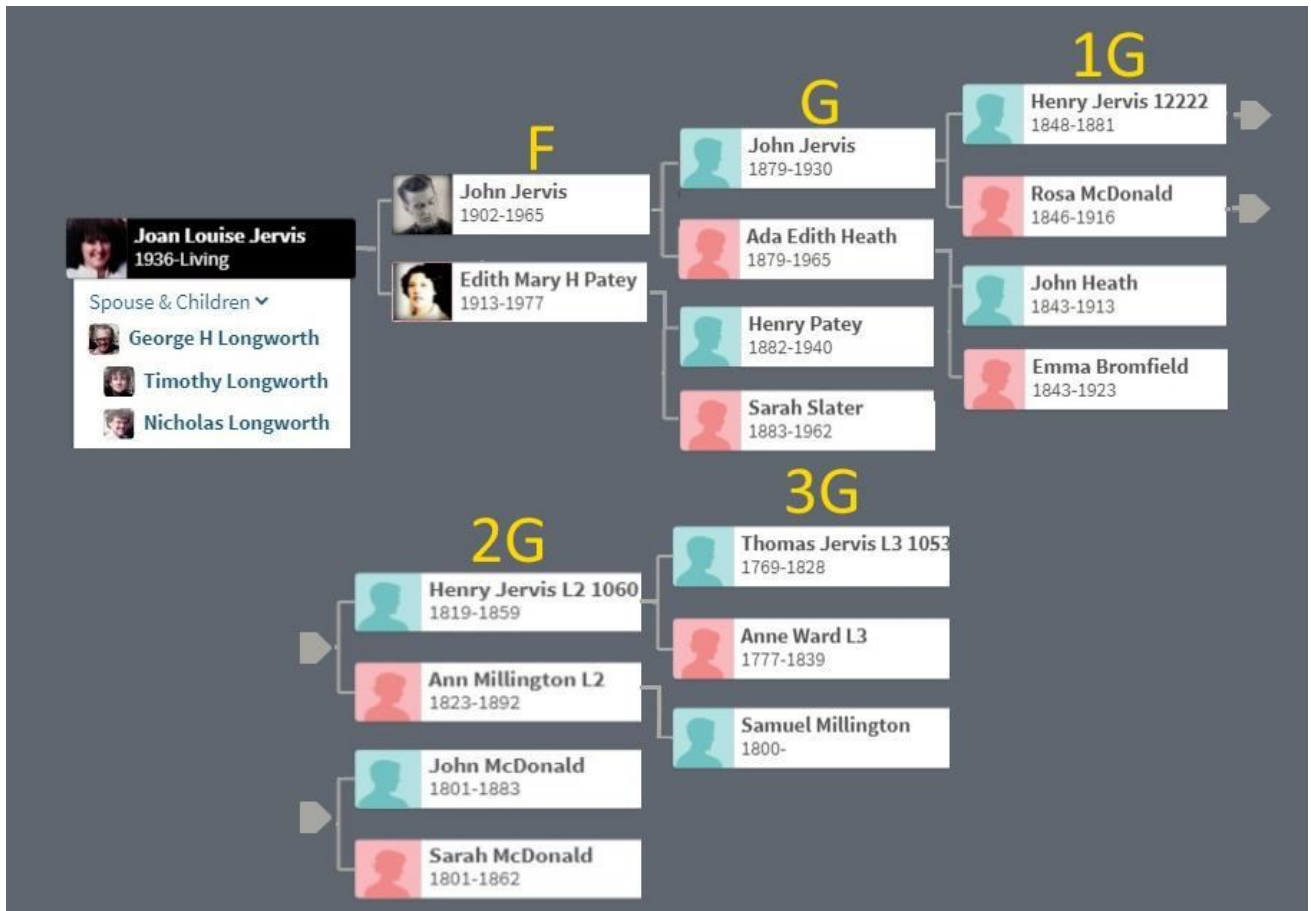
Josiah and Elizabeth Wedgwood

Josiah Wedgwood II died in 1843 and his wife Elizabeth in 1846. They are buried on the hillside above the church and Maer Hall.

And several of our Jervis family are buried nearby.



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage



Louise's Family, George and Tom

Celia had broken through the brick wall. Earlier generations of Louise's Jervises began to reveal themselves.



- *George Jervis (4G) b. 1728 m. Elizabeth*
- *Thomas Jervis (5G) b. 1688 m. Margaret Pitchford*

Nibbles Note:

Bio info is excerpted from Celia Cotton's Jarvis/Jervis family studies. See full studies on her website at bhsproject.co.uk/x_jarvis.shtml

George Jervis and Elizabeth (4G)

George Jervis (1728-1798)

George Jervis was baptized May 28, 1728. His father was Thomas Jervis of Almington.



Baptism – George Jervis – 1728



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Almington is five miles southwest of Maerway Lane. Notice that it's in county Shropshire instead of Staffordshire.

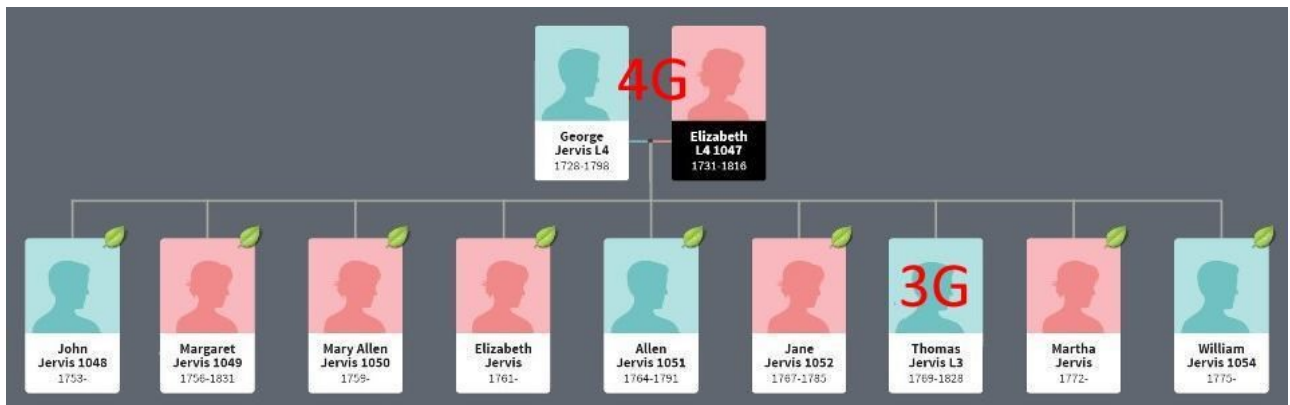
Elizabeth (1731-1816)

Unfortunately, we haven't found a baptism or marriage citation for Elizabeth. But based on her age of 85 in 1816, she was born around 1731.

Marriage and Children

George Jervis and Elizabeth married around 1752. We haven't found a marriage citation.

George and Elizabeth had nine children:



Home and Farm

George and Elizabeth lived in Maerway Lane by 1753 and baptized three children here. George was a farmer.

COUNTY of *Stafford* *Maerway Lane* Township of *Maerway*

An Assessment made in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the 38th Year of His Majesty's Reign, for granting an Aid to His Majesty by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1798.

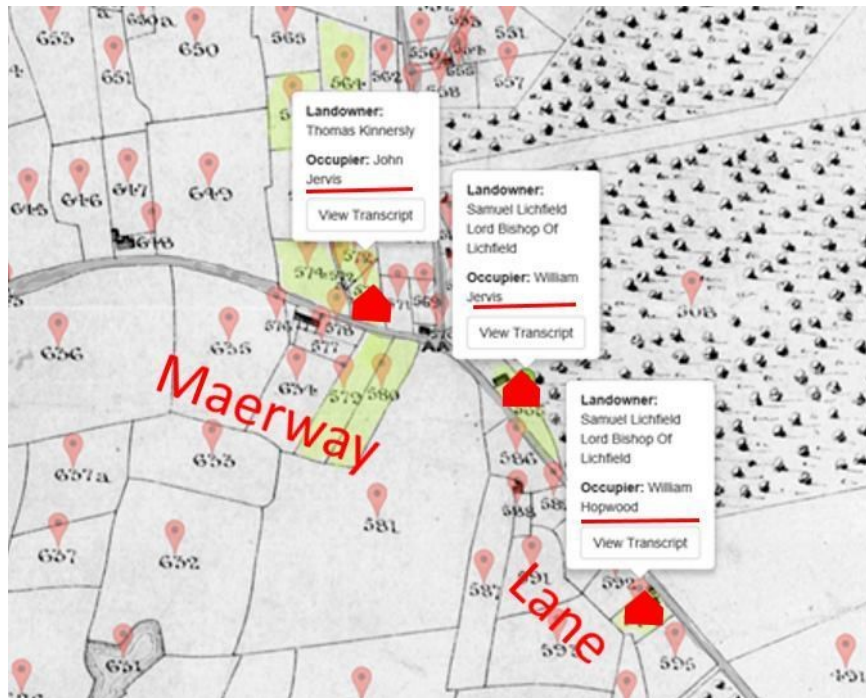
No. of Register.	Names of Proprietors.	Names of Occupiers.	Sums Assessed.	Date of Contract.
	<i>Tras. Elmsley</i>	<i>John Smallwood</i>	12-3-4	
	<i>do</i>	<i>Tho. Warner</i>	2-11-3	
	<i>do</i>	<i>Robt. Simpson</i>	" 0-	
	<i>Ino. Burks</i>	<i>Wm. Kitchen</i>	- 7-1	
	<i>Geo. Jarvis</i>	<i>Geo. Jarvis</i>	" 12-1	
	<i>Robt. Simpson</i>	<i>Robt. Simpson</i>	" 6 "	
	<i>do</i>	<i>Wm. Kitchen</i>	11-11	

Family Nibbles

George was recorded as owning and occupying land in Maerway Lane. It's listed in in the Land Tax Assessment of 1798.

That same land that was occupied by John Jervis in 1838. John was grandson of George, eldest son of Thomas (4G), and a sibling of Henry (3G).

The land was no longer owned by the Jervis family, but three of George and Elizabeth's grandchildren still lived and farmed there – John and William Jervis, and Francis Hopwood (son of Margaret Jervis Hopwood). You can see their houses and farms on the tithe map of 1838.



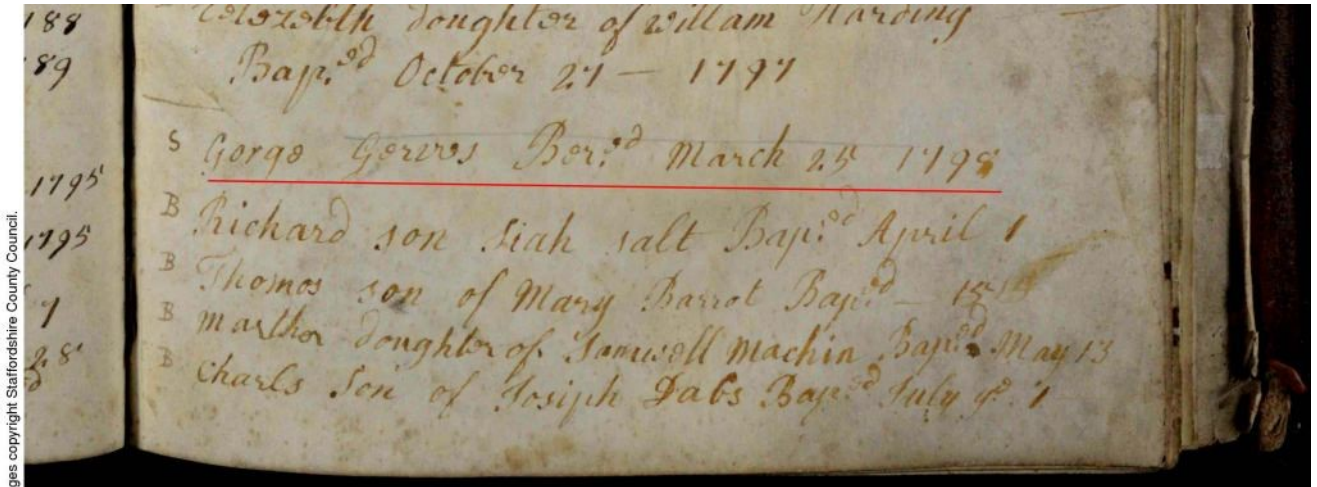
Tithe Map – Maerway Lane – 1838

Here's a street view of the land today. George's house was probably where the brick house is today.



Later Life

George Jarvis died at Maerway Lane in March 1798 and was buried the 29th at Maer.



Burial – George Jarvis – Maer – 1798

Elizabeth Jarvis, 85, died in June 1816 and was buried the 30th at Maer.

Page 3.

BURIALS in the Parish of <u>Maer</u> in the County of <u>Stafford</u> in the Year 1816				
Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Elizabeth Jarvis	Maer way Lane	June 30 th	85 ^{years}	D. Lamonty
No. 24.				

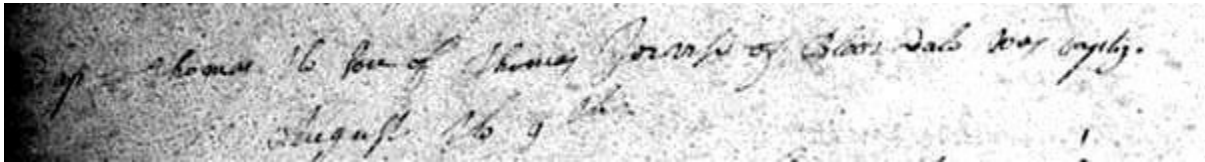
This entry was omitted owing to sickness & the absence of the Curate. W. Shear

Burial – Elizabeth Jarvis – Maer – 1816

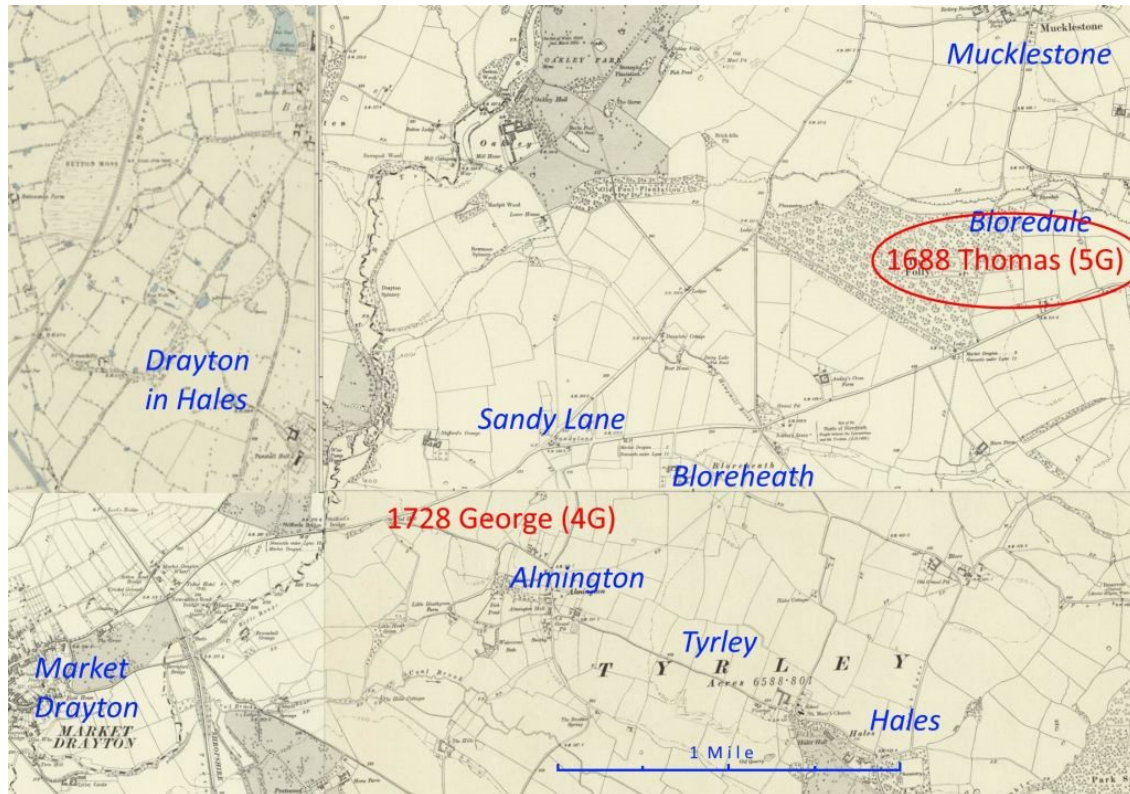
Thomas Jervis and Margaret Pitchford (5G)

Thomas Jervis (1688 – 1756)

Thomas Jervis was born in 1688 and baptized August 9, 1688. His father was Thomas Jervis of Blore Dale.



Baptism – Thomas Jervis – Blore Dale – 1688



Margaret Pitchford (1690 – 1761)

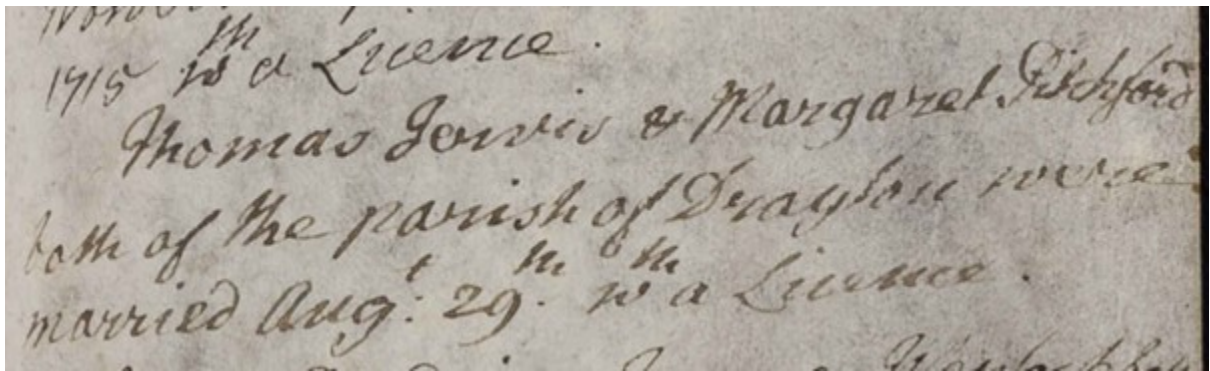
Margaret Pitchford was baptized at Drayton September 12, 1690. She was the daughter of Thomas Pitchford of Hales.



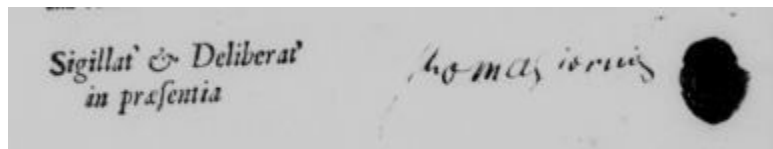
Baptism – Margaret Pitchford – Hales – 1690

Marriage and Children

Thomas Jervis and Margaret Pitchford married August 29, 1715 at Donnington, Shropshire.



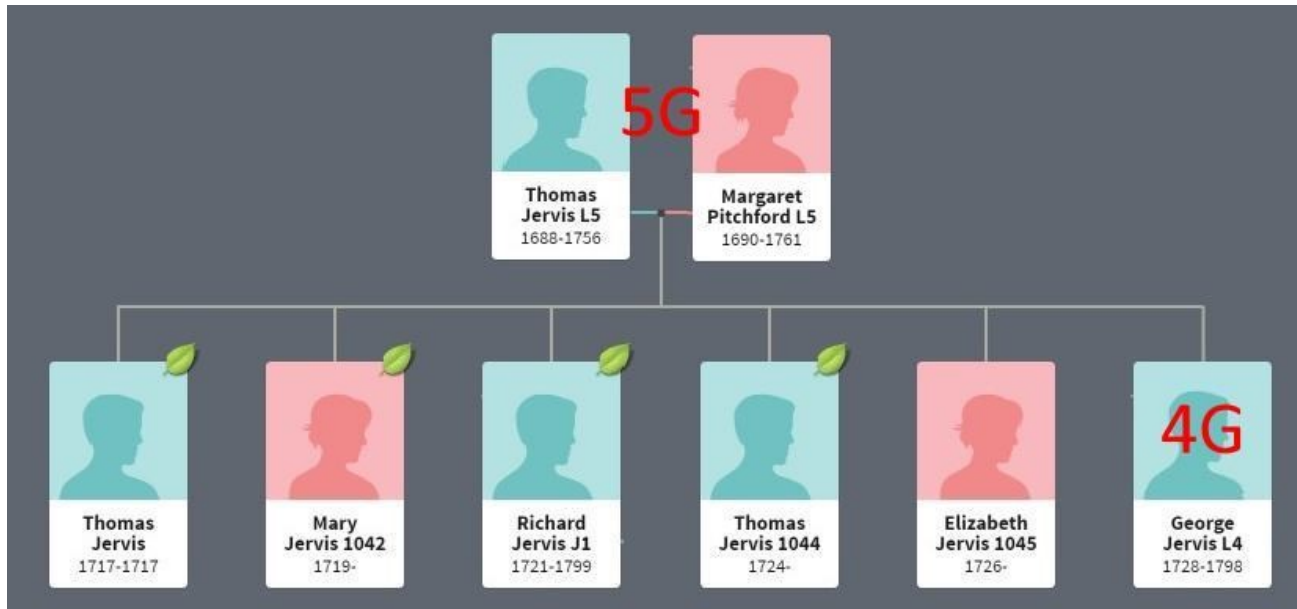
Marriage – Thomas Jervis and Margaret Pitchford – Donnington – 1715



Thomas' signature on marriage license – 1715

Family Nibbles

Thomas and Margaret had six children.



Home and Occupation

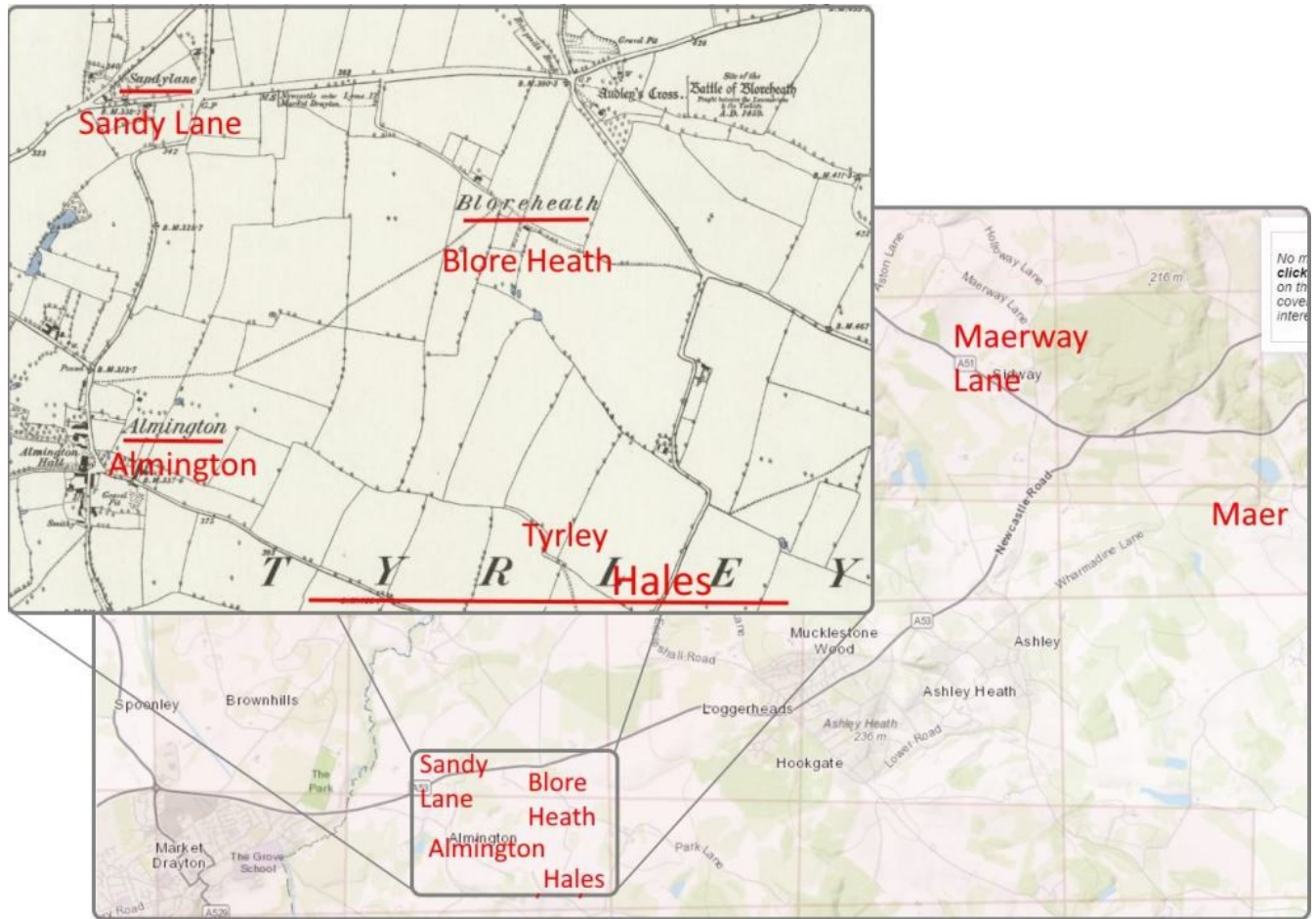
Thomas was a carpenter (worker in wood).

Thomas and Margaret remained within a few miles of their birthplaces throughout their lives:

- *Born in Blore and Hales*
- *Married in Dorrington, Hales*
- *Baptized children in Almington and Tyrley*
- *Both died in Tyrley*

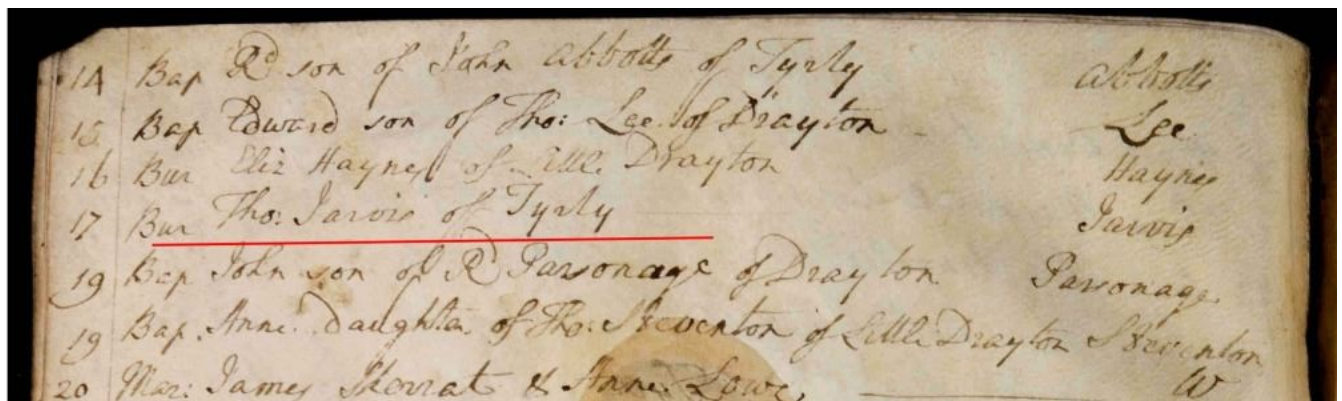


Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage



Later Life

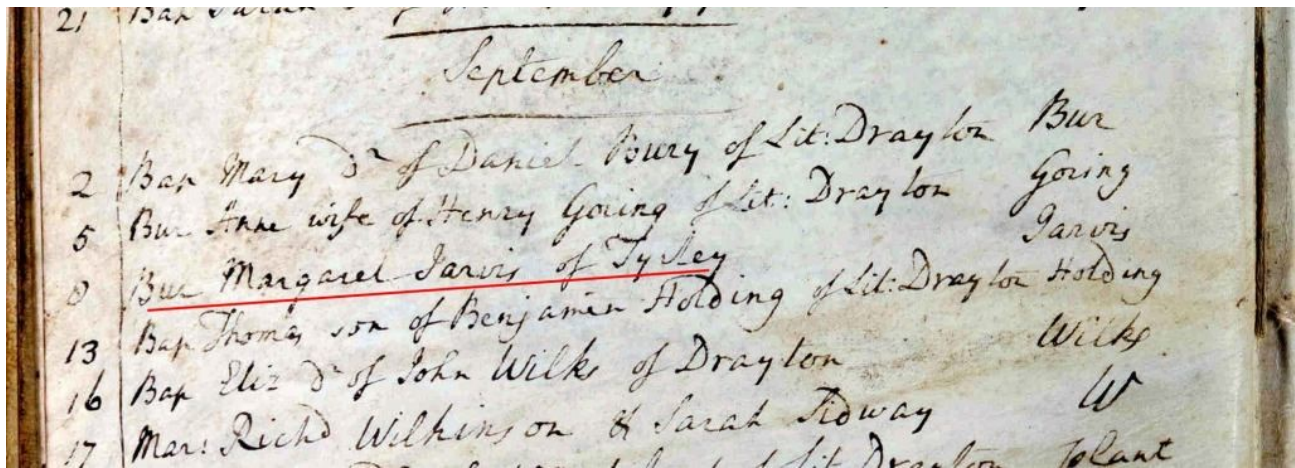
Thomas Jervis of Tyrry died in April 1756 and was buried at Drayton in Hales on April 17, 1756.



Burial – Thomas Jervis – Drayton in Hales – 1756


Family Nibbles

Margaret Jervis of Tyrley died in September 1761 and was buried at Drayton in Hales on September 9, 1761.



Drayton in the Hales parish general register

The Times

Year	Event	
1701	William III dies and his sister-in-law Anne accedes to the throne	
1707	England and Scotland officially became one country - Great Britain	
1711	St Paul's Cathedral completed by Sir Christopher Wren	
1714	George I succeeds Queen Anne to the Throne	
1721	Sir Robert Walpole becomes the first Prime Minister	
1727	George I dies and is succeeded by his son George II	
1728	George Jarvis (4G) born in Almington, Shropshire	
1730	Josiah Wedgwood was born in Burslem, Staffordshire	
1731	Elizabeth ? Jarvis (4G) born	
1739	Britain declares war on Spain	
1742	Handel's 'Messiah' gets its first performance, in Dublin	
1745	Bonnie Prince Charlie' lands in Scotland to claim the British throne	
1746	The Seven Year War with France begins	
1756	Thomas Jarvis (5G) died and was buried at Drayton in Hales	
1757	First canal in Britain is completed	
1759	James Wolfe captures Quebec and adds Canada to the British Empire	
1759	Robert Clive brings India under British rule	
1760	George III succeeds his grandfather George II	
1761	Margaret Pitchford Jarvis (5G) died and was buried at Drayton	
1769	Thomas Jarvis (3G) born at Maerway Lane, Staffordshire	
1770	James Cook 'discovers' the south east coast of Australia	
1771	'Factory Age' begins with the opening of Britain's first cotton mill	
1773	Boston Tea Party	
1775	American War of Independence begins	
1776	Josiah Spode introduces bone china in The Potteries	
1776	America declares independence from Britain	
1777	Anne Ward (3G) born at Stafford, Staffordshire	
1779	World's first cast iron bridge built in Ironbridge, England	
1780	Industrial Revolution begins	
1783	Steam powered cotton mill invented by Sir Richard Arkwright	
1787	First fleet of convicts sails to Australia	
1788	First edition of 'The Times' of London is published	
1789	French Revolution begins with the storming of the Bastille	
1790	Canals opened access to the Trent and Mersey for The Potteries	
1793	Britain goes to war with France	
1795	Staffordshire had more steam engines than any other county in England	

Nibbles Extra Credit

Jervis Jervis Everywhere

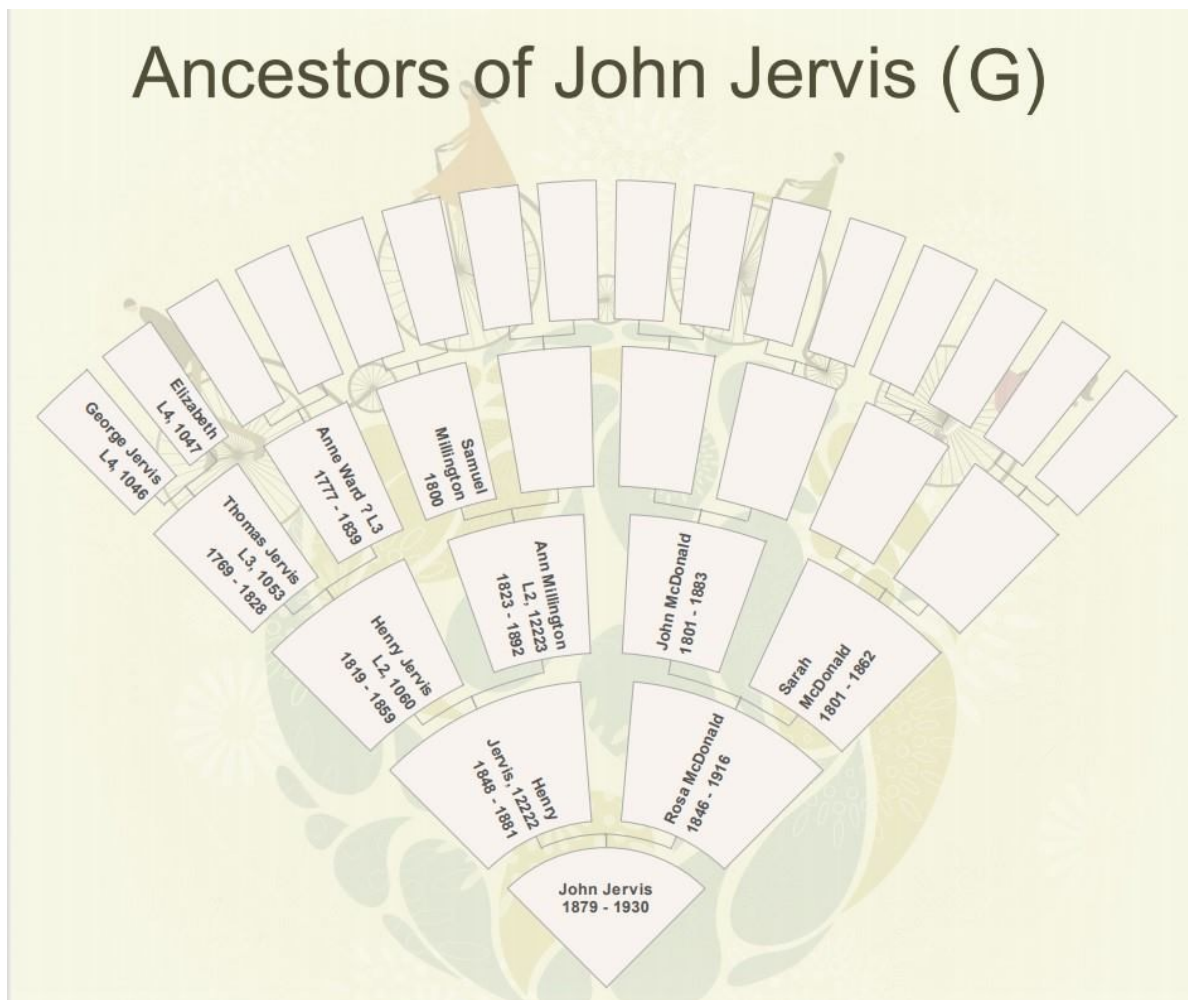
There are lots and lots of Jervises in this area of northwest Staffordshire and corners of Shropshire and Cheshire.

It's becoming obvious that it's the origin of Louise's family, at least back to the 1700s. But even in the 1700s and 1800s, there are many more Jervis families than Louise's ancestral line.

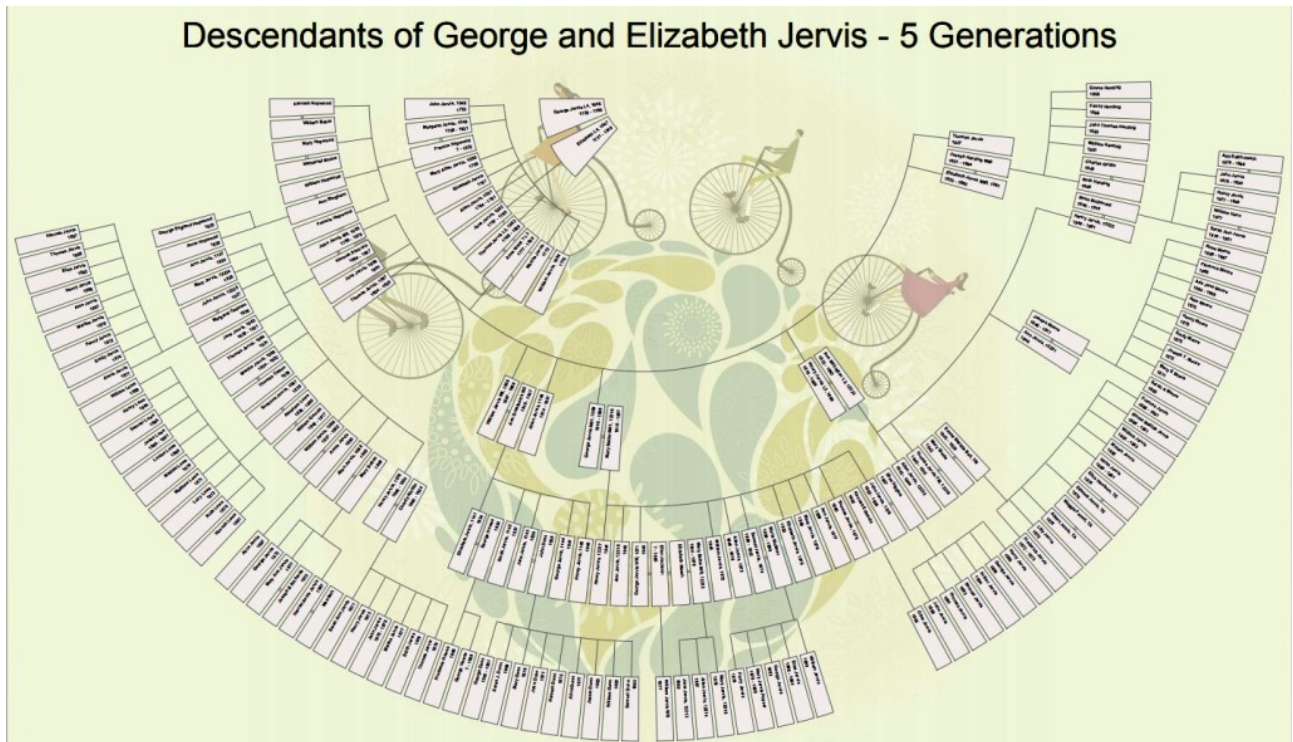
It gives hope that this area is also home to our Elizabeth Jervis and her ancestors.

Pedigree View vs. Family Tree View

We've mostly been dealing with a pedigree view of Louise's Jervis family, which shows only people in the direct ancestor line. Here's an example of a pedigree view for five-generations – from John (G) backward to George (4G).



But if we look at the **family tree** view, we also see siblings and wives. Here's are those same five-generations in family tree view – from George (4G) forward to John (G).



This example illustrates how the number of Jervises can increase over several generations. And this is only one Jarvis family, beginning with George in 1726. There are many other Jarvis families in the area, likely many of those from ancestors common with George.

1841 Census

The 1841 Census is the “first modern census” in England.

Let's search the 1841 Census for Jarvis in the area where we've found Louise's ancestors so far. We'll search the parishes within a 10-mile radius of Maer.

My goodness! There are 456 Jervises living within a 10-mile radius of Maer in 1841.

Results for England records

Your search: Last name: J^rvⁱs^e Year: 1841 Location: Maer, Staffordshire, England Search radius (miles): 10

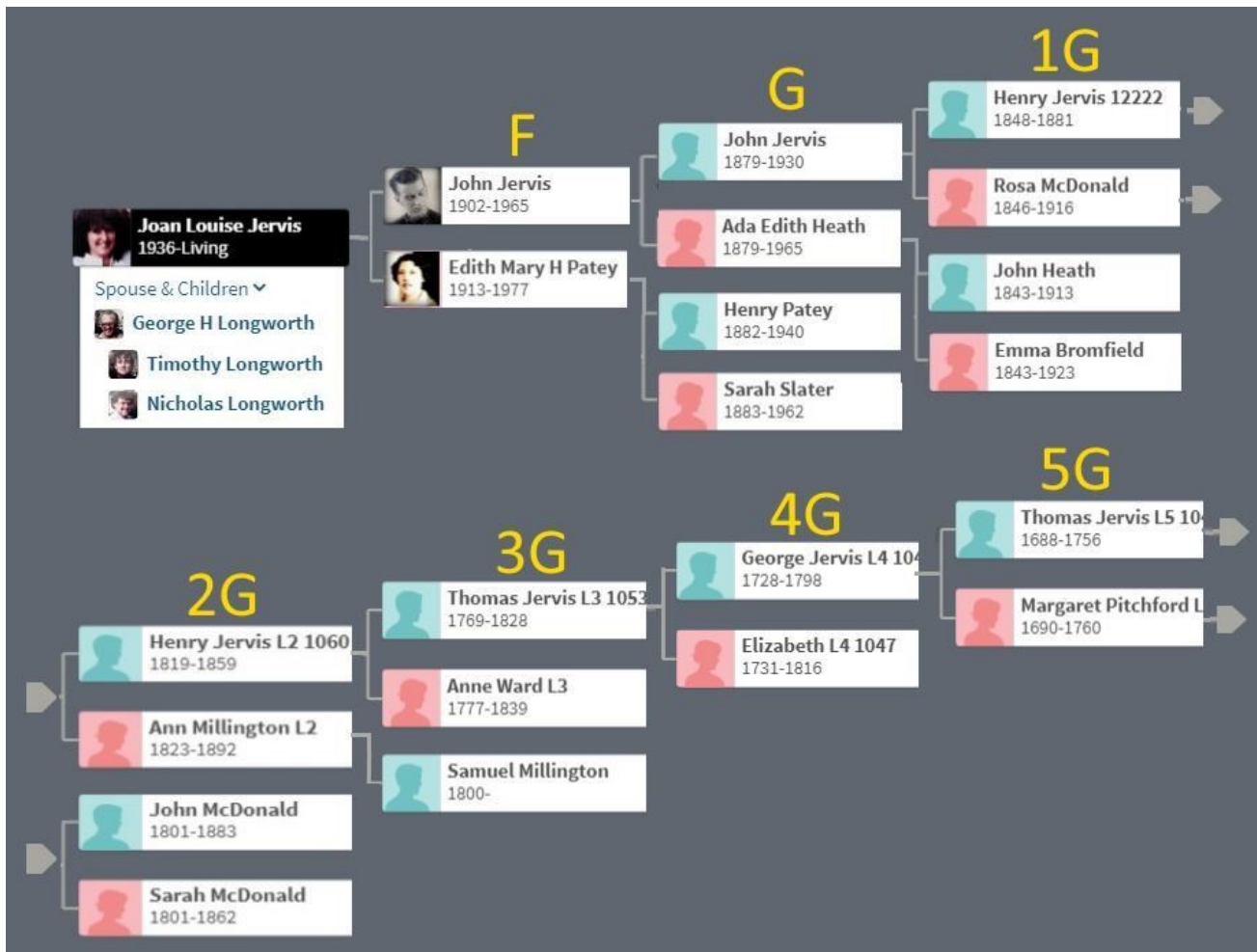
456 results

Last name	First name(s)	Year Of Birth	Year	Location
Jarvis	Josiah	1781	1841	Acton, Nantwich, Cheshire, England
Jervies	William	1781	1841	Wybunbury, Nantwich, Cheshire, England
Jervis	Hannah	1781	1841	Stone, Staffordshire, England
Jervis	Jesse	1781	1841	Wybunbury, Nantwich, Cheshire, England
Jervis	John	1781	1841	Drayton in Hales, Market Drayton, Shropshire, England
Jervis	John	1781	1841	Drayton in Hales, Market Drayton, Shropshire, England

View 456 results

This is a gold mine, but it also makes it difficult to distinguish one Thomas Jarvis from another, or one Elizabeth from another. There are 34 Thomas Jervises, and 36 Elizabeth Jervises.

Family Nibbles



Louise's Family, 1600s

Celia continued to discover Louise's Jervis ancestors, pushing the brick wall back into the 1600s. These generations could provide a link to our elusive Elizabeth.

- *Thomas Jervis (6G) b. 1653 m. Alice Lewis*
- *Thomas Jervis (7G) b. 1620 m. Margery*
- *Thomas Jervis (8G) b. 1575 m. Margaret*



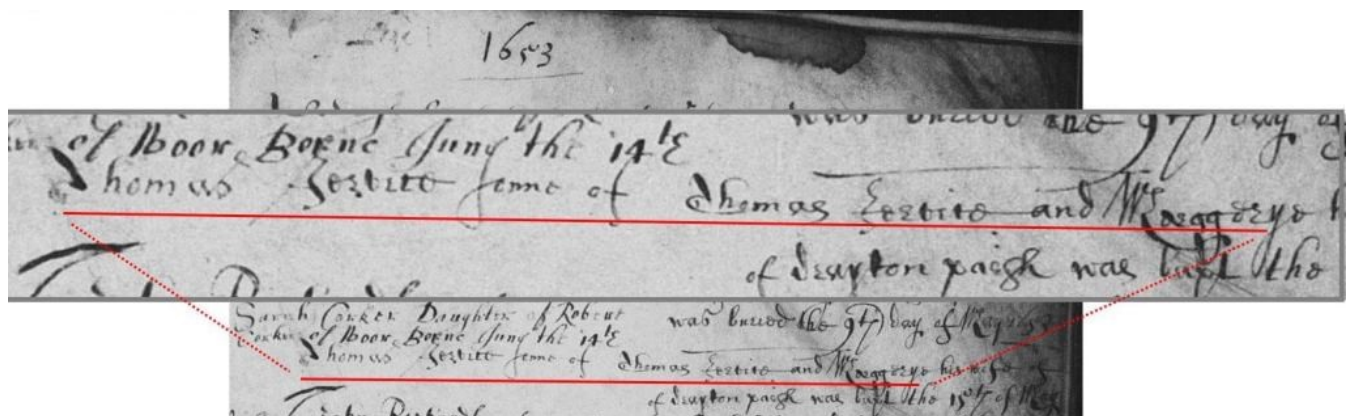
Nibbles Note:

Bio info is excerpted from Celia Cotton's Jarvis/Jervis family studies. See full studies on her website at bhsproject.co.uk/x_jarvis.shtml

Thomas Jervis and Alice Lewis (6G)

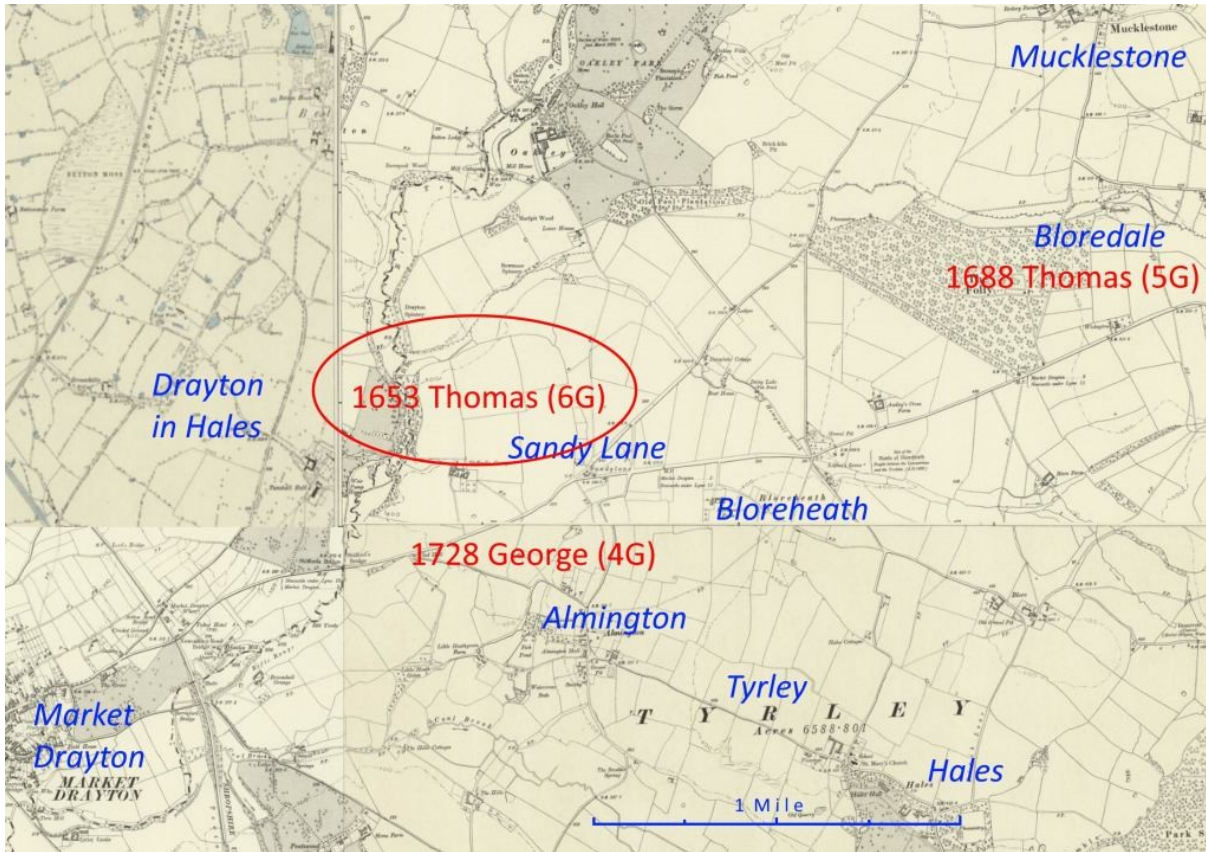
Thomas Jervis (1653 –)

Thomas Jervis was baptized May 15, 1653 at St. Mary's Church, Muckleston, Staffordshire. His parents were Thomas and Margery Jervis of Drayton Parish.



Baptism – Thomas Jervis – Muckleston – 1653

Family Nibbles



Thomas was born within three miles of where his son and grandson were born.

Drayton Parish is several miles west of Muckleston Parish, where Thomas was baptized. Perhaps their home was closer to St. Mary's Church Muckleston than to the Drayton Parish church.

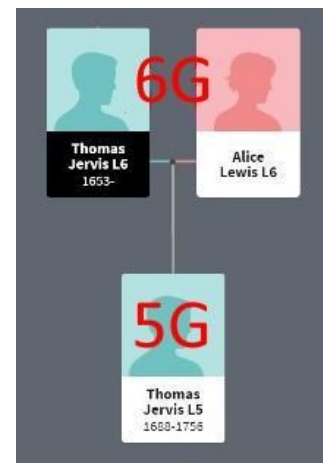
Alice Lewis

Unfortunately, we haven't found a baptism citation for Alice. But based on her marriage in 1687, she was probably born around 1662-1667.

Marriage and Children

Thomas Jervis, 34, and Alice Lewis married January 29, 1687 at Drayton in Hales, Shropshire.

Thomas and Alice are the parents of Thomas Jervis (6G) (1688-1756). We haven't found other children for Thomas and Alice.



Later Life

We haven't found burial citations for Thomas or Alice.

Drayton, Hales, Market Drayton

It's confusing. There are lots of Jarvis citations that refer to Drayton, Hales, Drayton in Hales, etc. They are different names for one place.

Market Drayton is a market town in north Shropshire, England, close to the Cheshire and Staffordshire borders. It is on the River Tern, and was formerly known as "**Drayton in Hales**" (c. 1868) and earlier simply as "**Drayton**" (c. 1695).

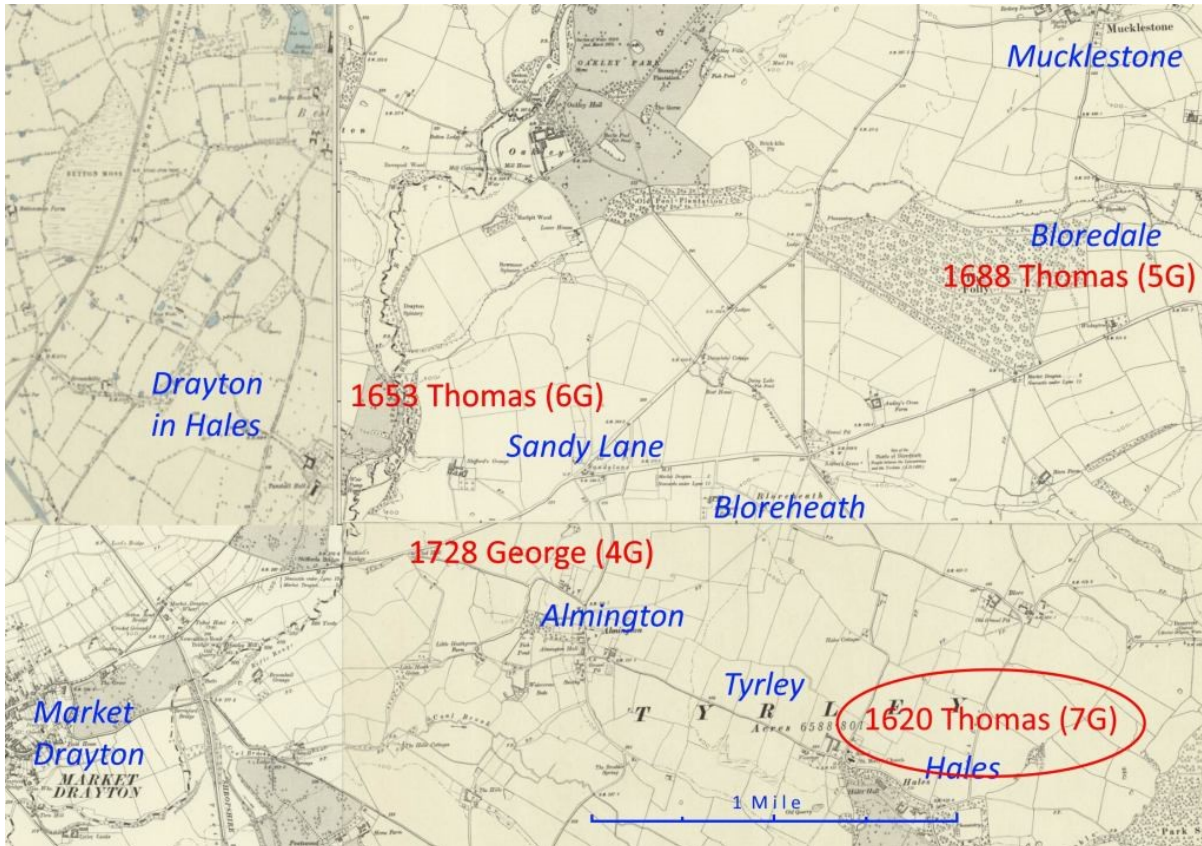
Wikipedia



Thomas Jervis and Margery (7G)

Thomas Jervis (1620 – 1701)

Thomas was born within three miles of where his son, grandson and great-grandson were born.



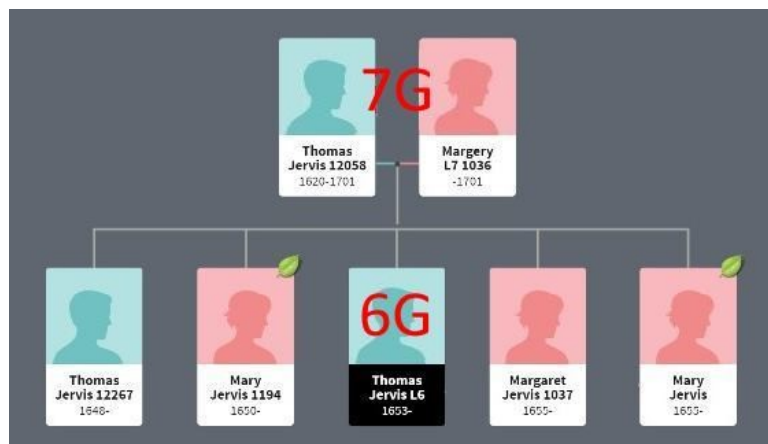
Margery (ca 1625 – 1701)

Margery was likely born around 1625, but we haven't found a citation.

Marriage and Children

We haven't found a marriage citation for Thomas and Margery.

Thomas and Margery had five children.

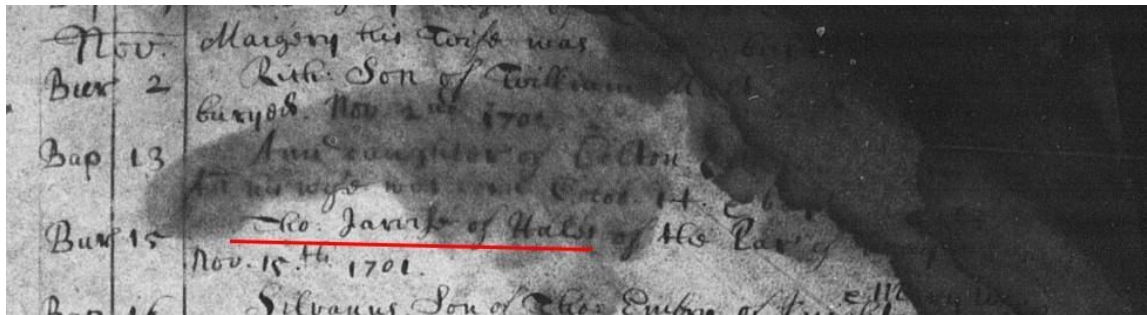


Home and Occupation

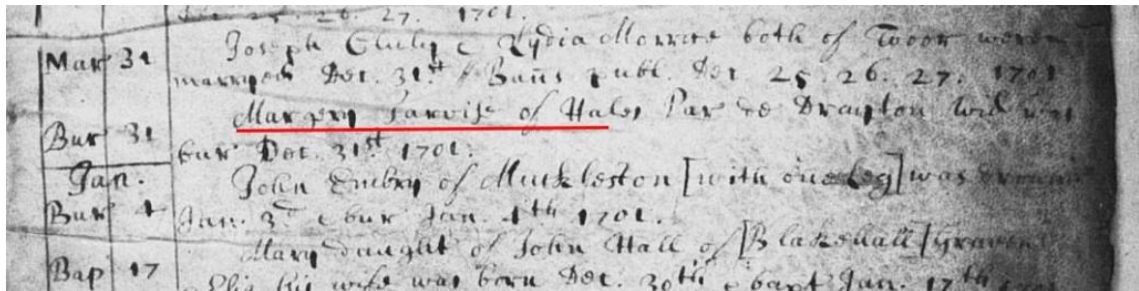
The 1666 Staffordshire Hearth Tax records a Thomas Jarvis who was not chargeable in Bloore & Hales, Tirley Constablewick. The Hearth Tax levied a tax based on the number of fireplace hearths in a home. Someone who was not chargeable was relatively poor.

Later Life

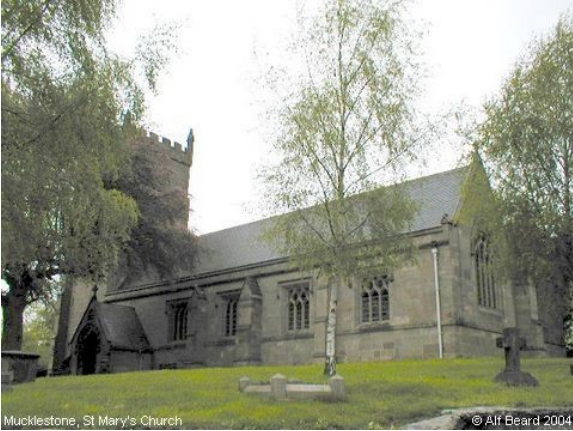
Thomas Jarvis died in November 1701 and was buried at St. Mary's Church in Mucklestone on November 15, 1701.



Margery Jarvis died in December 1701 and was buried at St. Mary's Church, in Mucklestone on December 31, 1701.



Family Nibbles



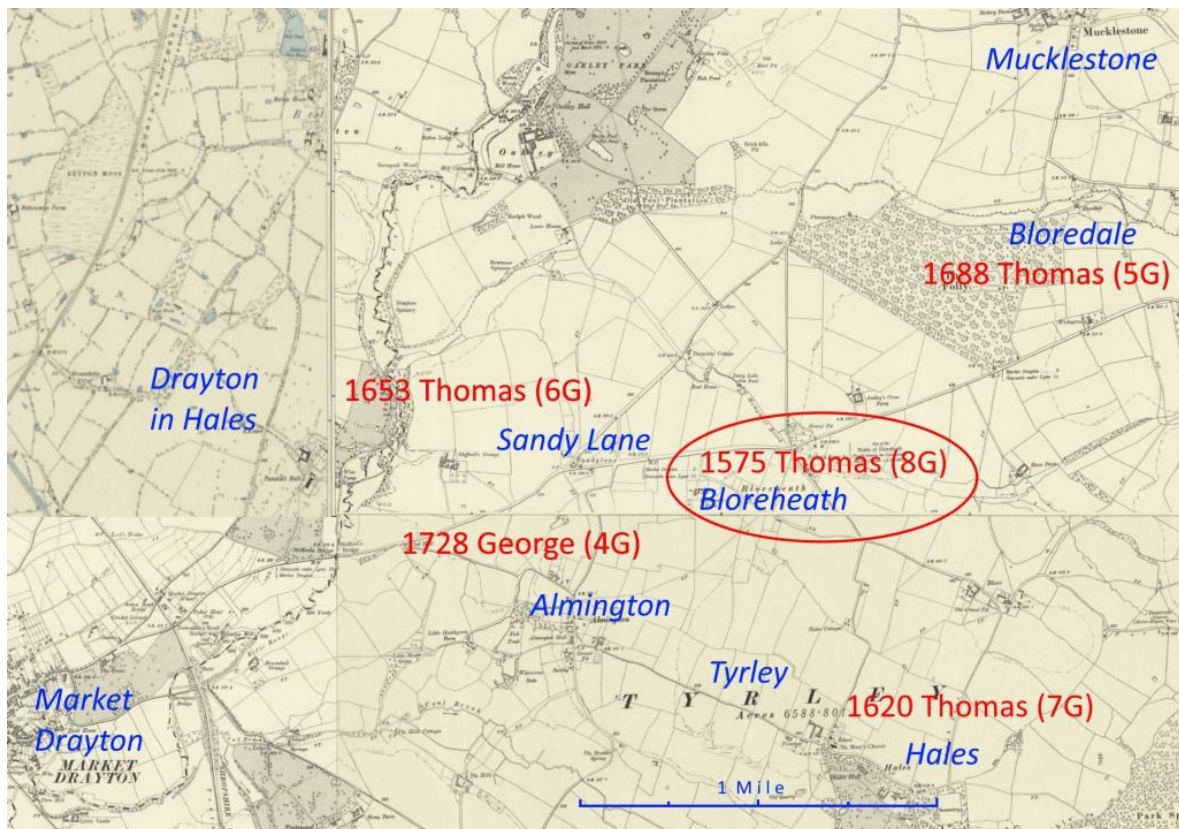
The Parish Church, St Mary, was rebuilt in 1789, except the tower, from which Queen Margaret viewed the defeat of her army at the battle of Blore Heath.

Genuki Muckleston

Thomas Jervis and Margaret (8G)

Thomas Jervis (1575 – 1645)

Thomas Jervis was born around 1575.



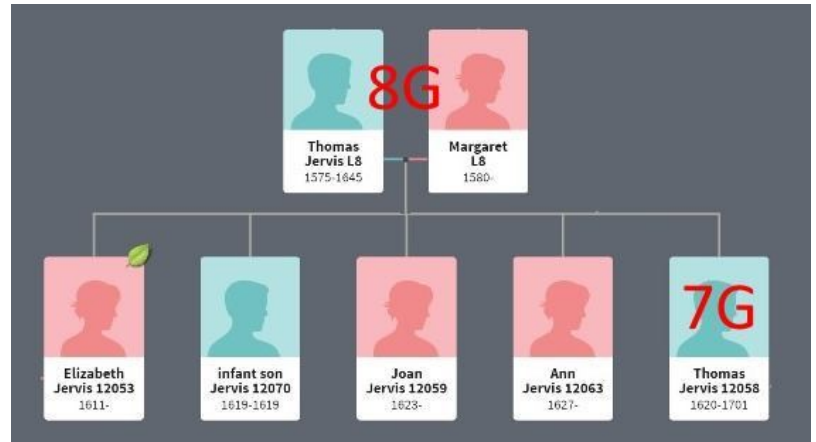
Thomas was born within three miles of where his four succeeding generations were to be born, a span of 150 years. I think it's fair to say Louise's family was seated here in the 1600s.

Margaret (1580 –)

We haven't found a baptism citation for Margaret.

Marriage and Children

Thomas and Margaret had five children.



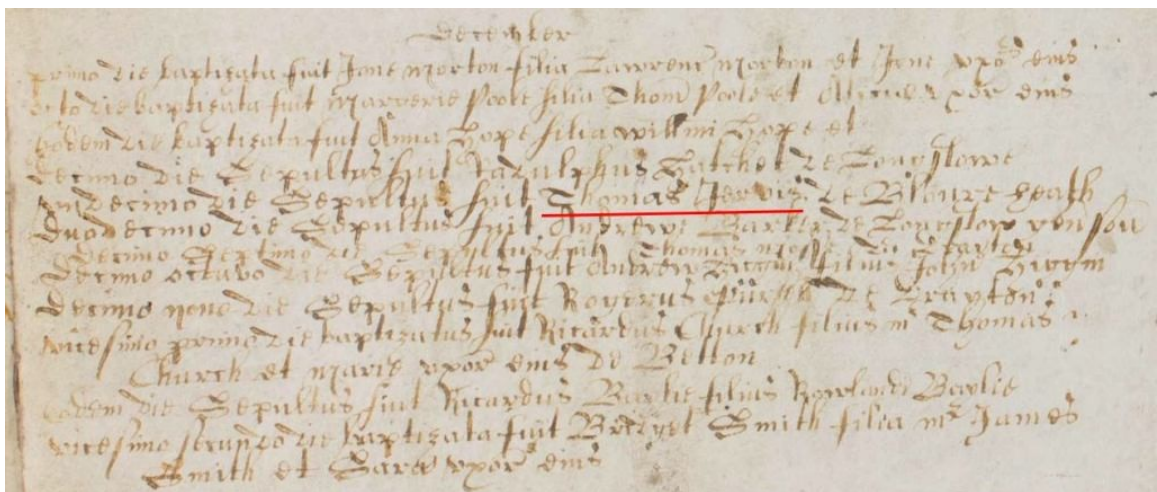
Mucklestone

Mucklestone, or Mucceston, is a small village on the side of a declivity, with a southern aspect, nine miles NW by W of Eccleshall, and four and a half miles NE of Market Drayton. Its parish is about six miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth, extending along the borders of the counties of Salop and Stafford. Five of its townships, Aston, Knighton, Mucklestone, Oakley and Winnington being in Staffordshire and the other four, Bearston, Dorrington, Gravenhunger and Woore, in Shropshire. There are 879 inhabitants in Staffordshire and 809 in Salop, giving a total population of 1688.

From History, Gazetteer and Directory of Staffordshire, William White, Sheffield, 1851


Later Life

Thomas died in September 1645 and was buried at St. Mary's Church, Mucklestone. We don't have a burial citation for Margaret.



Burial – Thomas Jervis – Mucklestone – 1645

The Times

Year	Event	
1600	Population of Britain just over 4 million	
1603	James VI of Scotland crowned James I of England	
1604	James styles himself as King of Great Britain	
1606	The Union Flag adopted as the National Flag	
1607	Jamestown in Virginia is founded by Captain John Smith	
1611	King James Bible is published	
1616	William Shakespeare dies	
1620	Thomas Jervis (7G) is born in Blore and Hales, Staffordshire	
1620	The Pilgrims sail from Plymouth aboard the Mayflower	
1625	James I dies and his son Charles I accedes to the throne	
1630	Margery ? Jervis (7G) born in Drayton parish, Shropshire	
1641	Rebellion breaks out in Ireland	
1645	Thomas Jervis (8G) died and was buried at St. Mary's, Mucklestone	
1649	Charles I is executed at Whitehall, London	
1650	Making butterpots makes Burslem the mother town of the Potteries	
1651	Charles II is crowned king of Scotland	
1652	George Fox founds the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)	
1652	Tea arrived in Britain	
1653	Thomas Jervis (6G) born in Drayton, Shropshire	
1653	Oliver Cromwell makes himself Lord Protector	
1660	Restoration of the Monarchy under King Charles II	
1662	Alice Lewis (6G) born in Drayton parish, Shropshire	
1664	The Great Plague of London killed more than 100,000 people	
1666	Great Fire of London destroyed two-thirds of the city	
1685	Charles II dies and his brother James II accedes to the throne	
1687	James II attempts to re-catholicize England	
1684	Elizabeth Jervis is in Pennsylvania	
1688	Thomas Jervis (5G) born in Bloreale, Staffordshire	 
1689	William of Orange and Mary II become king and queen	
1689	English Bill of rights 1689	
1690	Margaret Pitchford (5G) born at Hales and baptized at Drayton	
1694	Mary dies, leaving William III to rule	

Where are we? What next?

The good news

Celia has pushed Louise's brick wall back 200 years, to 1600.

It's obvious that Louise's family was from this Drayton/Mucklestone area since before 1600 and lived here for 150 years. It's reasonable to assume that they may have lived here in earlier generations.

These earliest generations of Louise's Jervis family are contemporaries of Elizabeth Jervis, as we think she was born around 1650.

And there are many Jervis families in this area. It seems very possible that Elizabeth could be from around these parts.



But...

We're back 10 generations, and no sign of Elizabeth so far.

And these Jervises weren't Quakers because they show up in Church of England parish registers. Where are Jervis Quakers, and how can we find them?

By the late 1500s, it's getting more and more difficult to tie citations to a particular family. Earlier parish registers often don't exist.

The parish register of the church of St Mary in Mucklestone commences in 1555.

Genuki Mucklestone



We've spent a lot of time trying to find Louise's 1500s Jervises, but we're not making progress. We're at another brick wall.

More Nibbles Extra Credit

This post was written during the 2020 Covid19 pandemic. At the end of May, after several months of “stay at home” orders, our first dinner guest was my sister Joan. Joan Emily Jarvis Brown.

We did a lot of catching up and enjoyed pleasant conversation. The conversation turned to Family Nibbles and Louise.

Joan: “It’s so coincidental that Louise’s first name is Joan too. Joan Emily Jarvis and Joan Louise Jervis. Who names their kid Joan?”

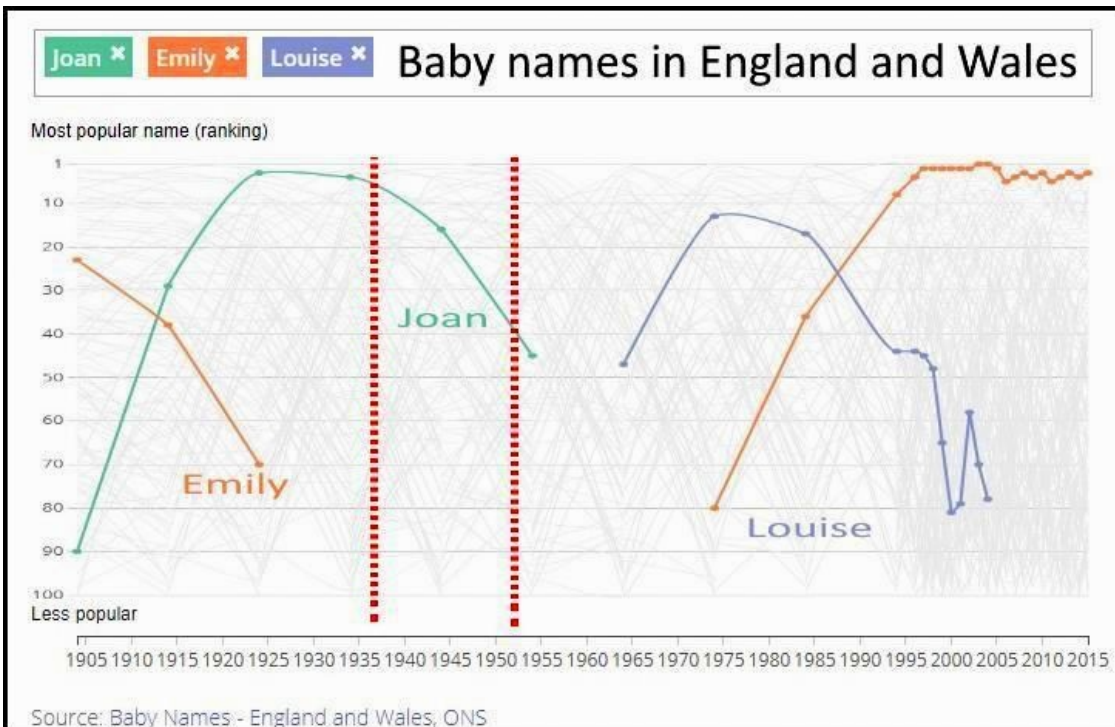
It turns out that Joan was a popular name when you two were born. Today it’s not in the top 100.

Emily and Louise weren’t that popular back in the day, but Emily’s been in the top 10 for the last twenty years.

Joan, why Emily? Louise, why Louise instead of Joan?

US Name Ranking by Decade - Joan

Decade	Rank	Name
1930s	7	Joan
1940s	24	Joan
1950s	45	Joan
US Social Security Administration		



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

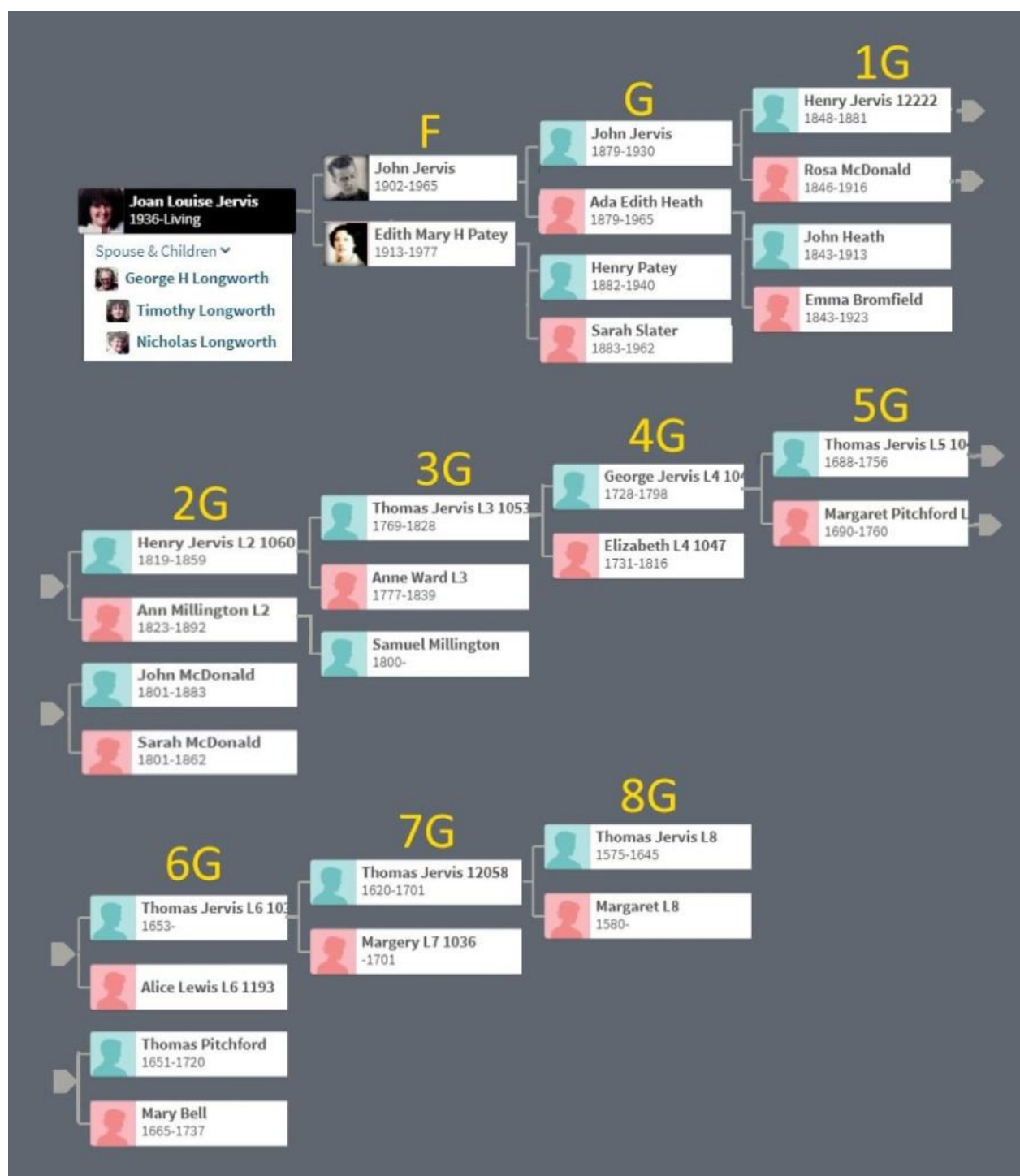
While we were chatting about coincidence, I mentioned to Joan how Louise looks like our brother Jeff Jarvis and his daughter Clare.



Louise Jervis Longworth and Clare Jarvis Verplank

Joan agreed!

Family Nibbles



Admiral John and Meaford

The British and Spanish fleet sighted one another at dawn on February 14, 1797. The British fleet had fifteen line-of-battle ships against twenty-four Spanish ships.



*On the quarter-deck of HMS **Victory**, Admiral John Jervis and his flag captain, Robert Calder counted the ships. It was at this point Jervis discovered that he was outnumbered nearly two-to-one.*

"A victory to England is very essential at this moment." Jervis gave orders for the fleet to prepare for the coming action.

Wikipedia



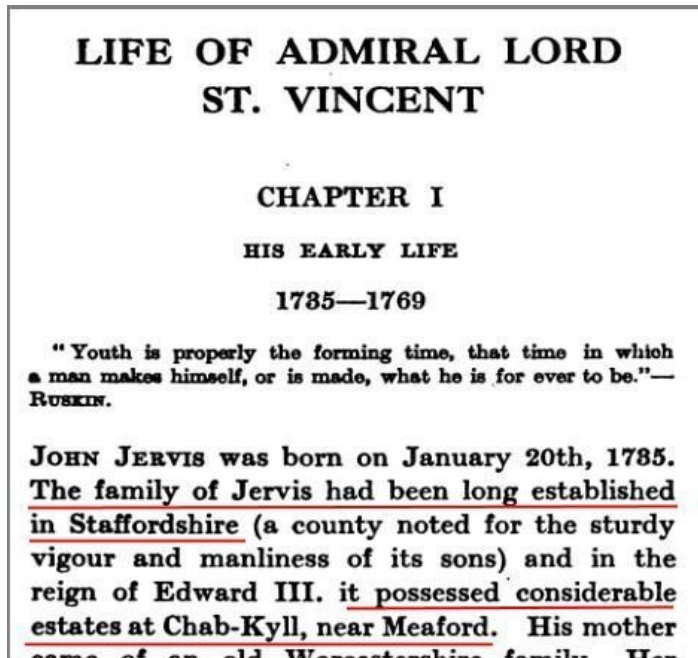
Jervis directed his ships to sail between the two lines of Spanish ships. He could fire from both sides, and the Spanish had to use caution not to fire across the British into their own ships.



The Battle of Cape St. Vincent – February 14, 1797 – Robert Clevely

The Battle of Cape Saint Vincent was celebrated as an outstanding victory and earned Jervis the title Earl of St. Vincent.

Admiral John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent



John Jervis was born in Meaford, Staffordshire, the second son of Swynfen and Elizabeth Jervis.

At age 13, John ran away and joined the British Navy. Later, he re-joined in a more traditional way, and spent his career and life in the navy.



He rose through the ranks, and various commands, to eventually become Lord of the Admiralty.

Is Louise related to Admiral John?

I recalled what Louise had written when we first met:

The family seem to have been seated in that part of Staffordshire, certainly in the late 1700's – as was the family of the famous Jervis; Sir John Jervis, later Earl St. Vincent – sometime Lord of the Admiralty, and Nelson's commanding officer (later Admiral Lord Nelson) – he whose instructions Nelson famously defied – to win the battle which brought him recognition and fame. According to family lore, there is a distant genealogical connection, which is likely, the area involved being so small.

Louise Longworth

While Celia continued to push Louise's brick wall, I decided to look at the family tree of Admiral John Jervis (1735-1823).

I figured his tree would be well documented, and with research and luck we might be able to link his tree with Louise's.

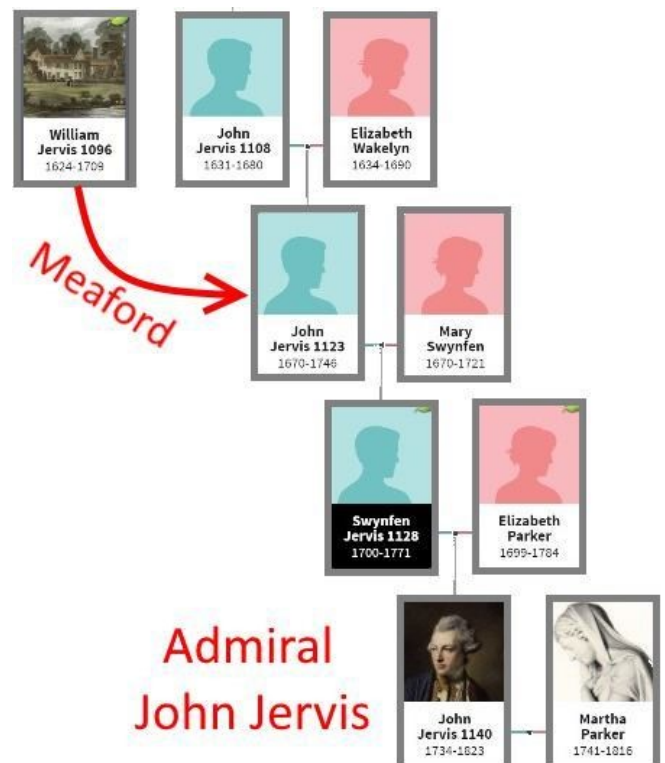


I would find Admiral John Jervis' oldest ancestor in Staffordshire, and try to work forward in years, while Celia was working backward in years with Louise's tree. Like tunneling through the mountain from each side. Would we connect?

Admiral John's Ancestors

John Jervis was born January 9, 1735 at Meaford Hall, Staffordshire.

His family was gentry, and Meaford Hall was the seat of the family since being acquired by his grandfather's uncle William Jervis around 1650.



William Jervis of Meaford

William Jervis was a prominent member of the early Jervis families in Staffordshire and Shropshire during the 1600s.

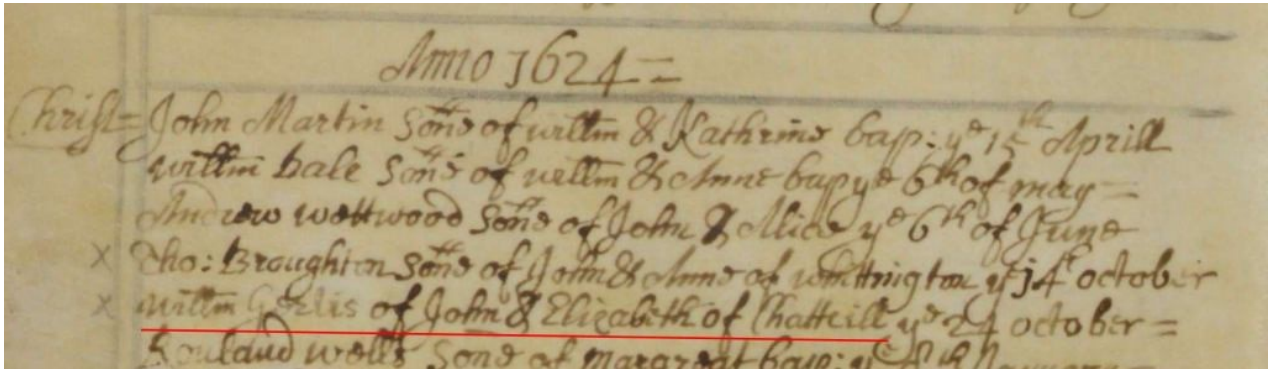
He was heir and head of the families for around fifty years.

Where's Meaford? Surprise, surprise, it's right where we found Louise's people.



1624 – William Jervis is born

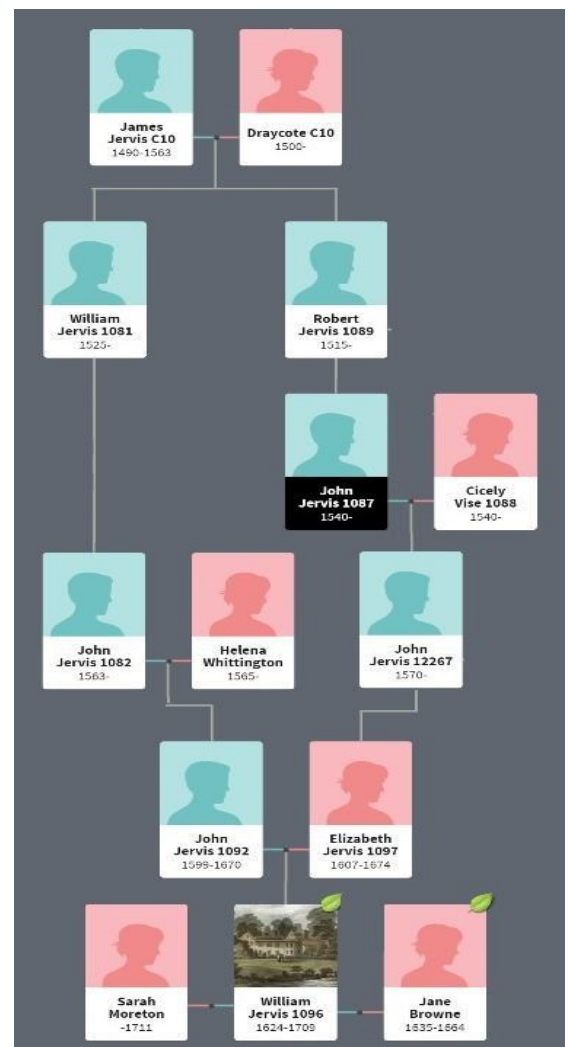
William was born about 1624 at Chatcull. He was baptized at Standon on October 24, 1624.



Baptism – William Jervis – Chatcull – 1624

1650s – William Jervis becomes heir and head of the Jervis family

William inherited the estate of the main branch of the Jervis family through his mother. She was Elizabeth Jervis, granddaughter of John Jervis of Chatcull. William's father was John Jervis the grandson of William, the brother of John Jervis of Chatcull.



1660 – Meaford Hall

The estate was founded in the 8th century and acquired by William Jervis of Chatcull in the late 17th century and remained the seat of the Jervis family for almost 250 years.

It was the birthplace of Admiral John Jervis, later 1st Earl St Vincent, hero of the defeat of the Spanish at the Battle of Cape St Vincent in 1797.

Wikipedia



1664 – Heraldic visitation of gentry

By the fifteenth century, the use and abuse of coats of arms was becoming widespread.

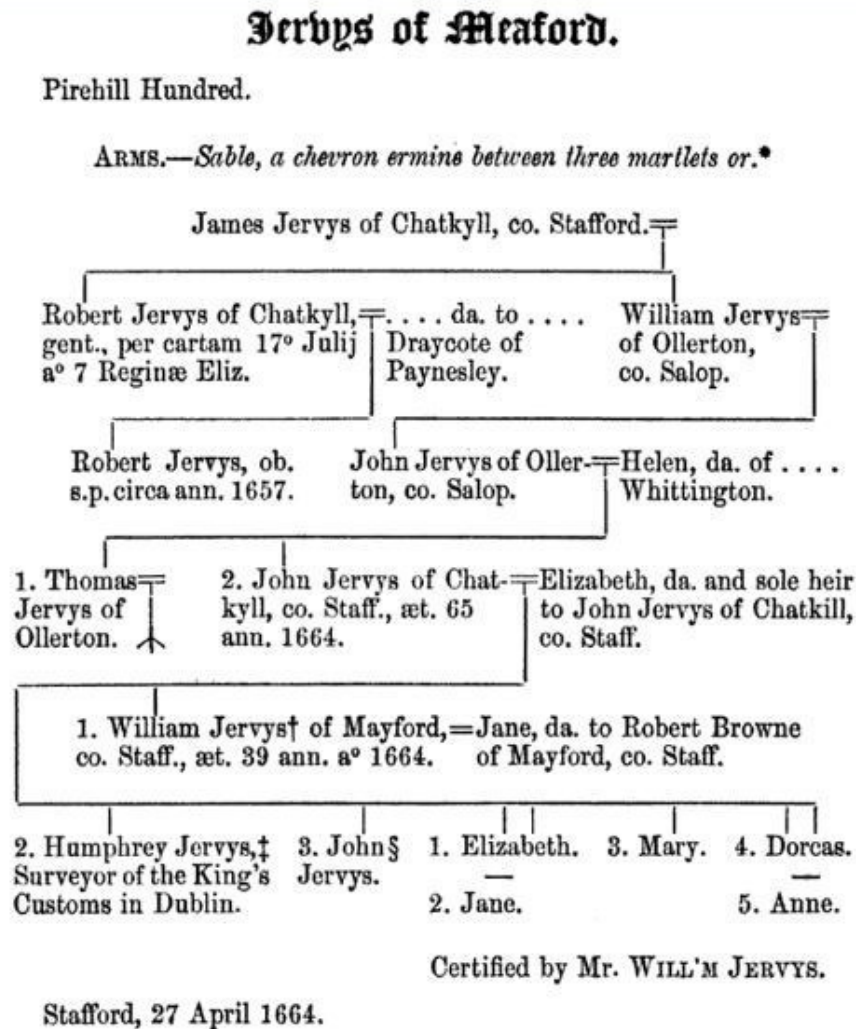
Heraldic visitations were tours of inspection by Kings of Arms (or Heralds).

The visiting herald would summon the gentry and nobility to attend a central “place of sitting” – usually an inn – at a particular time. They were to bring their coat of arms, and proof of their right to use them, most often by way of detailing their ancestral right to them, which would also be recorded.

Wikipedia

As head of the Jervis family, William was summoned to an interview by Herald William Dugdale on April 27, 1664, where William submitted the family coat of arms and lineage.

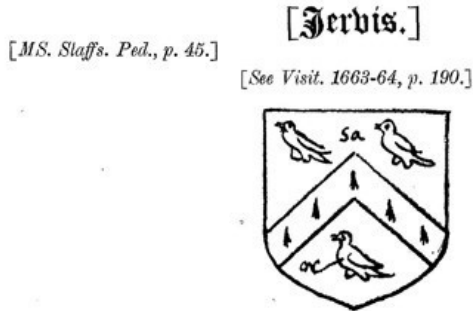
Here's the lineage recorded by Dugdale:



* "Ex sigillo Rob. Jervys 17 July 17 Eliz." (Lans. MS. 857.)
 † William Jervis died s.p., whereupon the male representation of the family devolved upon the issue of his brother John.
 ‡ Lord Mayor of Dublin; his daughter and eventually heiress, Catherine, married John White of Bally Ellis, co. Wexford, from whom the baronet White-Jervis is descended.
 § Mr. Hadfield notes that John Jervys was born 25 Sept. 1631. He was ancestor of Earl St. Vincent, and of the present Mr. Jervis of Darlaston.

It's from this information that we see the lineage of William's mother to her grandfather John Jervis of Chatcull. That's how William was entitled to become heir and head of the Jarvis families.

And here's Dugdale's sketch of the Jervis coat of arms – a chevron ermine between three martlets.



Pirehill Hundred.

ARMS.—Sable, a chevron ermine between three martlets or.*

1686 – William Jervis acquires Darlaston Hall

Around 1686, William acquired Darlaston Hall from James Collier. Darlaston was across the Trent River on the west side, about a mile SW of Meaford Hall on the east side. Darlaston became the main home for this branch of the Jervis family.

Sampson Erdeswick visited Staffordshire and published A Survey of Staffordshire in 1722. He provides a comprehensive look at the people and places of Staffordshire in early 1700s.

There is a reference to Darlaston Manor, which includes a good amount of genealogy of the Jervis families

30

THE ANTIQUITIES

* About ninety years after Erdeswick's writing, James Collyer, of Darlaston, gent. sold Darlaston manor (to be paid for March 25, 1686) to William Jervis, of Meaford, gent. owner of the estate of Chatculme, or Chatkill, in Eccleshall parish, and representative of a family long seated there, which descended, in all appearance, from Robert Gervays de Chatculme 18th Edw. III. and he from Robert, fil. Gervasin de Standon, about sixty years before; both which Roberts, with Gervasius de Standon himself, appear as testes in earl Talbot's volume (marked A.) of Extracts, by Chetwynd (p. 210-212), and in Chetwynd's Pyrehill. It was through his mother, William Jervis became head of the family, she being of the elder line heiress of Chatkill. Her husband was a second son of the junior branch, then of Ollerton, co. Salop, but now subsisting, in its direct chief representative, at Cheswardine, in that county. William Jervis, being childless, devised his estate to John Jervis, eldest son of his next but one brother, John, (sir Humphry Jervis, of Dublin, the second brother, having only daughters). John Jervis, of Darlaston, grandson to the eldest of six sons, whom that devisee had by the grand-daughter and heir (but not her in estate) of John Swynfen, of Swynfen, esq. (Member of Parliament for Tamworth, in king William's reign,) dying issueless March 4, 1802, gave his estates to the eldest son of his heir-male, Swynfen Jervis; which Swynfen is grandson to Thomas, fourth of the six sons. John, earl of St. Vincent, is the younger and survivor (1819) of two sons of Swynfen Jervis, barrister-at-law, formerly of Meaford; the fifth of the same six sons. S. P. W. John Jervis, esq. 7 Anne, was sheriff of the county. At Bury Bank are the ruins of an ancient fortress: its area is 250 yards in diameter. It is a remarkable relic of Saxon antiquity, and may have constituted a sort of prætorium. Wulfere, king of Mercia, 656—675, is supposed to have resided here: hence its old name Wlfærcester. Plot conjectures it was the sepulchre of the Mercian monarch, and that the adjoining town was hence called Stone. Arms of Jervis: Sable, a chevron Ermine between three martlets Or.

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Dorlestone Hall was a manor house at Darlaston, a locality also known as Dorlestone, near Stone, Staffordshire, England, on the Trent.

The Hall was built prior to the Reformation. Prior to 1503, the Hall was leased by Jacobus Colyar. In 1503, the Hall was leased by his son, Robert Colyar. He became a wool trader and married Agnes Venables de Kinderton. In 1685, a descendant, James Collier, sold the Hall to William Jervis.

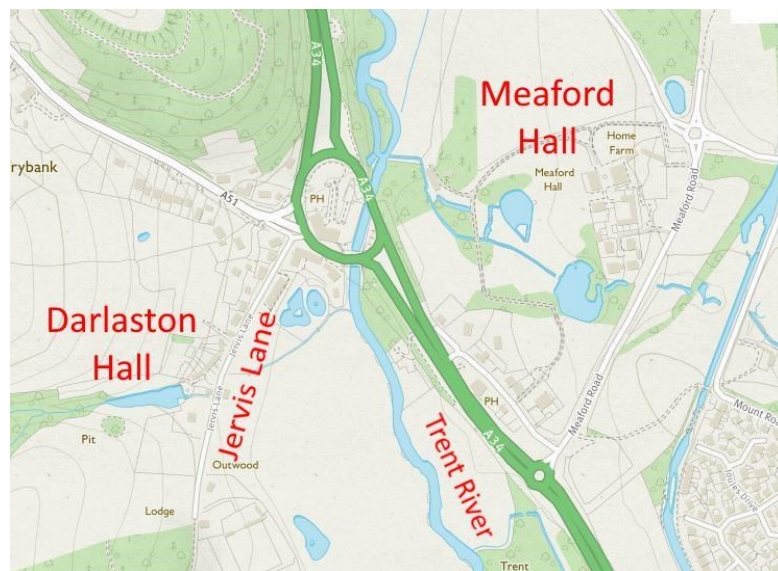
In 1880 the estate was acquired by the Meakin family from the Jervis family. The house was demolished after the Second World War.

Wikipedia – Dorlestone Hall



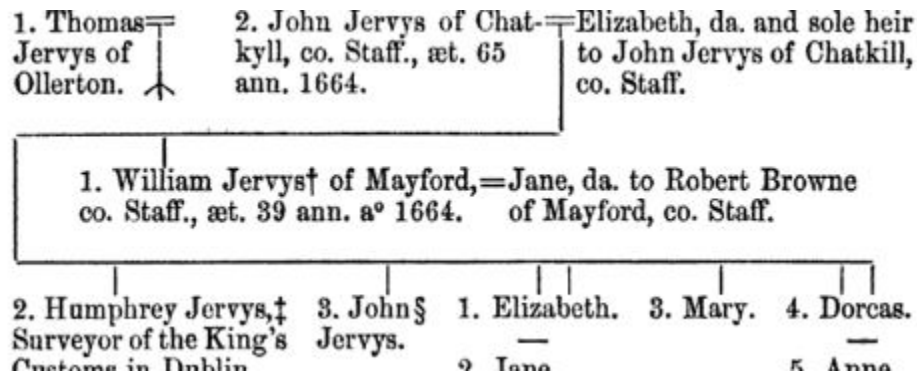
Darlaston Hall

This 1879 map shows Darlaston, across the river from Meaford Hall on Jervis Lane.



Mid-1600's – William marries Jane Browne

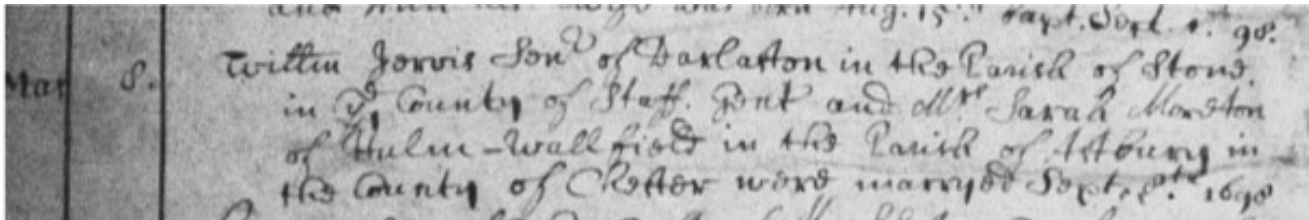
William married Jane Browne, daughter of Robert Browne of Meaford.



William and Jane didn't have any children. We assume that Jane died before 1698.

1698 – William marries Sarah Moreton

William married Mrs. Sarah Moreton in 1698. They married in Mucklestone, which was some distance from where their homes were listed; he in Darlaston, she in Hulme Walfield in Asbury Cheshire.



It must have been a marriage of convenience. William was age 73 in 1698. He died in 1709, eleven years later.

I haven't found a record for Sarah Moreton, but it's likely her surname from her previous marriage. She's listed as Mrs. Sarah Moreton. William and Sarah didn't have any children.

William writes in his will:

I give to my dear wife Sarah two silver Salvars which I bought since I married she being sufficiently provided for by our marriage settlement and agreement.

1709 – William records his will

On 23 March 1705/6, William recorded his will. Later, on 14 Jan 1708/9 he recorded a codicil.



Will of William Jarvis

We have already seen that he bequeaths to his wife Sarah two silver salvers. Here are some other interesting excerpts:

Item I give to my nephew John Jervis of Darlston Gent and to my dearest niece Mary his wife fifty pounds apiece...

Item I give to my niece Elizabeth Booth a guinea and to my niece Ann Astley twenty pounds and to my niece Mary Settle and to my nephews William Baddiley and Samuel Baddiley ten pounds apiece and to my nephews William Jervis son of my late dear brother John Jervis ten pounds having upon his marriage settled arondiment?? Estate on him.

Item I give to Doctor? Long and to Sir W? Peplow Minister of Stone twenty shillings apiece and ... to my late servant Robert Parker twenty shillings and to such servant man as shall live with me at my demise all my wearing apparrell except my Camlett Cloak

Item I give to such servant maids as shall live with me at my demise twenty shillings apiece

I give to the poor of Stone Parish ten pounds and to the poor of Eccleshall Parish ten pounds and to the poor of Newcastle aforesaid five pounds.

1709 – Jervis estate passes from William to nephew John Jervis

William had no children. His will bequeaths the family estate to his nephew John Jervis, eldest son of William's next-eldest brother John.

And I make him the said John Jervis of Darlaston aforesaid sole Executor of this my last will and testament provided allways my said nephew William Jervis steward of Pyrehill Hundred Court shall give my said Executor a bond of forty pounds with Condition for keeping all the said Court Leets and Courts Barons for the said hundred and from time to time during his natural life

And I do hereby farther give devise and bequeath all my real estate lands tenements and hereditaments which I am intituled to in my own name or in the names of any other in Trust for me to my nephew John Jervis of Darlaston his heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns forever.

Thereafter, John Jervis is referred to as John Jervis, Esq. He's the grandfather of Admiral John Jervis.

Chatcull and Cheswardine

We continued to trace earlier and earlier Jervises in Staffordshire and Shropshire.

From the 1500's through 1700's, the Jervis families acquired and lost estates at Chatcull, Meaford and Darlaston near Meaford, Cheswardine and Goldstone near Ollerton.



William Jervis of Meaford

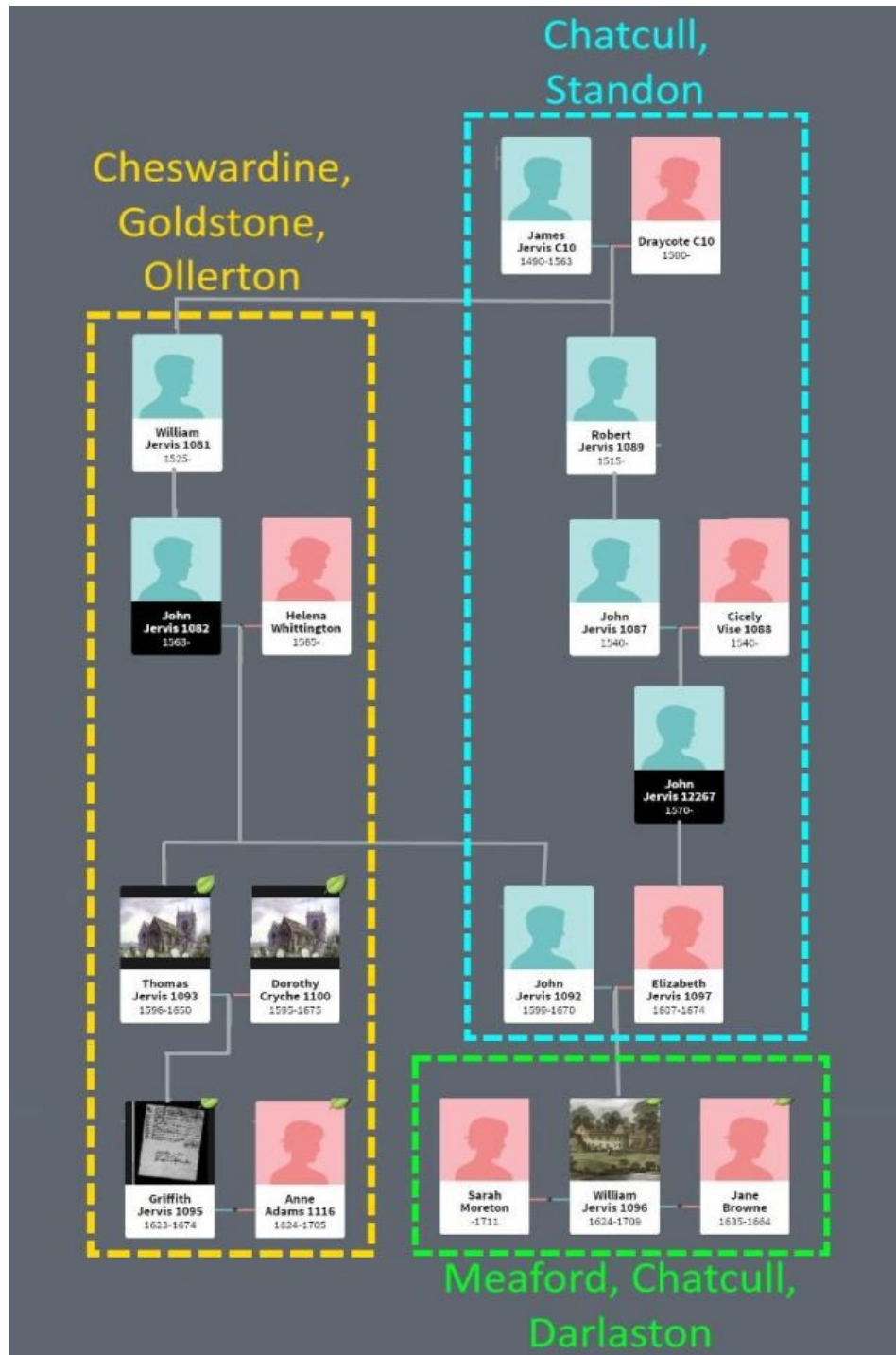
In the last post, we saw that William Jervis was head of the senior line of the Jervis family. He lived at Meaford and Darlaston, which he acquired in the mid-1600s. But he also owned his ancestors' estate at Chatcull.



John and Elizabeth Jervis of Chatcull

William was born in 1624 at Chatcull. His parents were John Jervis and Elizabeth Jervis of Chatcull, second cousins.

William had inherited Chatcull estates through his mother's line of descent from her 2nd great-grandfather James Jervis of Chatcull. John was also descended from James Jervis, but not through the inheritance line.



Thomas Jervis of Cheswardine

Thomas Jervis was the brother of John Jervis of Chatcull. John and Thomas descended from James Jervis through William Jervis of Ollerton, who held partial ownership in Cheswardine and Goldstone Manors.

Griffith Crouch (or: Cryche)'s sister Dorothy married Thomas Jervis who thereby gained possession of the Cryche estate of The Hill (i.e. Hill Hall), Cheswardine. Thomas was born in 1596 and died in 1650.

This may have explained the small land holdings the Jervis family later owned in Goldstone, which accounted for almost all the land in Goldstone that the Haywards did not own – together, these kinsmen owned pretty much all the land within Goldstone manor and township.

In the 17th century the ownership of the manor of Cheswardine was split, with the Jervis family and the Earls of Shrewsbury being joint Lords of the Manor of Cheswardine.

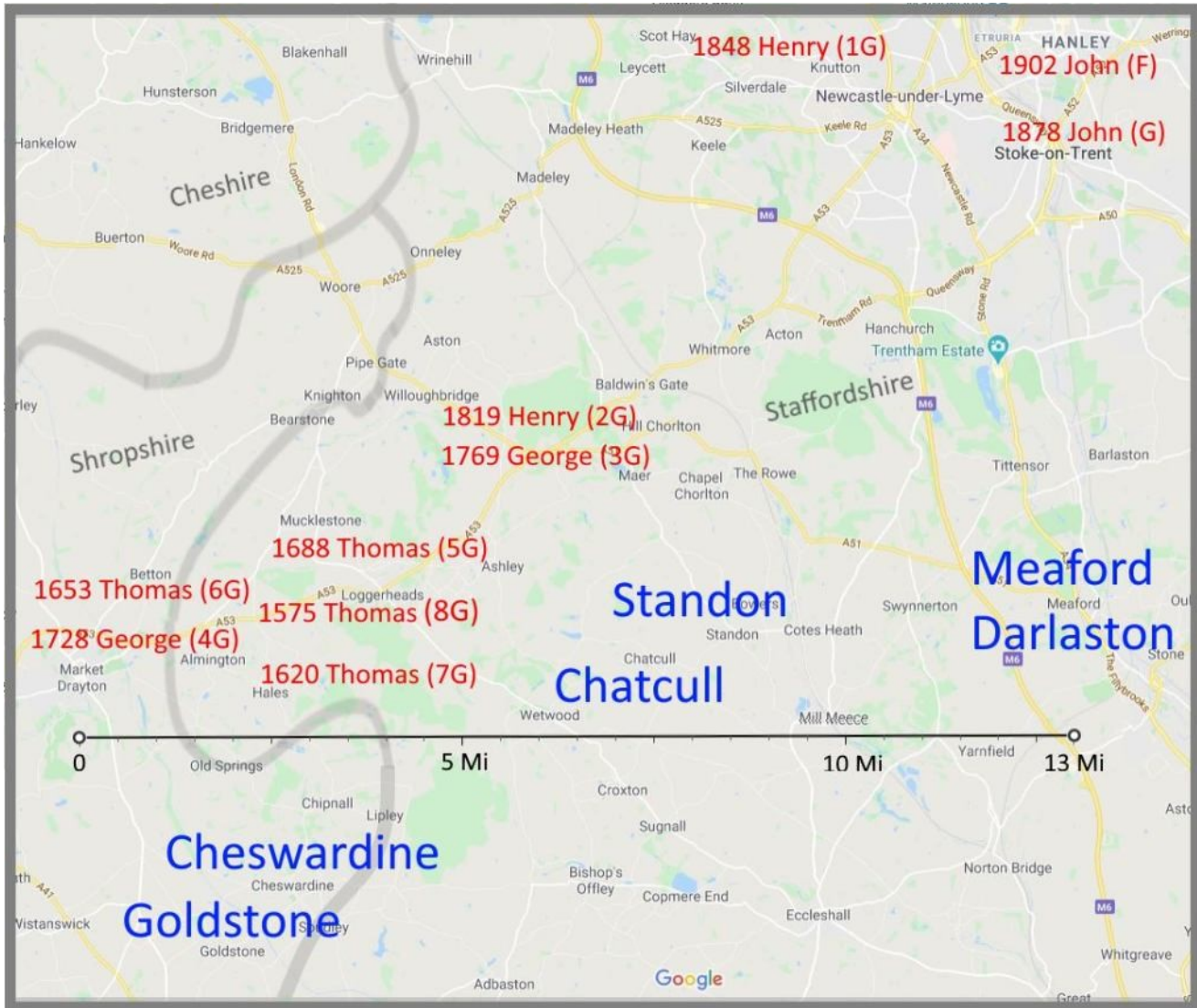
<https://sites.google.com/site/cheswardinemanor/home>



Cheswardine Hall

Where are these estates?

As you guessed, these estates are in the same areas as Louise's family.



From the 1500's until the 1800's, these Jervis families acquired and lost estates at Chatcull, Meaford and Darlaston near Meaford, Cheswardine and Goldstone near Ollerton.

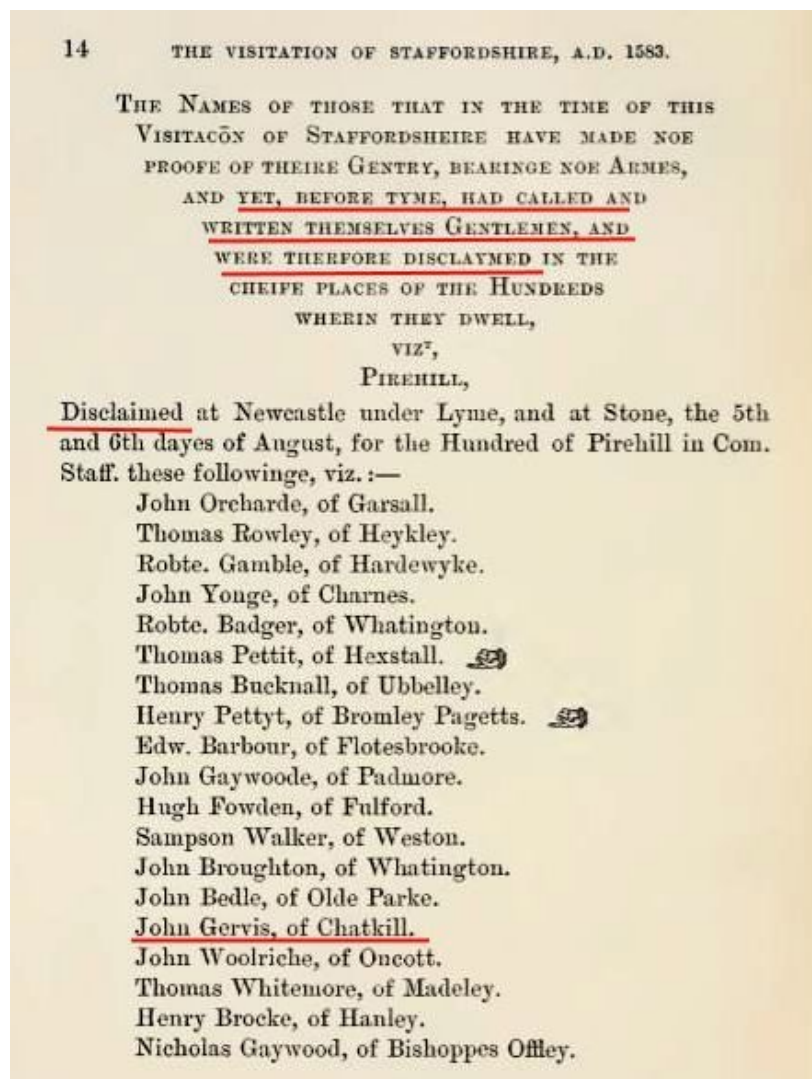
It's more than coincidence that Louise's ancestors lived in this same area from at least 1600s.

Heraldic Visitation by Robert Glover

You recall in our last post that William Jervis of Meaford was interviewed in 1664 by William Dugdale, Herald, to prove the peerage of his family as landed gentry.

Eighty years earlier, in 1583, Robert Glover made a visitation to Staffordshire for the same purpose. He visited each main village, calling for those of noble peerage to be interviewed so he could record their coat of arms and lineage.

John Gervis of Chatkill (Chatcull) was interviewed in August. Unfortunately, John didn't convince Glover of his credentials, and he was disclaimed as noble peerage.



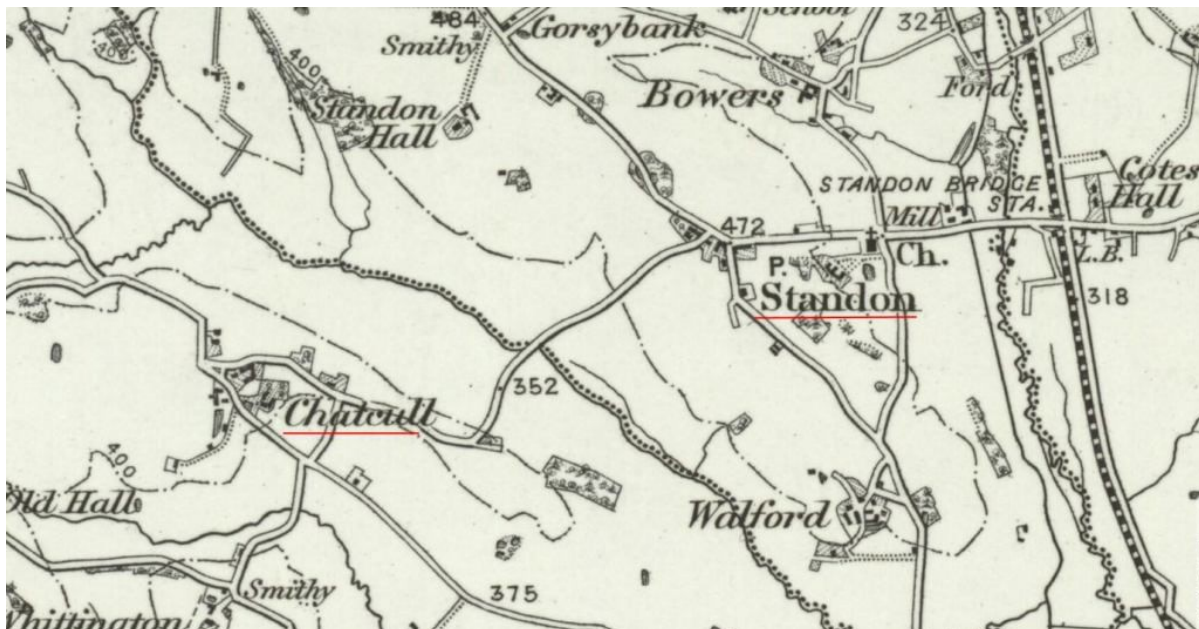
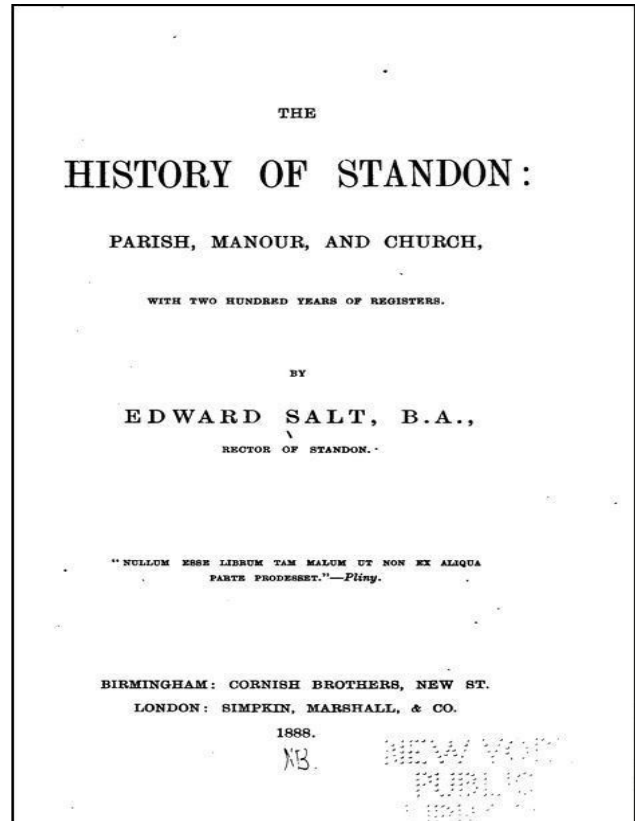
Poor John. He didn't make the cut. But that didn't stop him. His family continued to add to their holdings, and we know that by 1664 they were acknowledged.

The History of Standon

We're lucky. In 1888, Edward Salt published "The History of Standon: Parish, Manor, Church, with Two Hundred Years of Registers." It's an epic history.

Standon adjoins Chatcull, just a mile apart. Many Jervis family events are recorded in the Standon parish records.

Edward Salt was the church rector and had access to all the parish and church records.



Here's an example from the register in 1729. It notes the death of William Jervis, himself the rector of Standon church.

The Revd. William Jervis, rector of Standon and Swinerton, and prebend of Cloughton, *alias* Ufton, in the county of Warwick, and in Commission of the Peace for the county of Stafford, died at Standon, Oct. 26th, and was buried in the Lord's Chancel at Cheswardine, Oct. 29th, 1729, in the 86th year of his age. Was eldest son of Henry Jervis of the Hill, in Cheswardine parish, and Frances his wife, who was sister to John Jervis of Darlaston, Esqr. He was a man of great learning, universall charity, learned in physick and practised it much to his poor neighbours and friends' advantage, being commonly termed the friend of mankind whose study was to do good. (See chapter V.)

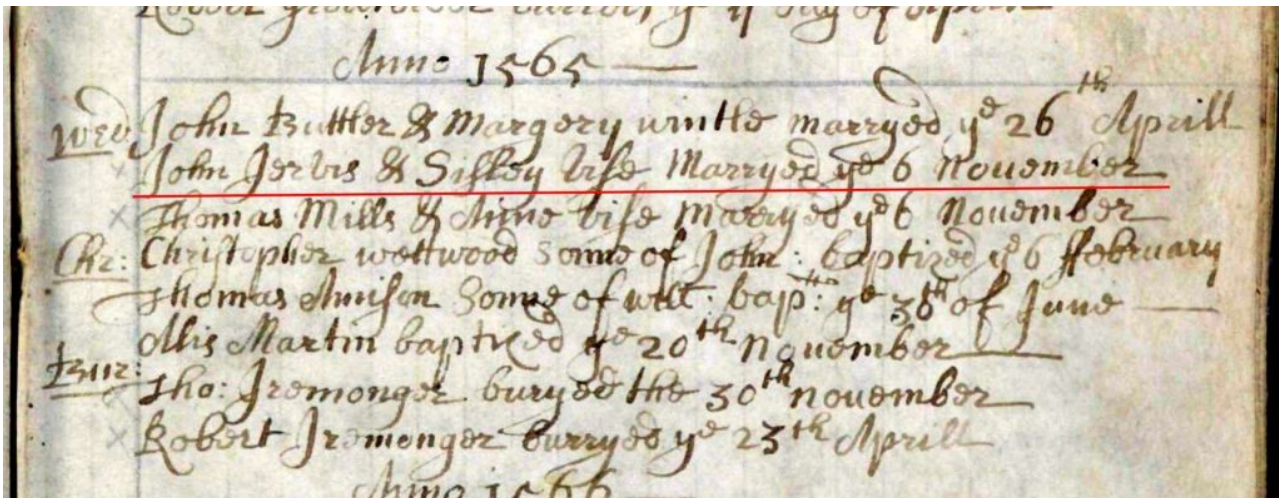


All Saints Church – Standon – built 1086

Here's a baptism of another William, the eventual heir to the family's estates through his mother Elizabeth's line. It's William who acquired Meaford and Darlaston manors.

204	HISTORY OF STANDON.
Anno	
1628.	Burials.—William Martin, son of William and Frances. Anne Kendrick, daughter of John and Rachell.
1624.	Christenings.—John Martin, son of William and Kathrine. William Dale, son of William and Anne. Andrew Wettwood, son of John and Alice. Thomas Broughton, son of John and Anne, of Whittington. <u>William Jervis, son of John and Elizabeth, of Chattcill.</u> Rowland Wells, son of Margaret. John Steedman, son of John of Meere and Alice. Thomas Dale, son of Thomas and Alice.

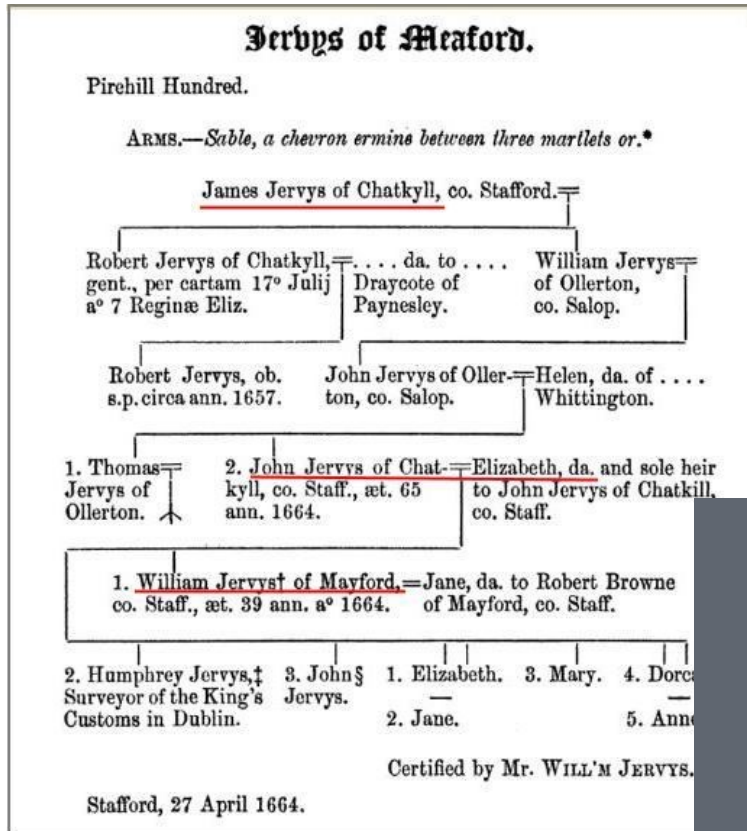
And here's the marriage of John Jervis and Cicely Vise. These are the grandparents of Elizabeth Jervis, who was the inheritance line to William mentioned in the previous citation. This is the John Jervis who interviewed the herald Robert Glover in 1583 and was disclaimed as gentry.



Anno	
1564.	Jone Wettwood, wife of Randulph, buried ye 8th of April. Robert Greatolder, buried ye 11th day of April.
1565.	John Buttlor and Margery Wintle, married ye 26th April. { <u>John Jervis and Sisley Vyse, married ye 6th of</u> November. Thomas Mills and Anne Vyse, married ye 6th of November. }

James Jervis of Chatcull

In both Heraldic Visitations, 1583 and 1664, the Jervises laid out their ancestry. The progenitor is James Jervis of Chatcull, born around 1490.



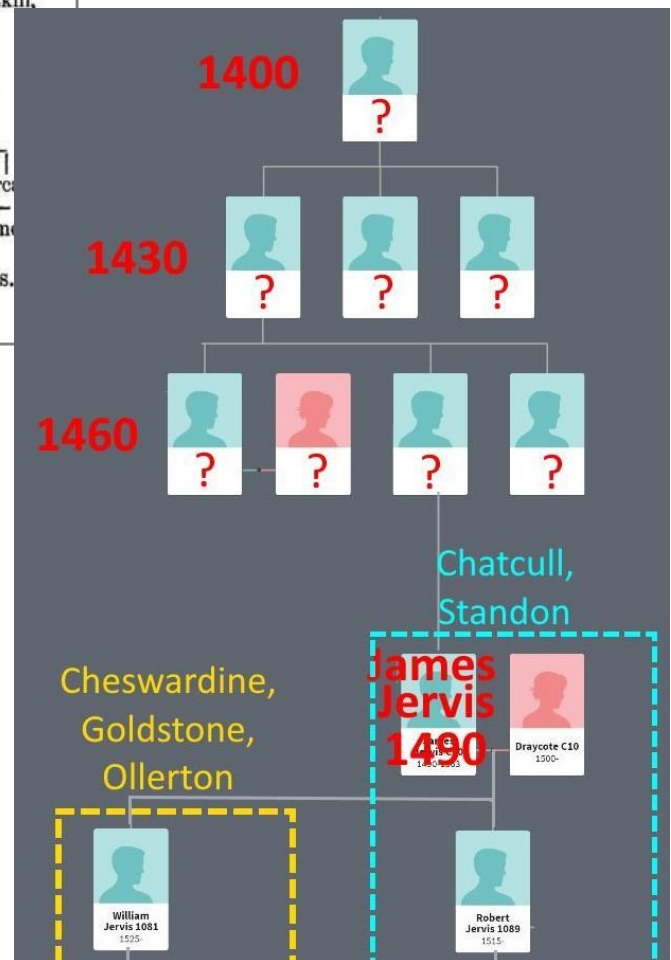
That's implies that the Jervis family held land in Chatcull at least back to late 1400s. That's a long time ago.

I had hoped we could connect Admiral John's ancestor tree with Louise's tree when we got back to 1500. No luck so far.

I had hoped we could link our Jervis family with Louise's in the 1500s. No luck so far.

And no sign of our elusive Elizabeth.

OK, let's keep looking.



The Times

Year	Event	
1502	Arthur, Prince of Wales dies, leaving his widow, Catherine of Aragon	
1509	Henry VII dies and is succeeded by his younger son Henry VIII	
1515	Robert Jervis born to James Jervis of Chatcull	
1528	Henry VIII asks pope to annul marriage so he can marry Ann Boleyn	
1533	Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn following divorce from Catherine of Aragon	
1533	Anne Boleyn gives birth to Elizabeth	
1534	Act of Supremacy makes Henry head of the English church	
1536	Act of Union joined England and Wales	
1536	Henry VIII's second wife Anne Boleyn is executed	
1536	Eleven days after execution of Anne Boleyn Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour	
1536	Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer receives the first Bible in English	
1540	John Jervis born to Robert Jervis of Chatcull	
1542	Mary, Queen of Scots laid claim to the English throne	
1547	Henry VIII dies and is replaced by nine-year-old Edward VI	
1551	Robert Gervys entails Chatkyl manor and lands to James	
1553	Edward VI dies and is succeeded by Lady Jane Grey	
1553	Mary I, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine Aragon becomes queen	
1554	Mary marries Philip of Spain despite widespread opposition	
1558	Mary dies and Elizabeth I accedes to the throne.	
1559	Book of Common Prayer becomes only legal form of worship	
1563	John Jervis born to William Jervis of Cheswardine	
1563	James Jervis of Chatcull dies	
1565	John Jervis of Chatcull marries Cicley Vise of Standon	
1576	Thomas Jervis (8G) born in Mucklestone parish, Staffordshire	
1577	Sir Francis Drake set sail to circumnavigate the world	
1587	Mary Stuart (Mary I of Scotland) is executed, guilty of treason to kill Elizabeth	
1590	John Jervis of Cheswardine marries Helena Whittington	
1591	First performance of a play by William Shakespeare	
1596	Thomas Jervis born to John and Helena, will inherit Cheswardine	
1599	John Jervis born to John and Helena, wife Elizabeth Jervis will inherit Chatcull	

Jervis World 1300s & 1400s

We found the “progenitor” James Jervis of Chatcull, born around 1490. Did the Jervises live in Chatcull before that?

The subsidy roll, of 1327, is headed by Robert de Podmore,¹ followed by Thomas Gervys. The Gervys family certainly held land here in 1299 A.D.

The Gervys family certainly held land here in 1299 A.D.

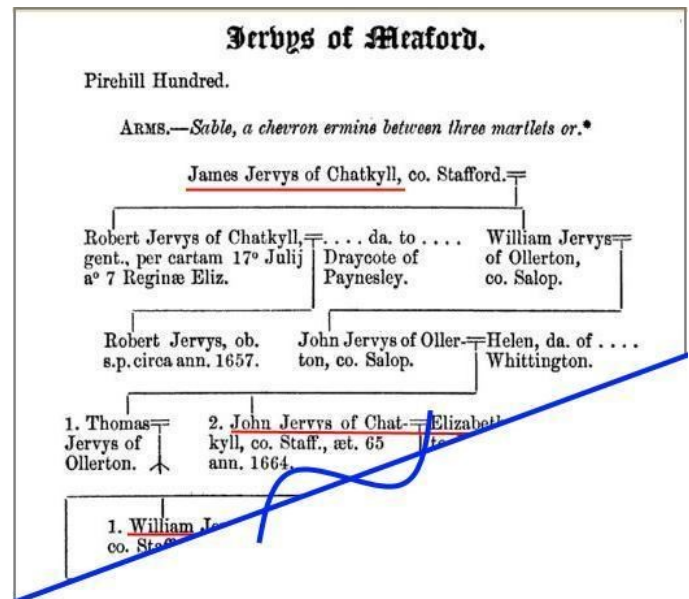
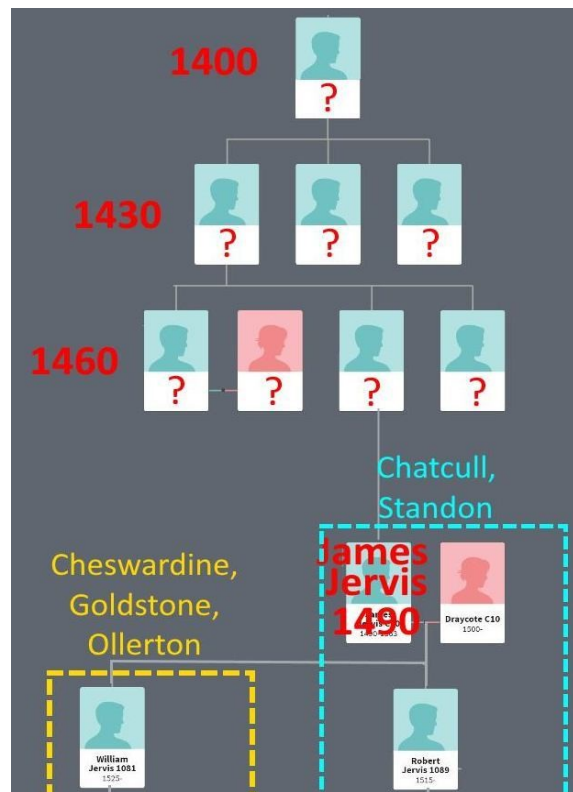
that Thomas, s. of Thomas Gervys, long before John de Bromley held anything in Podmore, had enfeoffed John de B. ; Hillaria, and John their son,

Ed. footnote in History of Pirehill Hundred

James Jervis of Chatcull

In the last post, we found James Jervis as head of the Chatcull family.

James was born around 1490, so we know the Jervis families were in Chatcull in early 1500s.



Louise’s ancestors were born and lived within five miles of Chatcull for two hundred years, back to 1600. So it’s likely they are related to the Chatcull Jervises.

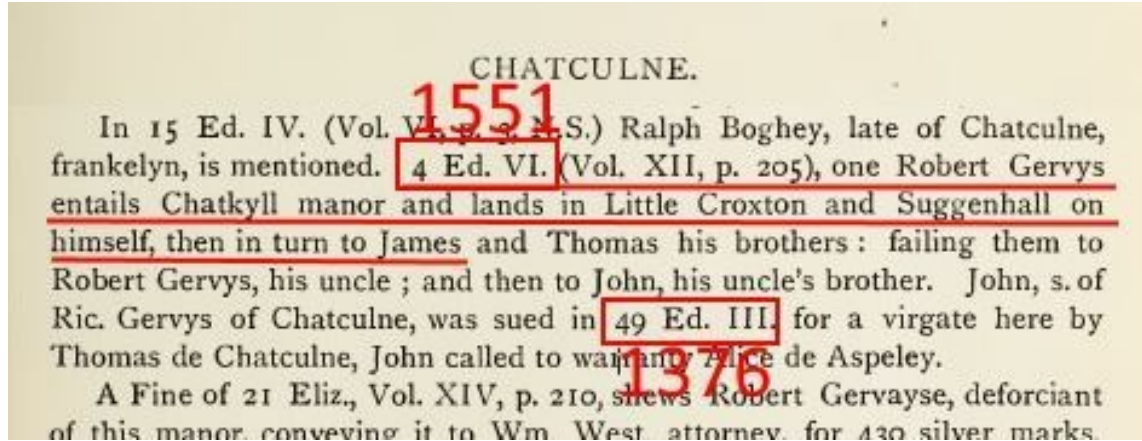
And since DNA predicted that Louise and Mark have a common ancestor 10-15 generations ago, Mark’s Jervis family was probably from this area too.

Can we find any evidence that the families lived here earlier?

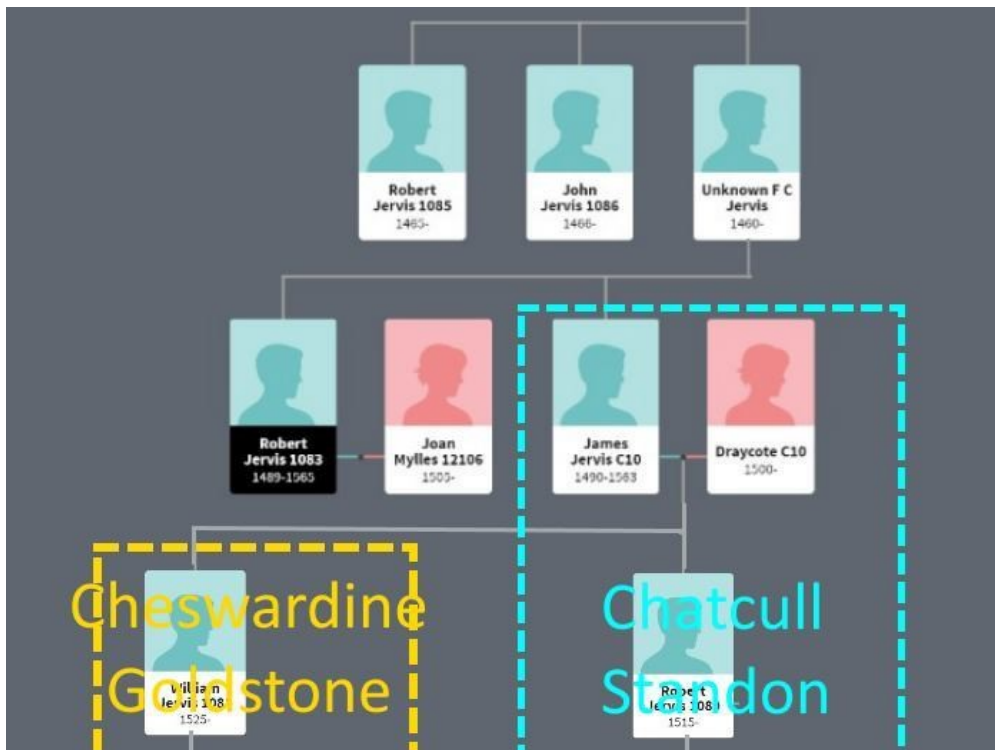
Luckily, we can.

Family Nibbles

In the book “Collections for a History of Pirehill Hundred”, we find a court action where Robert Jervis of Chatcull bequeaths his estates to his brother James in 1551. And we get a treasure trove of genealogical relationships – Robert Jervis has two brothers James and Thomas, and two uncles Robert and John.



So we can extend the family tree...



And Even Earlier...

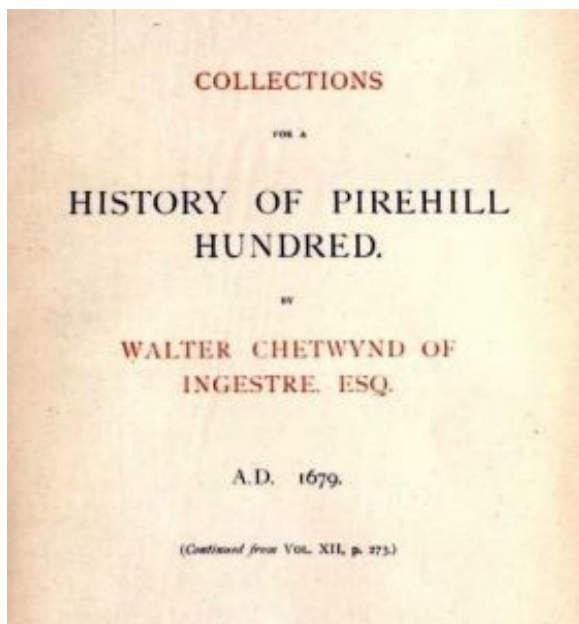
Let's search further. We'll consult two authoritative sources:

- *The History of Standon, Edward Salt 1888*
- *Collections for a History of Pirehill Hundred, Walter Chetwynd 1679*

Collections for a History of Pirehill Hundred

Walter Chetwynd

Walter Chetwynd was a member of a gentry family seated at Ingestre Hall, near Stafford.



Chetwynd was also a historian of his native Staffordshire. In 1679 he began work on "A Short Account of Staffordshire", but by 1688 he had only covered Pirehill Hundred in the northwest of the county. His work remained unpublished until the William Salt Archaeological Society published it in 1909 and 1914.

Pirehill Hundred

Pirehill is a hundred in the county of Staffordshire, England. The Hundred is located in the north-west and toward the upper centre of Staffordshire.

Wikipedia

“Hundred” was a subdivision of a county. Staffordshire had five “hundreds”. Hundreds were used in Europe and America but fell out of use.

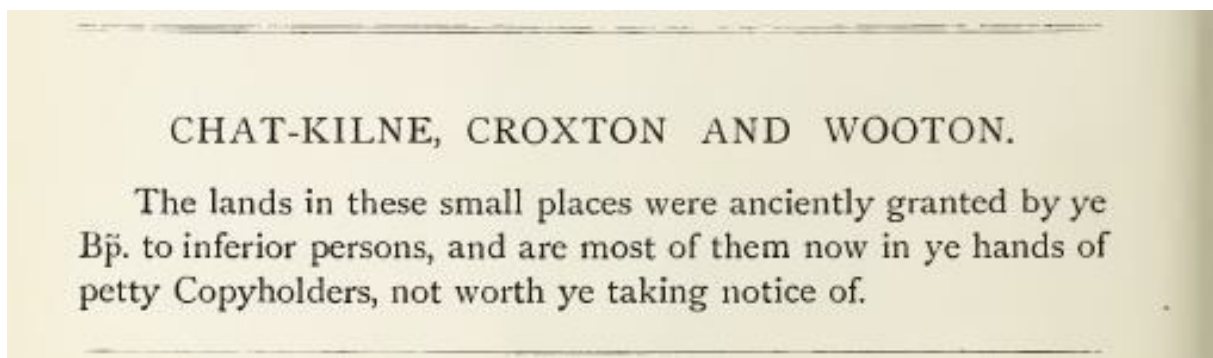
Coincidentally, the Pirehill Hundred encapsulates “Jervis World”, the area that’s been subject of all our research so far.



Jervis References in Pirehill Hundred

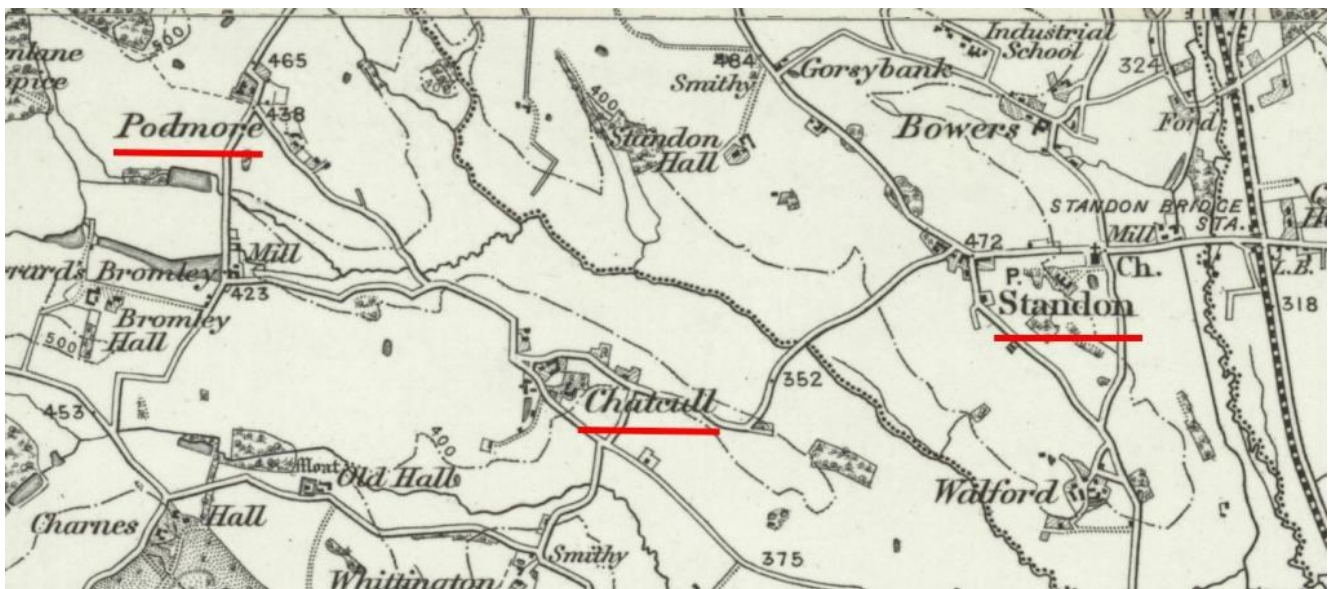
Here are some interesting excerpts:

Sure, sure. Just another example of disrespecting the Jervises. The bishop granted lands in Chatcull (a small place) to inferior persons (Jervises). And most of the lands are in the hands of petty Copyholders (Jervises). And (Jervises) are not worth taking notice of.



In 1312, Roger, son of Richard Gervys, was in custody of land of other Jarvis relatives. The land is in Podmore, a village one mile northwest of Chatcull.

in a moiety of the lands ; 1312 Humphrey had therefore held only the "status" of Hillaria—Vol. IX, p. 34 (5 Edw. II). Roger, s. of Richard Gervys, called Henry de Worston, custos of the land of Robert, s. of Ric. Gervys, and Matilda, widow of Richard, to warrant to him $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a messuage and 80 acres here, which Petronel, formerly wife of Robert Gervys, claimed as dower, and for the other moiety of lands in Podmore, Sir Robt. Mavesyn, kt., and Robt. de Wootton, chaplain, had enfeoffed the same John de Bromley, and Hillaria with John their son in the same way. In 10 Ed. III. Vol. VIII

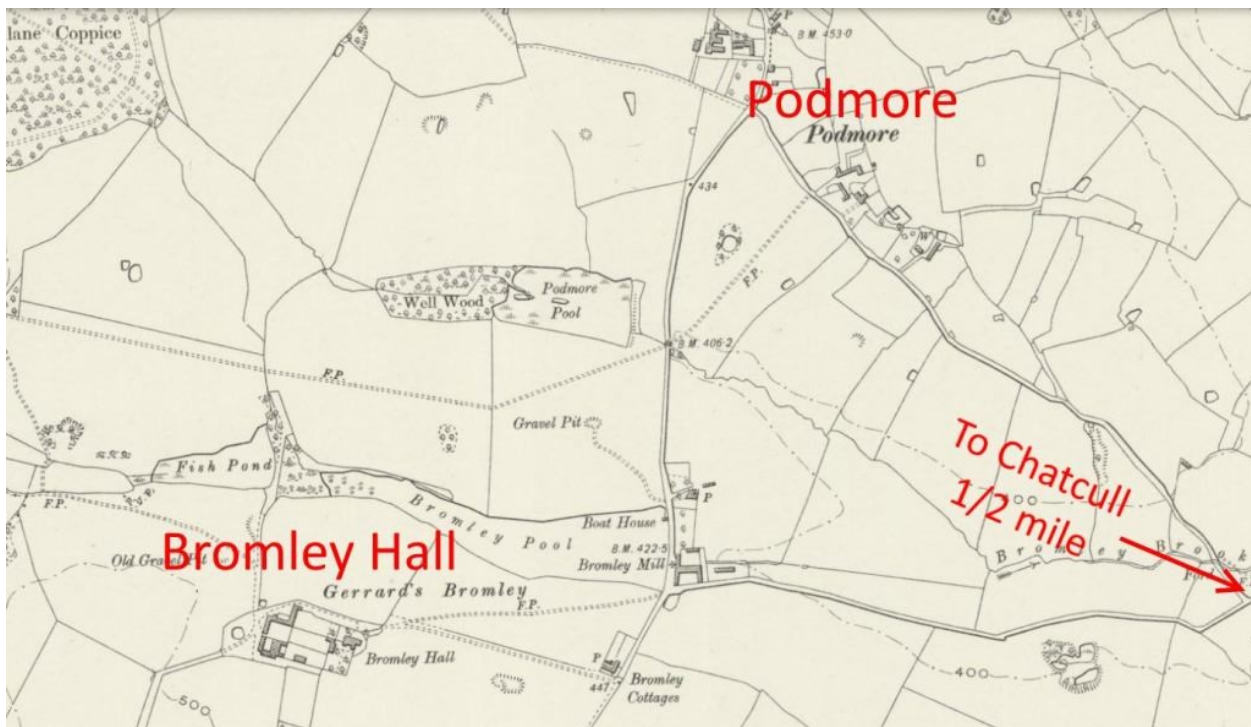
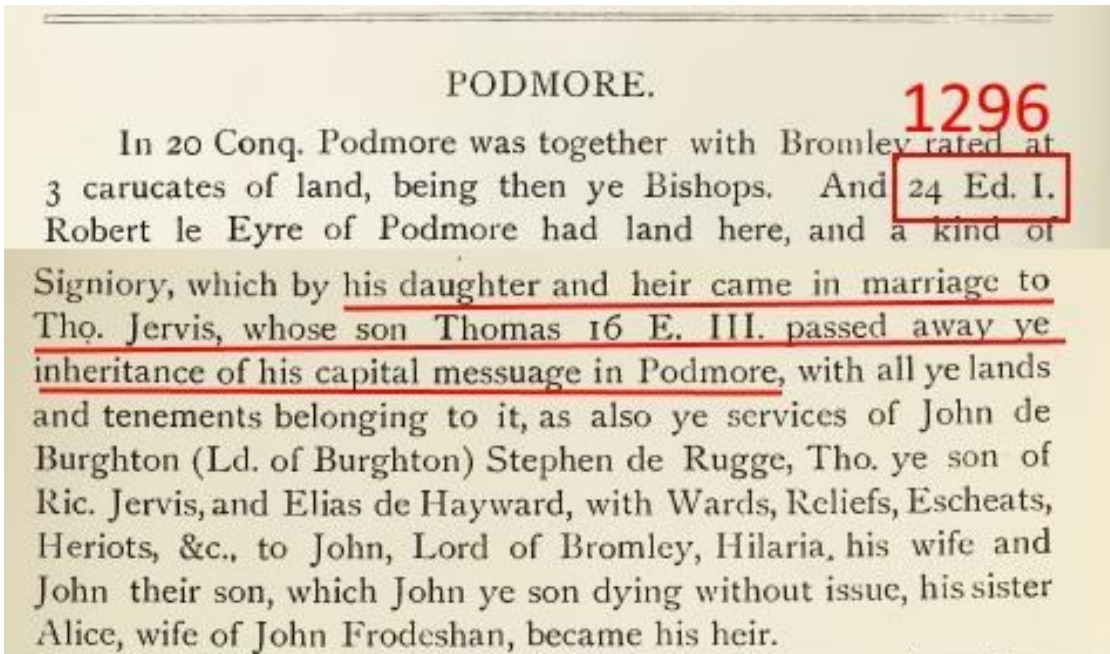


The tax rolls of Podmore include Thomas Gervys, just after the lord Robert de Podmore. And Thomas was son of Thomas Gervys, who owned land here long ago. "The Gervys family certainly held land here in 1299 A.D."

The sudsidy roll, of 1327, is headed by Robert de Podmore,¹ followed by Thomas Gervys. The Gervys family certainly held land here in 1299 A.D. In 1365 Humphrey Swynnerton being involved in a claim for land here, thro Hillaria, his wife, widow of John Bromley, stated² (Vol. XIV, pp. 110-11) that Thomas, s. of Thomas Gervys, long before John de Bromley held anything in Podmore, had enfeoffed John de B. ; Hillaria, and John their son,

Family Nibbles

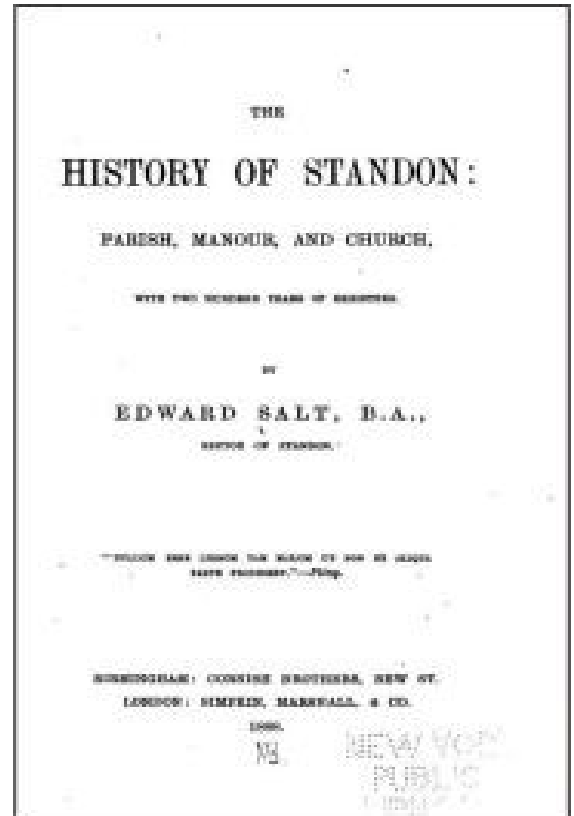
In 1296, Thomas Jervis married the daughter of Robert of Podmore, thus becoming a feudal lord. But his son Thomas sold the estate in 1343 to John, Lord of Bromley.



The History of Standon

We've already had a look at this book in the last post. Recall that Standon is just a mile from Chatcull, and the Jervises recorded many family events at the church in Standon.

In 1888, Edward Salt published "The History of Standon: Parish, Manor, Church, with Two Hundred Years of Registers." He was the church rector, and had access to parish registers, which began in mid-1500s. But he also had access to court records that went back hundreds of years earlier.



Here are some interesting excerpts:

Side by side with Standon go the lands of Walford, Weston, and The Rugge, and we already see, as almost collateral with the interests of Staundon then and later, the families of Chetwynd, of Jervis, of Broughton, of Vyse, and Shrimshire.

These all fill a considerable page in the history of the parish of Staundon, or in adjoining villages; and it would be interesting to see how each came into connection with the whole parish of Staundon, but I must be content now with the more distinct family of Staundon and its successors, reserving for after chapters any general account that can be obtained of these families at the different periods which this account of Standon parish and manour may extend over.

In 1361, Richard Gerveyse rents pasture in the lord's fields for his swine.

HISTORY OF STANDON.

77

84 AND 85 EDWARD III., A.D. 1361-1362.

Court of Staundon, held on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Denis, in the 84th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

Richard Gerveyse gives for pasture in the lord's fields and woods, for his swine, 2s. 6d. Also, Thomas, son of Geoffrey, gives 5 swine, in the same, 4d. Also, the tenants of Walleford (Walford) give for their swine

In 1356, Richard Gerveyse, Chaplain, is fined one penny because his cattle have been found several times in the lord's corn fields. I presume he was chaplain of Standon church.

1d. William Alwyne, 4d. Adam; son of Robert, 18d. John Bragge, 8d. Richard, son of Robert, 18d. Robert Adam, the bailiff, 6d. Adam, son of William Wattes, 1d. Thomas le Mettire, 1d. Richard Gerveyse, Chaplain, 1d., and Henry le Smith, 1d., are in mercy for their cattle found divers times in the lord's corn, as appears in a certain schedule remaining with the bailiff.

1356

In 1286, Robert Gerveis is one of the witnesses in a court case involving land transfer from John, lord of Wetemor, to Lord Robert de Staundon. Note that most of the people aren't referenced with surnames.

HISTORY OF STANDON.

61

This same Robert de Staundon, who claimed a court leet and a free warren, appears by name in a charter of the date of 14th year of Edward 1st, A.D. 1286. By which John, lord of Wetemor (Whitmore), releases and quits claim to the Lord Robert de Staundon. Witnessed by Master Thomas, rector of the church of Staundon, Robert Gerveis, Adam de Swinesheved (Swineshead), Thomas de Wetindon. There is another charter by which Robert, lord of Staundon, confirms to Vivian de Staundon certain lands in Fenton, and also gives a dower to Maude, Vivianus's wife, daughter of Sir W. Boydell. Witnessed by Master Thomas, parson of Staundon, John Coyney, &c., &c.

In 1293, there's a reference to Thomas, son of Gervase de Staundon. The author associates Gervase de Staundon with the Jervis family of Chatcull and Admiral John Jervis.

In the year A.D. **1293**, Robert de Staundon has a free warren in Standon, Fenton (Vivian). (See Chap. IV.)

In the same year it is recorded that "Some unknown malefactors broke open the mill of Staundon, and killed Roger de Dereslowe, and they immediately fled, and it is not known who they were. Afterwards⁹⁹ a hue and cry was raised, and they were pursued by the men of Eccleshale, so that one of them, by name Robert de Porcher, fleeing from the king's peace, was beheaded. He had no chattels, and Philip, son of Hamon, the first finder, did not appear, but is not suspected, and he was attached by John, son of Robert de Swynnerton, and Robert Overey, of Waleford. They are therefore 'in misericordia,' at mercy." This extract gives us a clear account of the outlawry of that age.

At this very early date we get the name of Gervase (Jervis), of the same family as the present owner of Chatcul, and that of Lord St. Vincent, in the person of Thomas, son of Gervase de Staundon. The mother of Warine, of Standon,

This is the oldest Jervis reference I've found. If Gervase de Staundon was an adult in this 1293 citation, then he was born around 1240-1270.

Gervase de Staundon was the way to identify someone before surnames became common. (See Surnames below)

Perhaps Gervase de Staundon is a common ancestor for later Jervis families.

Surnames

Surnames were uncommon prior to the 12th century, and still somewhat rare into the 13th;

Wikipedia

For example, the 1293 court citation above references lord Robert de Staundon without a surname.

In England, the introduction of family names is generally attributed to the preparation of the Domesday Book in 1086, following the Norman conquest. Evidence indicates that surnames were first adopted among the feudal nobility and gentry, and slowly spread to other parts of society.

Some of the early Norman nobility who arrived in England during the Norman conquest differentiated themselves by affixing 'de' (of) before the name of their village in France.

Wikipedia

And read the court case above about the poor soul who broke open the mill of Standon and was later beheaded. Several people are referred to without surnames – Robert de Porcher, Philip, son of Hamon, and John, son of Robert de Swynnerton.



By 1400 most English families had adopted the use of hereditary surnames.

BBC

Jervis References 1300s and 1400s

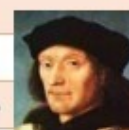
Year	Name	Town
1286	Robert Gerveis	Standon
1293	Gervase of Standon	Standon
1312	Richard, Robert, Roger Gervys	Podmore
1313	Thomas, Roger Gervys	Podmore
1327	Thomas Gervys	Podmore
1339	Robert Jerveys	Standon
1339	Robert Jerveys	Standon
1343	Thomas, Thomas Jervis	Podmore
1356	Richard Gervayse	Standon
1360	Richard Gervesse	Chaplain of Chatculne
1361	Richard Gervayse	Standon
1366	Robert and William Jervaise	Standon
1376	John, Richard Gervys	Chatculne
1403	Robert, Thomas	
1403	Thomas	Broughton
1423	Gervys	Chatculne
1435	Thomas Gerveis	Standon
1435	Thomas Gerveis	Standon
1445	Thomas Gerveys	Standon
1445	Thomas Gerves	Standon
1551	Robert, James, Thomas Gervys	Chatkyl manor

The Times

Year	Event	
1100	William II is killed while hunting in the New Forest	
1100	William's brother had himself rapidly crowned Henry I	
1100	Henry I is crowned in Westminster Abbey	
1110	Henry I marries 8-year-old daughter Matilda to German emperor Henry V	
1120	Henry I's only son, William, drowns returning from Normandy on 'White Ship'	
1126	Henry I settles the accession on his daughter, Matilda	
1135	Henry's nephew Stephen crowned after death of Henry I instead of Matilda	
1139	Matilda lands at West Sussex to claim the throne of England. A civil war follows	
1148	Matilda goes to France, leaving Stephen king but with little control	
1153	Henry of Anjou (Matilda's son and future Henry II) marries Eleanor of Aquitaine	
1153	David I, King of Scotland, dies.	
1154	Henry II, first 'Plantagenet' king, gains the throne	
1154	Work starts on York Minster	
1170	Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas a Becket murdered by knights of Henry II	
1170	Population of London exceeds 30,000 for the first time	
1174	Work starts on Wells Cathedral	
1189	Henry II dies and is succeeded by his son Richard I	
1190	Richard I joins the Third Crusade	
1190	The Crusades, religious wars to free Holy Land from Islamic rule	
1199	Richard I dies, is succeeded by his brother John	
1209	University at Cambridge is established	
1215	Civil War	
1215	The Magna Carta is signed by King John	
1216	Henry III is crowned king of England	
1220	Work starts on Salisbury	
1245	Henry III begins to rebuild Westminster Abbey in Gothic style	
1272	Henry III dies and is succeeded by his son Edward I in August 1274	
1282	Edward I conquers Wales	
1282	Coal and ironstone were being dug in the area around Stoke	
1286	Robert Gerveis of Standon was a witness in court	
1290	Edward I expels all Jews from England	
1293	Thomas, son of Gervase de Staundon, one of the earliest references	

Family Nibbles

Year	Event
1301	Edward I makes his eldest son Edward the first Prince of Wales
1311	Thomas and his son Roger Gervys are witnesses at court
1312	Roger, son of Richard Gervys, sues Petronel, Robert Gervys' widow Podmore
1315	Millions die in Great European Famine over next 7 years
1321	English Civil War
1327	Thomas, son of Thomas Gervys, was sued for land in Podmore
1339	Robert Jerveys sues for money owed him in Standon
1348	The Black Death (bubonic plague) arrives and kills nearly half the population
1356	Robert Jerveys fined 1d, his cattle are in the lord's corn at Standon
1360	Richard Gervesse was chaplain of Chatculne
1361	Richard Gervayse rents pasture for his swine at Standon
1366	Robert Jerveise represented in court by William Jervaise at Standon
1376	John, son of Richard Gervys of Chatculne, sued for a virgate (30 acres)
1381	Peasant's Revolt, based on agricultural demands and high taxes
1387	Geoffrey Chaucer starts writing the Canterbury Tales
1403	Robert and Thomas Gervys were witnesses at court
1413	Henry V succeeds his father Henry IV as king
1422	Henry VI becomes king at 1-year old, youngest ever king
1423	The Gervys family were at Chatculne
1435	Thomas Gerveis pardoned of a fine at Standon
1445	Thomas Gerveys owes rent for his freehold at Standon
1453	The Hundred Years War against France ends
1467	The Great Row coal seam was being mined and used for firing pottery
1477	William Caxton publishes the first printed book in England
1483	Richard III becomes king and the 'Princes in the Tower' disappear
1485	Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth
1485	Henry VII crowned at Westminster Abbey
1486	Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York, ending War of the Roses
1487	Henry VII defeats a pretender to his throne at the Battle of Stoke
1488	John Gervys gets land in Podmore that belonged to Thomas Gervys
1490	James Jervis born, will inherit Chatcull
1497	John Cabot sailed aboard the Matthew and discovered North America



Gervase Comes to England



This is one of the more difficult posts I've researched. But I'm convinced of two things:

1. Our Jervis surname derived from the forename GERVASE

We've found Jervis citations all the way back to 1300, including records for Gervase de Staundon in late 1200s, before surnames were common.

Gervase. The Normans introduced this name to England in the Middle Ages.

<https://www.behindthename.com/name/gervase>

2. We're of Scandinavian descent

We belong to Y DNA haplogroup I-M253. (More on that later...)

I-M253 is found at its highest density in Northern Europe and other countries that experienced extensive migration from Northern Europe, either in the Migration Period, the Viking Age, or modern times.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_I-M253

English Genetic History Is Confusing

There are lots of scientific papers on English genetic history. Over the years, scholarship and DNA advances have shown conflicting theories and conclusions.

Let's look at our DNA, and then look at various theories of how our DNA came to England.

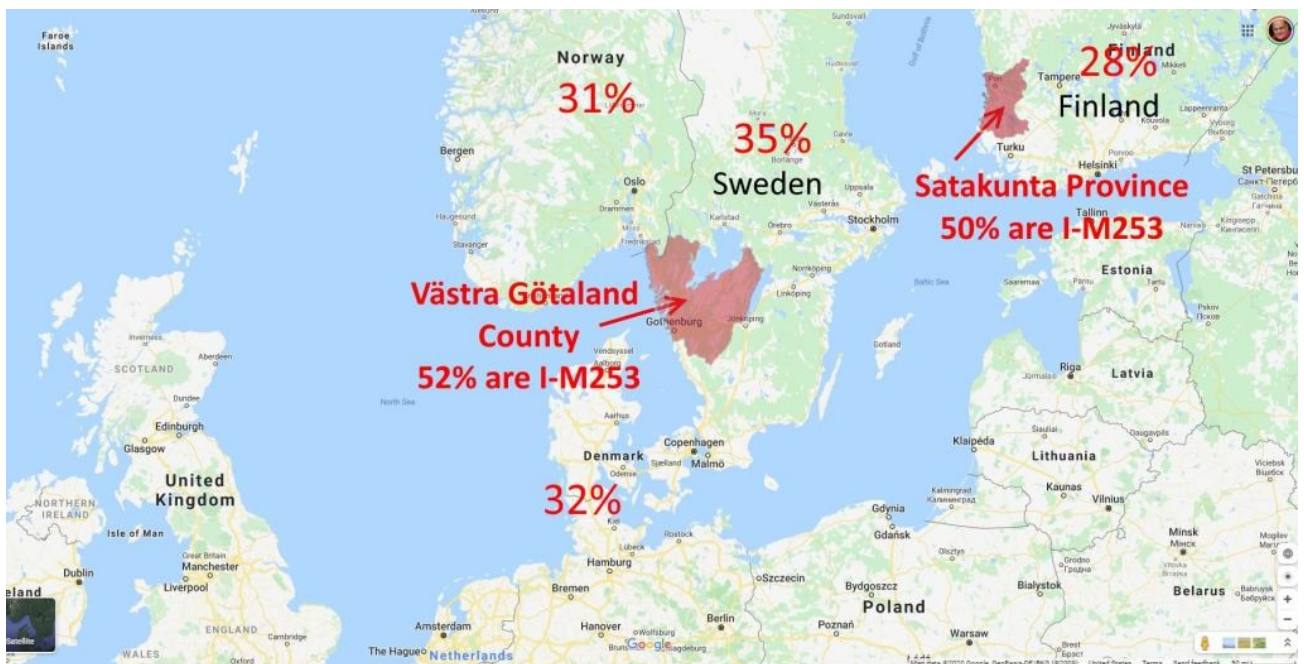


Our DNA

We belong to Y DNA haplogroup I-M253. Y DNA is passed down the paternal line.

Kit Number	Name	Country	Haplogroup	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389i	DYS392	DYS389ii	DYS458	DYS459	DYS455	DYS454	DYS447	DYS437	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464
868339	Jarvis	England	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-14	11	14	11	12	11	28	15	8-9	8	11	22	16	20	28	12-1
497180	Longworth	Unknown Origin	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-14	11	14	11	12	11	28	15	8-9	8	11	23	16	20	28	12-1
497990	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	I-M253	13	23	14	10	14-15	11	14	12	12	11	28	14	8-9	8	11	23	16	20	29	12-1
110241	Hughes	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-12	12	12	12	13	14	29	16	9-11	8	11	24	14	19	30	15-1
751774	Jarvis	United Kingdom	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15-1

Where in the world is the I-M253 DNA found today?



I-M253 Frequency Today

The I-M253 haplogroup reaches its peak frequencies in Sweden (52 percent of males in Västra Götaland County) and western Finland (more than 50 percent in Satakunta province). In terms of national averages, I-M253 is found in 35–38 per cent of Swedish males, 32.8% of Danish males, about 31.5% of Norwegian males, and about 28% of Finnish males.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_I-M253

R-M269 Haplogroup is Most Common

Remember, we're I-M253, not R-M269.

R-M269 is the most common European haplogroup. It is carried by approximately 110 million European men. It's also called R1B.

The frequency is about 92% in Wales, 82% in Ireland, 70% in Scotland, 68% in Spain, 60% in France (76% in Normandy), about 60% in Portugal, 45% in Eastern England, 50% in Germany, 50% in the Netherlands, 42% in Iceland, 43% in Denmark, and 39% in Italy.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R-M269



R-M269 Frequency Today

We're Special

FamilyTreeDNA is the site that performed and hosts our DNA results. They have "surname" projects. For example, they host a Jarvis DNA Project, where people can search for DNA matches of their surname. That's how we found our match with Louise/Eric Jarvis' DNA result.

Jarvis DNA Project - Y-DNA Classic Chart

Kit Number	Name	Country	Haplogroup	DYS393	DYS390	DYS419	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389i	DYS392	DYS389ii	DYS458	DYS459	DYS455
Matches #2																	
170497	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	14	11	30	13	8-9	11
170498	Jarvis	United States	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	14	11	30	13	8-9	11
Matches #3																	
102343	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	24	14	11	10-14	12	12	12	13	29	17	9-10	11	
263779	Jarvis	England	R-M269	13	24	14	11	10-15	12	12	12	13	29	17	9-10	11	
MRCA: John Stephen Jarvis																	
145185	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	24	14	11	10-14	12	12	12	13	29	17	9-9	11	
352469	Daurelle	England	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13	29	17	9-9	11	
129395	Jarvis	England	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13	29	17	9-9	11	
126243	Jarvis	England	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	14	30	17	9-9	11	
360375	Jarvis	England	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	14	30	17	9-9	11	
Ungruoped																	
263779	Mark	England	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-13	11	14	11	12	11	29	15	8-9	8
Ungruoped																	
868339	Jarvis	England	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-14	11	14	11	12	11	28	15	8-9	8
497180	Longworth	Unknown Origin	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-14	11	14	11	12	11	28	15	8-9	8
497290	Longworth	Unknown Origin	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-14	11	14	11	12	11	28	14	8-9	8
Ungruoped																	
110276	Longworth	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-12	12	12	12	13	29	16	9-11	8	
Ungruoped																	
751774	Jarvis	United Kingdom	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	29	16	9-10	11	
N35617	Kellar	Germany	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	29	18	9-9	11	
B479290	Jarvis	Germany	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	28	16	9-9	11	
263157	Garner	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-15	12	12	12	14	30	17	9-9	11	
Ungruoped																	
164504	Flowers	England	I-L233	13	23	15	10	12-15	11	15	13	14	11	28	19	8-9	11
Ungruoped																	
424830	Cole	England	R-Y77621	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13	29	17	9-9	11	

Jarvis DNA Project – FamilyTreeDNA

Amazing fact: Of the 50 members of the Jarvis DNA Project, only three people are I-M253 – Mark, Eric, and some other person I can't ever contact. Almost all the rest are R-M269. So we're not related to any of the other Jarvisses in the project, at least not in the last 8,000 years. We really are special!

Invasions of England

I-M253 has highest frequency in Scandinavia, Iceland, and northwest Europe. In Britain, haplogroup I-M253 is often used as a marker for “invaders,” Viking or Anglo-Saxon.

https://isogg.org/tree/2006/ISOGG_HapgrpI06.html

Invaders. Come on. Almost everyone in England must have descended from an invader of some kind. Let’s look at the major migrations of Scandinavian people into Britain and see where we might fit.

Are we Celtic?

No.

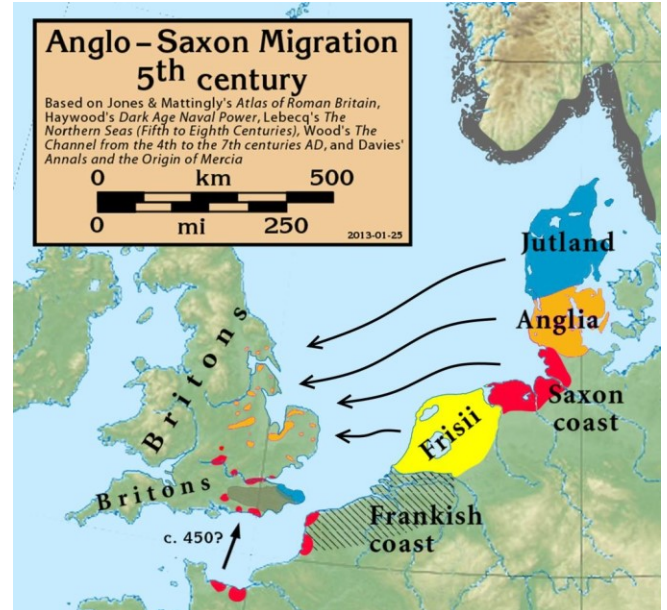
Recent scholarship has identified Celtic as a culture rather than an ethnicity. But long-standing convention holds that Celts are predominantly of DNA haplogroup R-M269. So, no. All those other Jarvises are Celtic, but we’re not.

Are we Anglo-Saxon? (400-800)

Maybe.

From the 5th to 8th century, people from northwest Europe and Scandinavia immigrated to England. They were termed Anglo-Saxons somewhat later, but were composed of several ethnicities. Rather than replacing the existing Celtic and Roman people, the Anglo-Saxons intermarried and assimilated into the local populations.

You can see that these are the same areas that have the highest frequency of I-M253 today. Jutland and Anglia are today’s Denmark.



The Anglo Saxons left a strong DNA stamp – particularly on Central & SE England. However, they didn’t wipe out the Britons, but mixed with them over the next 100 or so years. Their Haplogroup was I1 (I-M253) rather than R1b (R-M269).

CELTIC DNA – History of Celtic Genetic Migration – By John Adam FARRIS

Are we Vikings? (800-1000)

Maybe.



Beginning in the 9th century, Scandinavian raiders (called Vikings, Northmen, and Norsemen) invaded coastal areas of Europe. Although these invasions began as raiding parties, they also led to colonization. Some of these Danes, Swedes, Finns, and Norwegians assimilated into their conquered cultures.

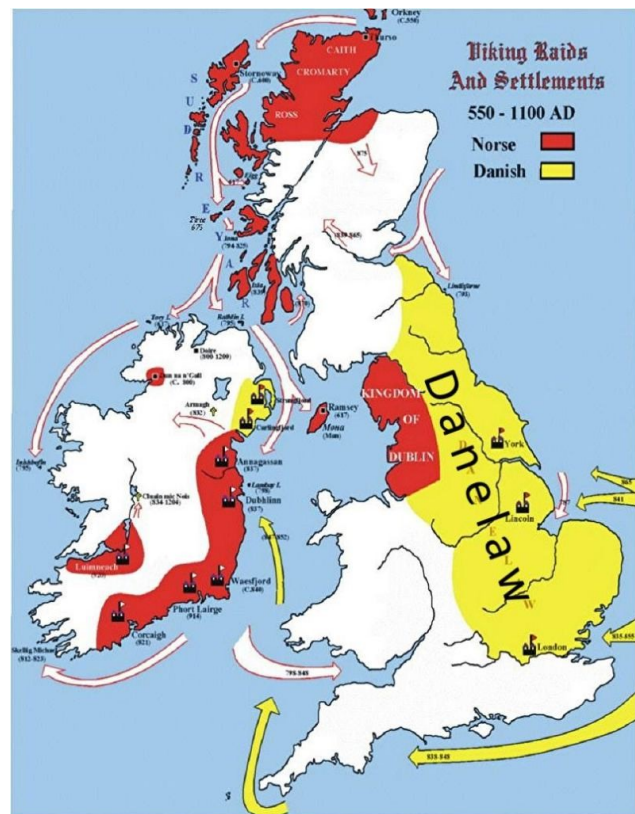
Are we Danelaw? (865-1042)

Maybe.

The Scandinavians, particularly the Danish, captured large parts of northern and eastern British Isles, an area that became known as Danelaw.

Control of England went back and forth.

- *Danes invade eastern England in 865.*
- *Danelaw treaty established in 886.*
- *By 954, the English had regained the territories.*
- *In 1016, the Danish king Harald and his son conquered all of England. Harald's grandson Canute ruled England, Norway, and Denmark.*
- *In 1042, Edward the Confessor, son of the previous non-Danish king, regained the English throne from the Danes.*

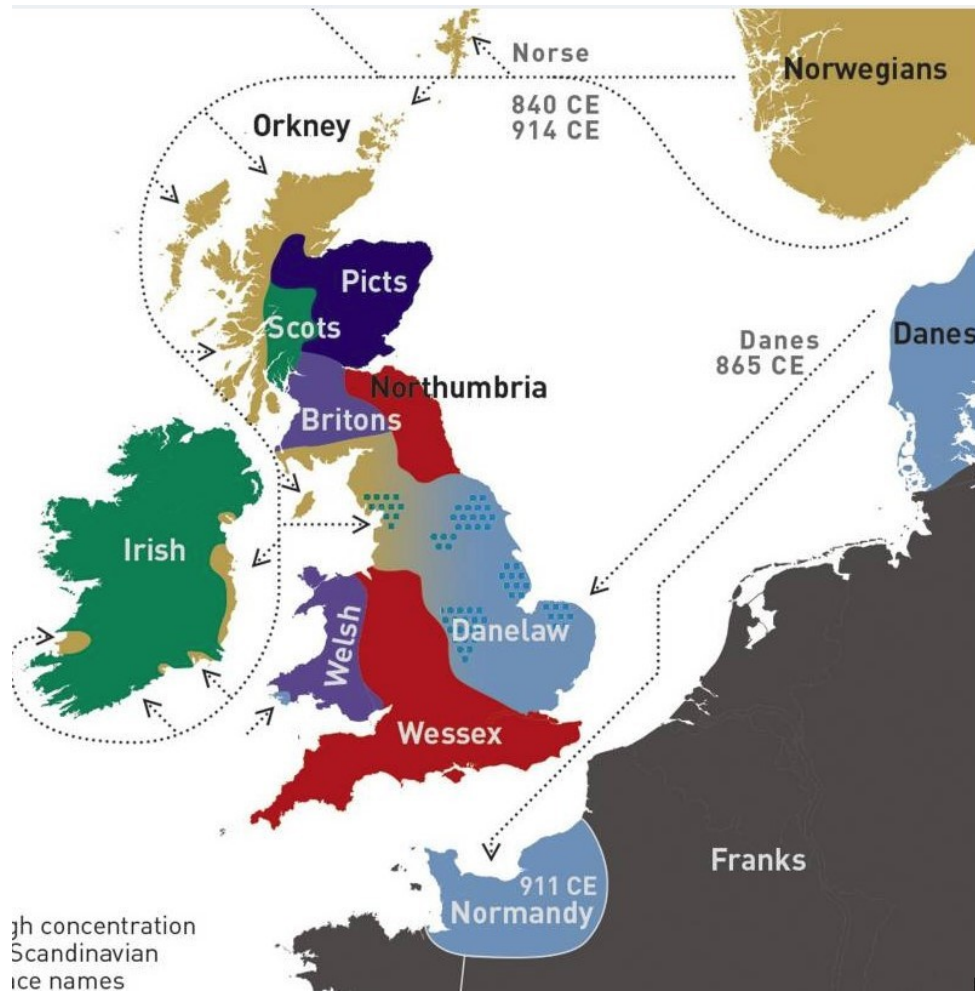


Are we Normans? (911-1066)

Maybe.

Vikings also invaded France. In 911, the French king granted territory in northern France to a Viking named Rollo in exchange for protection against other Viking raiders. This region became known as Normandy, or “land of the Northmen.”

Normandy was a base for further attacks on England at the end of the 10th century.



The Normans are descendants of the Scandinavian invaders. So it's likely that some Normans carry the I-M253 DNA marker.

Some scholars say that the Norman Conquest was small, limited to the royal and well-connected elite families, and didn't leave a big DNA imprint on England. But who knows, maybe our ancestors were royal or well-connected.

Louise already knew all this

I did lots of research on DNA and migrations. Then I found out that Louise already knew all this.

Many years ago, when being treated by a handsome young dentist new to me and whom I was never, frustratingly, to meet again, he told me that I had Norman teeth in an Anglo-Saxon jaw!

I was so excited I could hardly breathe, but at the time, my Anglo-Saxon jaw was completely frozen by anaesthetic and all I could do was to mumble through my Norman teeth — whilst aching to ask him more!

Louise Jervis Longworth



Nibbles Extra Credit – The Norman Conquest

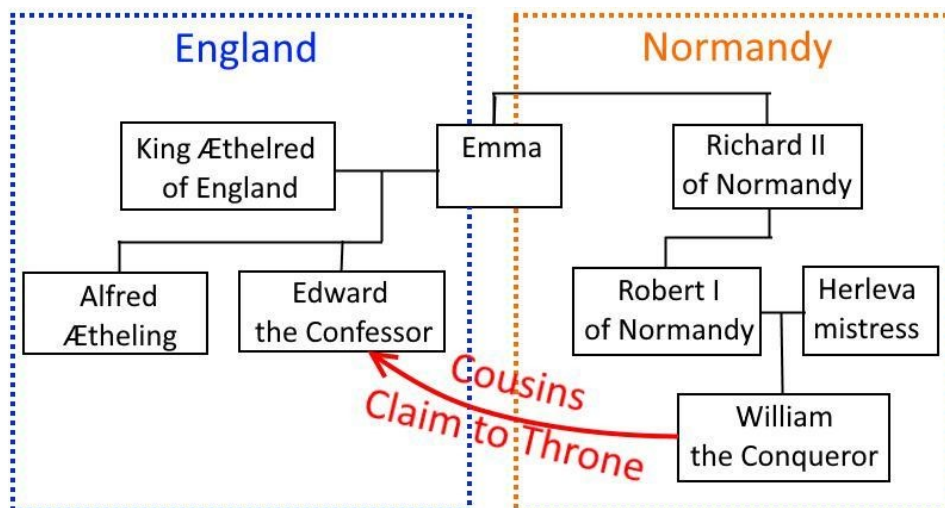
Britain was invaded by a Norman army from France in 1066. This is one of the most well-known dates in English history. William the Conqueror became the first Norman king of England, reigning from 1066 until 1087.

Why? What led up to this? Here's a 5-minute history lesson.

An England – Norman Alliance

The Vikings were still raiding England, often from the nearby coast of Normandy.

In 1002, English King Æthelred married Emma, sister of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. Æthelred hoped this alliance would protect England against Viking attacks.



In 1016, Æthelred died, and Emma married King Cnut of Denmark. Two of Emma's sons would become kings of England - Hardecanute (1040–42 son of Cnut and Emma) and Edward the Confessor (1042–66 son of Æthelred and Emma).

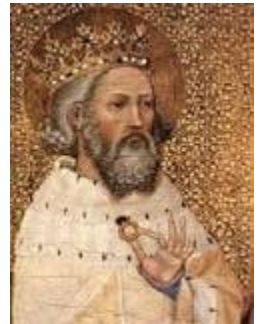
The Stage is Set

In 1035, William became the Duke of Normandy the age of 7. He was the grandson of Richard II, and 3rd great-grandson of Rollo, the original ruler of Normandy. And he was first cousin once-removed of King Edward the Confessor of England.

King Edward Dies Without an Heir

When Edward the Confessor died in 1066, three competing factions claimed the throne:

- *Harold Godwinson, the son of Edward's most powerful noble*
- *Harald Hardrada of Norway and Tostig, brother of above Harold*
- *William, Duke of Normandy, cousin of Edward*



Edward the Confessor

Harold Godwinson Crowned King



Harold Godwinson

Upon Edward's death, Harold Godwinson was crowned king. His army defeated an invasion led by the Viking king Harald Hardrada and Harold Godwinson's brother Tostig. At a battle near York, both Harald Hardrada and Tostig were killed.

William the Conqueror

Several weeks later William attacked in the south of England. After several false starts, he met King Harold's forces at the Battle of Hastings. In the ensuing conflict, Harold's brothers were killed, and eventually Harold was killed by an arrow in his eye. The English forces surrendered.



William at the Battle of Hastings

William I, King of England

On Christmas Day, 1066, William was crowned king in Westminster Abbey.



Amazing fact 1: Every English monarch who followed William, including Queen Elizabeth II, is considered a descendant of the Norman-born king.

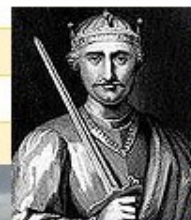
Amazing fact 2: According to some genealogists, more than 25 percent of the English population is distantly related to William I, as are countless Americans with British ancestry.

Amazing Fact 3: By the 13th century, William was the most common given name among English men. Today it still ranks in the top 10.

The Times

Year	Event
43	Romans invade and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire
48	The Romans marched into the county of Staffordshire
50	London is founded
70	Romans conquer Wales and the North
122	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border
140	Romans conquer Scotland
209	St Alban becomes the first Christian martyr
306	Constantine the Great declared Emperor at York
350	The Picts and Scots attack the border
410	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to Settle
450	Invasions of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from Denmark, Saxons from Germany
460	St Patrick returns to convert Ireland
516	The Battle of Mount Badon: Britons defeat the Angles and Saxons
597	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome
600	Æthelberht is now one of the most powerful kings in England
617	Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom
793	First recorded Viking attack happens in Dorset
793	Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne, Northumbria
795	Vikings attack the island monastery of Iona, Scotland
829	Wessex becomes the Supreme Kingdom
843	Kingdom of Scotland formed
851	Athelstan, son of the king of Wessex, defeats a Viking fleet in battle
866	Invasion of the Great Danish (Viking) Army.
867	The Vikings kill rival kings of Northumbria and capture York
869	Edmund, King of the East Angles, is killed by the Vikings
877	Welsh king Rhodri Mawr is defeated by the Vikings and flees to Ireland
878	Wessex is overrun by Vikings, King Alfred goes into hiding in Athelney
886	Alfred, King of Wessex, agrees a treaty with Vikings to divide England
886	The Saxons retain the west, while the east was Viking 'Danelaw'
889	The Anglo Saxon Chronicle starts

Year	Event
911	French king gives territory to Rollo the Viking, it becomes Normandy
926	Eastern England (Danelaw) is conquered by the Saxons
927	Athelstan, king of Wessex, takes York (Yorvik) from the Vikings
939	Athelstan, first king of all England, dies
954	Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking king in England, is forced out of Yorvik (York)
960	Dunstan becomes archbishop of Canterbury
973	Edgar is crowned king of England at Bath, 14 years after taking power
975	Edward, oldest son of Edgar crowned King of England
978	Edward murdered, his half-brother Æthelred becomes the new king
1002	Æthelred marries Emma, sister of Richard II of Normandy
1013	Swein Forkbeard, son of Danish king, forces Æthelred into exile
1013	England now under Danish control.
1016	King Canute of Denmark captures the English Crown
1028	William of Normandy is born
1035	William becomes Duke of Normandy at age 7
1042	Edward the Confessor (Edward II) becomes king of England
1055	Westminster Abbey is completed
1066	Edward the Confessor dies and is succeeded by Harold Godwinson
1066	Harold II defeats and kills Harald Hardrada, King of Norway
1066	The Normans defeat the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings
1066	William of Normandy kills Harold II, becomes King William I
1066	After the Norman Conquest, William I came to Stamford
1070	Work starts on Canterbury Cathedral
1077	Bayeux Tapestry illustrating the Battle of Hastings
1078	Work starts on The Tower of London
1080	Great monastery and cathedral building begins
1085	The Domesday Book is compiled, a complete inventory of Britain
1087	William the Conqueror dies at Rouen, Normandy
1087	William II is crowned at Westminster Abbey, second son of William I
1091	Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, unsuccessfully invades England
1093	Margaret, Queen of Scotland, dies at Edinburgh Castle
1096	Oxford University is founded



Where's Elizabeth?

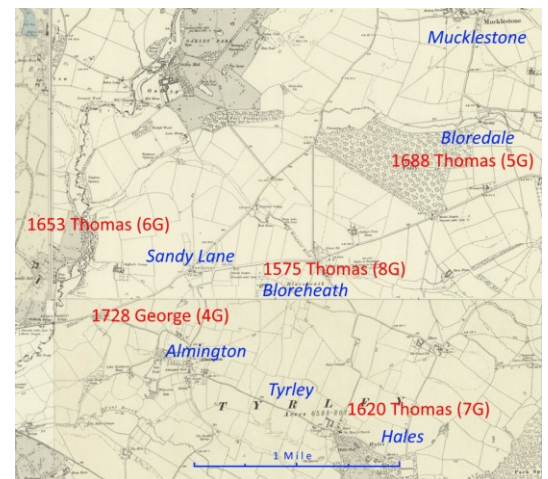


What have we found?

We've traced Louise's Jervis family back into the 1600s, searching for that elusive common ancestor.

We found the epicenter of Louise's Jervis World. Five generations of Louise's earliest ancestors we found were born and lived and died within a few miles of each other back to 1600. And it's reasonable to assume that Louise's family lived here even before the 1600s.

We've followed Admiral John Jervis' families of gentry back to 1400s, hoping to link his tree with Louise's. And we found these earliest gentry families were from around Chatcull, just a few miles from Louise's family.



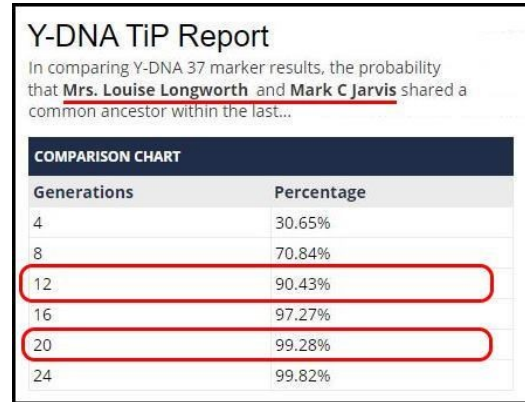
We discovered lots of other Jervis families that lived in the area. And we found that Jervis families were living in this area back to 1100s.

We've even discussed the migration paths from Scandinavia to Britain in the middle ages.

But we haven't found Elizabeth.

What's our takeaway?

DNA predicted that Mark and Louise have a common ancestor about 12 to 16 generations ago. Now we've traced Louise's family back 10 generations. We must be getting close.



Families in the 1500s and 1600s weren't mobile. They mostly lived their lives within a short distance of their birthplaces. It's likely that Elizabeth and her husband lived nearby the Jervises we've found.

We've found no Jervis Quakers. The Quaker movement began around 1652, and Elizabeth was in Pennsylvania by 1683, so that's only 31 years – a very short time span. Maybe it's not important that we haven't found Quakers.

What do we do next?

We know where to look. Let's focus our search on this area.

We've identified the epicenter of Louise's 1600s Jervises. Let's say it's centered on Mucklestone, just in the middle of Alington, Hales, Tyrley, Bloredale, etc.

Let's draw a 10-mile radius around Muckleston and assume that Elizabeth's husband Jervis was from a family within this circle.

Of course, our circle also encompasses the gentry families (blue), and the Jervises from 1300s and 1400s references (brown).

Our circle also expands into Shropshire and Cheshire counties, areas that we haven't researched as much as Staffordshire.



Amazing Fact: Remember when we began our search for Elizabeth, our problem statement included, “I assume she’s from England.” Now we’re saying, “She likely lived within 10 miles of Muckleston.” What a difference.

Let's search

Of course, we've searched these areas before, but not with such geographic focus.

We found that the best way to search the surname is to do two searches – J*rv* and G*rv*. Using the * wildcard would find matches such as Jarvis, Jervis, Jervise, Jervies, Jarves, Gervys, Gervis, etc. You can see some examples in the image below.

Here's an example of a search tailored to a 10 mile radius around Mucklestone, surname J*rv* and G*rv*, for birth year 1650 +/- 40 years.

Your search [Clear All](#)

First name(s)

☒ Include name variants [i](#)

Last name

☐ Include name variants [i](#)

Year Of Birth Give or take

Year Of Death Give or take

Year Give or take

Location

Search radius (miles) [i](#)

Exact 5 10 20 50 100

[View 941 results](#)

[Advanced options](#)

[Save this search](#)

941 results

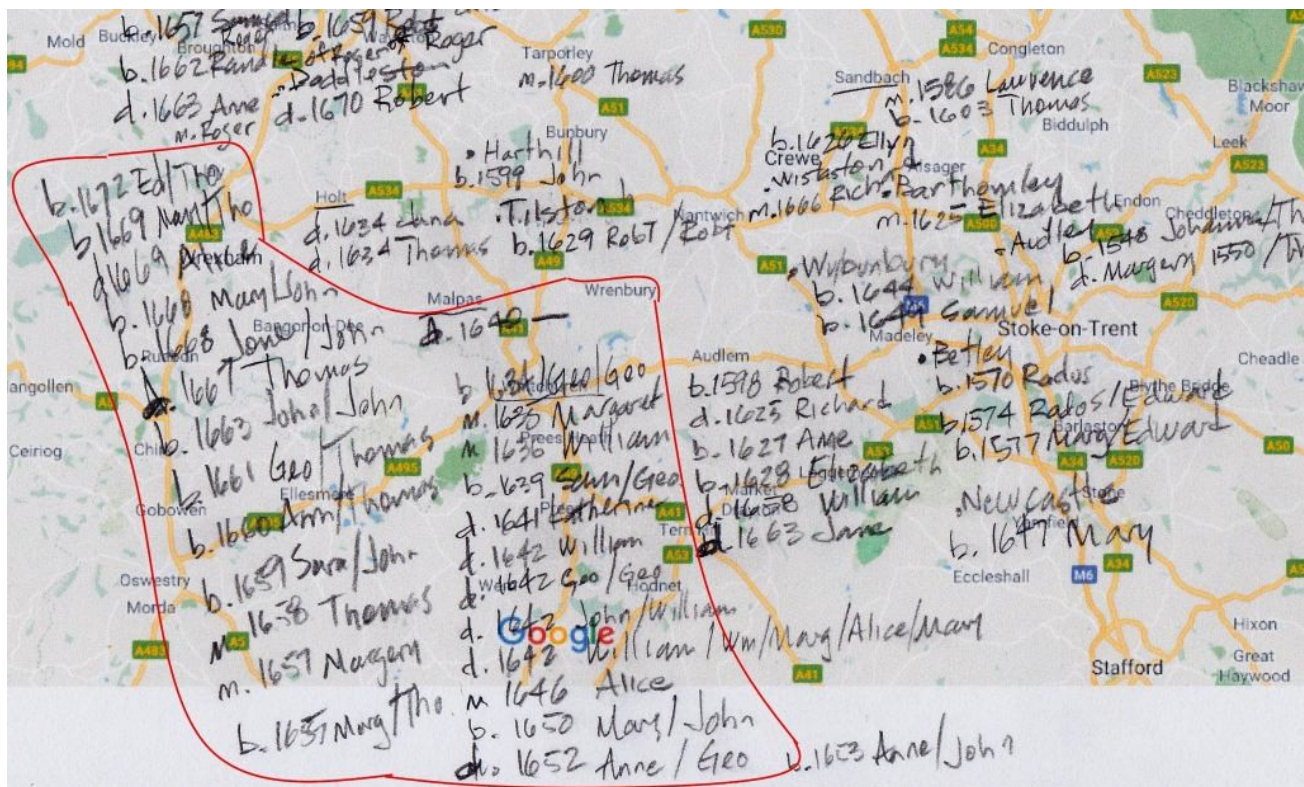
Last name	First name	Year	Record set	Location
Jarvis	John	1626	Shropshire Baptisms	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England
Jarvis	Anne	1627	Cheshire Diocese Of Chester Parish Baptisms 1538-1911	Audlem, Cheshire, England
Jarvis	Anne	1627	Cheshire Diocese Of Chester Bishop's Transcripts Baptisms 1576-1906	Audlem, Cheshire, England
Jarvis	Maria	1627	Shropshire Baptisms	Drayton in Hales, Shropshire, England
Jervise	John	1627	National Burial Index For England & Wales	Eccleshall, Staffordshire, England
Jervise	John	1627	Staffordshire Burials	Eccleshall, Holy Trinity, Staffordshire, England
Jarvis	Elizabeth	1628	Cheshire Diocese Of Chester Parish Baptisms 1538-1911	Audlem, Cheshire, England
Jervise	John	1628	National Burial Index For England & Wales	Eccleshall, Staffordshire, England
Jervise	John	1628	Staffordshire Burials	Eccleshall, Holy Trinity, Staffordshire, England
Jervis	Thomas	1629	Shropshire Baptisms	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England
Jervis	Thos	1629	England Births & Baptisms 1538-1975	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England
Jervis	Alles	1630	Shropshire Burials	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England

There are 941 results for J*rv* and 142 for G*rv*. So almost 1,100 Jervis citations in mid-1600s within 10 miles of Mucklestone. And that's just one source.

That's a lot. We need to try to fit the people in these citations into nuclear families, matching a parent or child or spouse. Sometimes it's easy, sometimes impossible.

Family Nibbles

Sometimes I note people on a map while researching, so I can envision where a person is located. Here's an example, notes on Jervis citations in south Cheshire.



There are lots of places to search for these citations – ancestry software, books, censuses, national archives, etc.

Nibbles Extra Credit

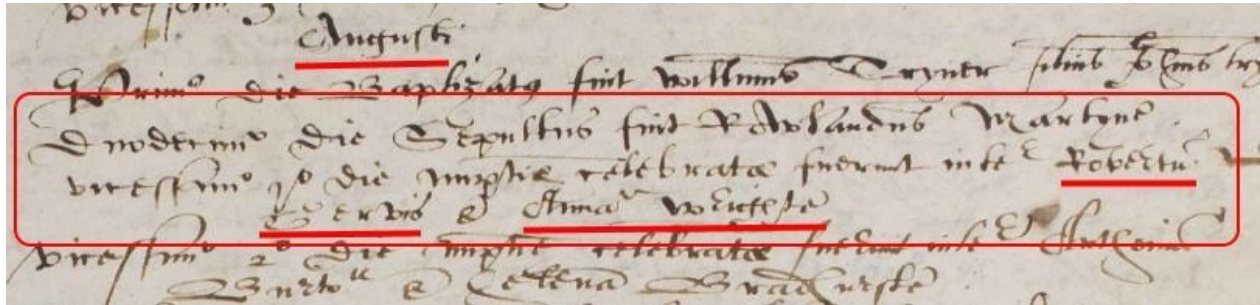
Let's Document

CAUTION: This next section “gets into the weeds”. If you’ve got anything fun on your calendar today, go do it now. If you’re stuck at home and hard up, read on.

One of the most fun parts of genealogy is finding a fascinating citation. When you're lucky, the citation will include dates, places, names, other family members, occupations, etc.

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

















For example, here's a citation of the marriage of Robert Gervis and Anna Wrighte in August 1602.



Marriage – Robert Gervis and Anna Wrighte – 1602

When we find a citation that we want to document, here's the process we're using.

If the citation includes someone we're interested in, we save the image file.

-  Marriage - Jacob Jervis married outside - Quaker - Nantwich Cheshire - 1714.jpg
-  Marriage - John Harding and Amie Kingsman - Marlborough Wiltshire England - 1672.JPG
-  Marriage - John Jervis Ada Heath - Hanley Staffordshire - 1900.jpg
-  Marriage - John Jervis and Cicely Vise - Staffordshire England - 1565.JPG
-  Marriage - John Jervis and Helena Whittington - Staffordshire England - 1590.JPG
-  Marriage - Peter Jervis and Elizabeth Stevenson - Eccleshall Staffordshire - 1672 - Transcription.jpg
-  Marriage - Peter Jervis and Elizabeth Stevenson - Eccleshall Staffordshire - 1672.jpg
-  Marriage - Robert Gervis and Ann Wrighte - Drayton in Hales - 1602.jpg
-  Marriage - Samuel Garvis and Katherine Fernall - Chester Cheshire - 1682.jpg
-  Marriage - Thomas Jervis and Alice Lewis - Drayton in Hales - 1687.jpg
-  Marriage - Thomas Jervis and Anne Ward - Stafford Woore - 1795.jpg
-  Marriage - Timothy Whittakers and Mary Bibbey - Nantwich Cheshire - 1709.jpg
-  Marriage - William Jervis and Ann Greatbanks - Mucklestone Staffordshire - 1832.jpg
-  Marriage - William Jervis and Ann Greatbatch - 1832.jpg
-  Marriage - William Jervis and Sarah Moreton - 1698.jpg
-  Marriage Allegation - Griffith Jervis and Frances Williams - Hinstock Shropshire - 1724.jpg

Family Nibbles

Each person is added to our spreadsheet as a separate citation, so we can search and filter on them individually. So we'll make one entry for Robert Gervis and another for Ann Wrighte Gervis.

		Next Id = 13374	Surname	Forename	Year	Mon th	Day	Event	Father or other M	Mother or other F	Place (township)
M0606	OPR		Jarvys	Elizabeth	1601	Oct	9	Bap			Shrewsbury
M0607	OPR		Jarvys	Thomas	1601	Oct	9	BirthChil			Shrewsbury
C332	OPR	1196	Gervis	Robert	1602	Aug	20	Mar	Ann	Wrighte	Drayton
M0548	OPR	1197	Gervis (Wrig	Anna	1602	Aug	20	Mar	Robert	Gervis	Drayton in Hales
M0544	OPR		Gervis	Elizabeth	1602	Jun	16	Bap			Adbaston
M0545	OPR		Gervis	John	1602	Jun	16	BirthChil	Elizabeth		Adbaston
M0546	OPR		Gervis	Elizabeth	1602	Jun	16	BirthChil	John		Adbaston

Spreadsheet – citations

If we can associate the citation with a particular family in our Ancestry tree, we assign the person a unique ID number. Robert Gervis is ID 1196. That differentiates him from the numerous other Robert Gervises. Ann Wrighte's ID is 1197.

We can filter the spreadsheet various ways. If we filter by ID 1196, we can see the citations for Robert Gervis. He was baptized in 1570 in Drayton, married in 1603 and had kids, and was buried in Drayton in 1633. Throughout his life, official events recorded his name as Jervis, Gervis, Garvis, and Jarvis.

Citation Id	Source	Page	Next Id = 13374	Surname	Forename	Year	Mon th	Day	Event	Father or other M	Place (township)
C172	OPR		1196	Jervis	Robert	1570	Feb	19	Bap	Robert	(Drayton)
M0467	OPR		1196	Jervis	Robert	1570	Feb	19	Bap	Robert	Drayton in Hales
C332	OPR		1196	Gervis	Robert	1602	Aug	20	Mar		
M0576	OPR		1196	Garvis	Robert	1604	Nov	19	BirthChil	father of George	Muckleston
M0581	OPR		1196	Garvis	Robert	1606	Nov	22	BirthChil	father of Margery	Muckleston
M0584	OPR		1196	Garvis	Robert	1609	Mar	12	BirthChil	father of Thomas	Muckleston
M0694	OPR		1196	Garvis	Robert	1611	Jul	25	BirthChil	father of Elizabeth	Muckleston
M0633	OPR	199	1196	Gervis	Robert	1612	Oct	7	BirthChil	father of Elizabeth	Drayton in Hales
M0637	OPR	204	1196	Gervis	Robert	1613	Sep	5	BirthChil	father of Edward	Drayton in Hales
M0700	OPR	242	1196	Garvis	Robert	1621	Jul	5	BirthChil	father of Izabell	Drayton in Hales
M0666	OPR		1196	Gervis	Robert	1623	Jul	10	BirthChil	father of Ma	Drayton in Hales
M0961	OPR	301	1196	Jarvis	Robert	1632	Dec	5	BirthChil	father of Robert	Drayton in Hales
C244	OPR		1196	Jarvis	Robert	1633	Jul	7	Bur		Bloure Heath
M0970	OPR	245	1196	Jarvis	Robert	1633	Jul	7	Bur		Drayton in Hales

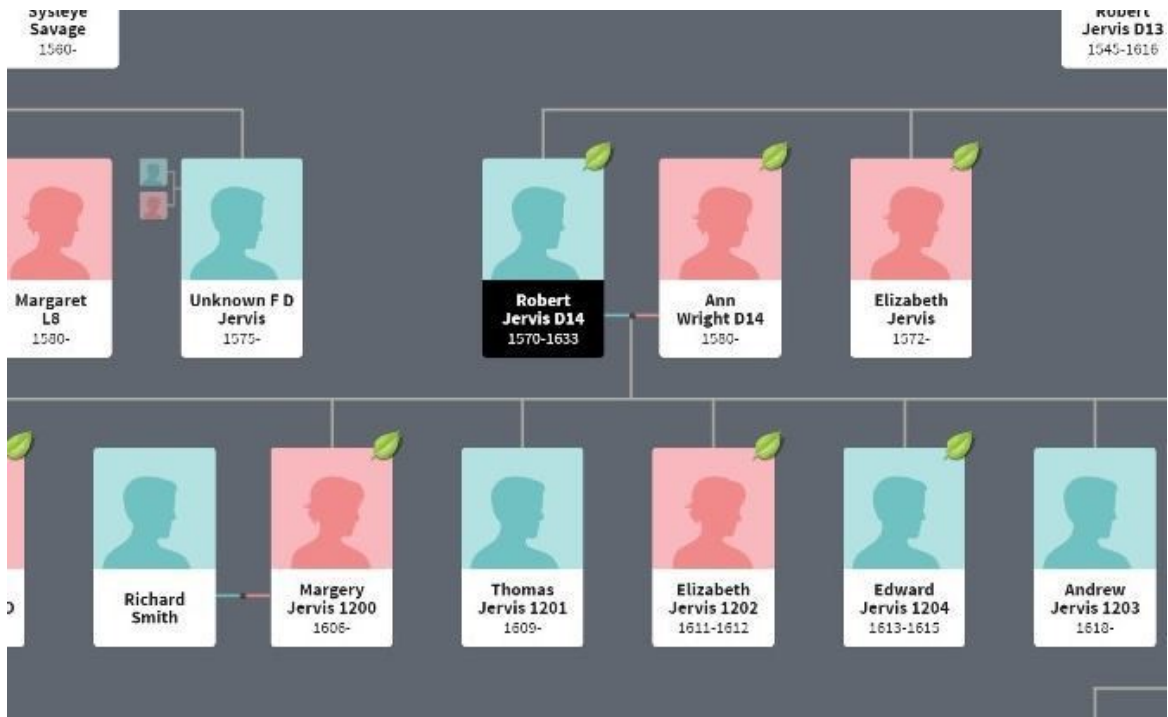
Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Document the source too. We will want to find or reference these citations in the future.

Id	Title	Details	Source
AncW	Ancestry wills	Will abstracts linked to the Jervis (Jarvis) family tree	Other Ancestry trees
App	Britain, Country Apprentices 1710-1808	Searched Staffs and Salop, also without specifying county, which brought up additional matches	Findmypast
Ast	Gateway to the Past	Records found in online searches of Staffordshire Archives	Staffordshire Archives
Cen	Census	Few heads of household from 1841-1861	Findmypast/Ancestry
CR	Civil Registration	Births, Marriages and Deaths post-1837	FreeBMD
DeedSh	Records associated with sale/tenancy/lease of property or land	Shropshire Archives	Online catalogue search
Heraldich	A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, by Sir Bernard Burke	Lineage of Landed Gentry Families	Google Book search
HistGarsta	The History of The Parish of Garstang in the County of Lancaster	Book by Henry Fishwick, 1878	Google Book search
HistSandb	A History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach	Book by Earwaker, 1890	FamilySearch Books
HistStand	The History of Standon by William Salt	Book, published 1888 - C19	Google Book search
HistStfs18	Arms Recorded at the Visitation of 1663-4, Found in Collections for a History of Staffordshire, 1881 Vol 2		Collections for a History of 1881 Vol 2

Spreadsheet – Sources

The person in the citation is added to our Ancestry family tree, if not already there. In this citation, we add Robert Gervis and Ann Wrighte (Jervis) to the tree.



Family Nibbles

We assign Robert the ID of 1196 in the Ancestry tree. That will distinguish him from the 20 other Robert Jervises in the tree.

Likewise, Ann Wright gets ID 1197.

The screenshot displays a family tree on the left and a 'Tree Search' panel on the right. The family tree shows a couple, Robert Jervis D14 (1570-1633) and Ann Wright D14 (1580-), with their children Thomas Jervis 1201 (1600-) and Elizabeth Jervis 1202 (1611-1612). The 'Tree Search' panel lists 21 results for 'Robert Jervis'. The entry for 'Robert Jervis D14 1196' (1570 - 1633) is highlighted with a red box. At the bottom of the search panel, the text 'Results 1-10 of 21' is circled in red.

Name	ID	Dates
Robert Jervis	D13 12075	1545 - 1616
Robert Jervis	12089	1616 - 1617
Robert Jervis	D14 1196	1570 - 1633
Robert Jervis	12071	1632 -
Robert Jervis	12066	1635 -
Robert Jervis	12083	- 1651
Robert Jervis	12087	1660 -
Robert Jervis	12088	1664 -
Robert Jervis	12105	1579 -
Robert Jervis	1089	

That's it. Robert and Ann are now documented. If we need to find them later, we have lots of ways to do that.

It Makes Me Tingle

It was just another day.




A Will of John Jarvice

I'd been searching in our target circle around Mucklestone, just like I did most days. I clicked on a Cheshire will of John Jarvice 1680 to see more info.

Jarvice	Benjamin	1679	Cheshire Diocese Of Chester Parish Burials 1538-1911	Nantwich, Cheshire, England
Jarvice	Henry	1679	England Births & Baptisms 1538-1975	Nantwich, Cheshire, England
Jarvis	Benjamin	1679	Cheshire Diocese Of Chester Bishop's Transcripts Burials 1576-1906	Nantwich, Cheshire, England
Jarvice	John	1680	Cheshire Wills And Probate	Cheshire, England
Jarvis	John	1680	National Burial Index For England & Wales	Eccleshall, Staffordshire, England

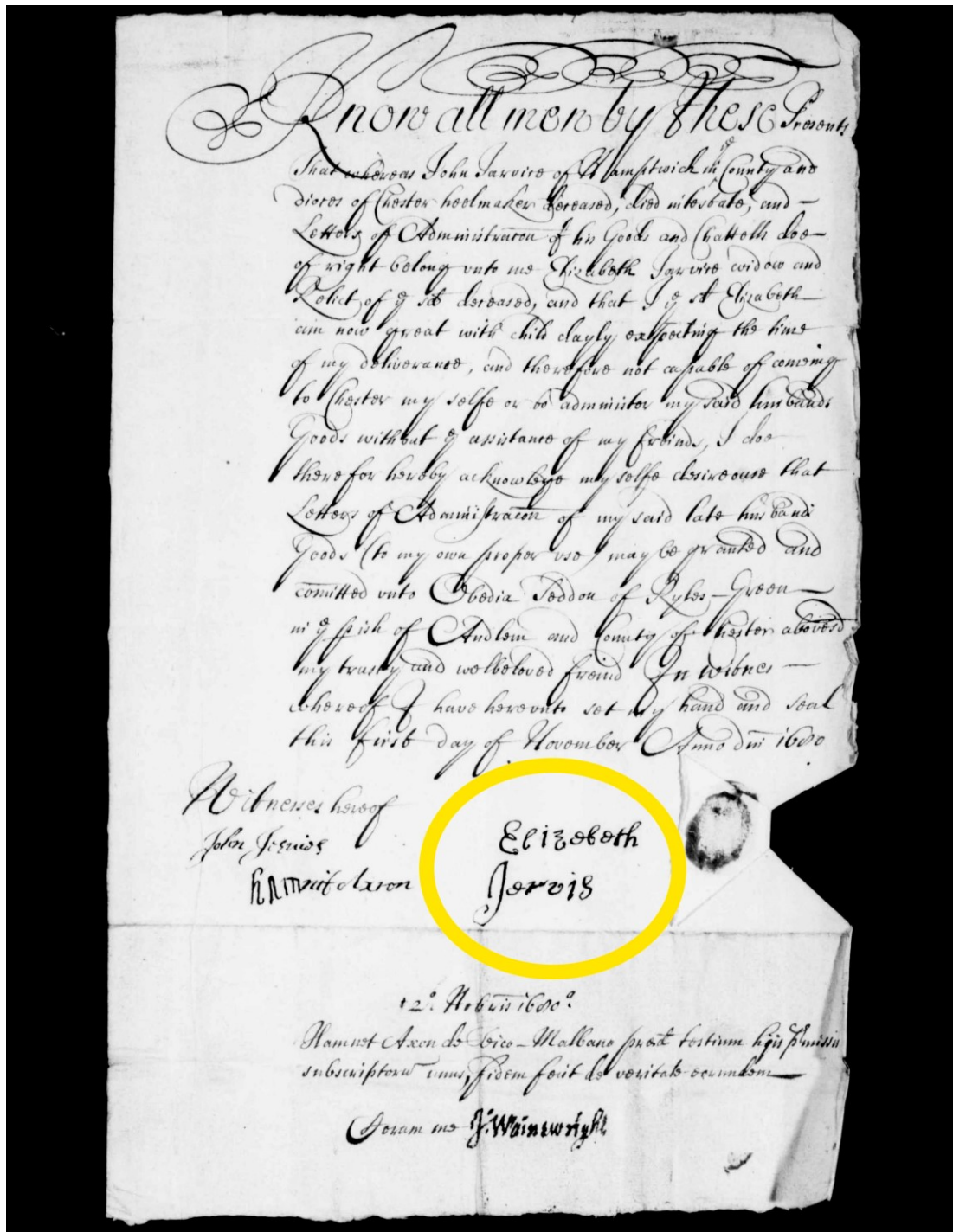
Jarvice	John	1680	Cheshire Wills And Probate	Cheshire, England
Jervase	John	1680	England Marriages 1538-1973	Trentham, Staffordshire, England
Jervis	Emanuel	1680	England Births & Baptisms 1	
Jarvice	Elizabeth	1681	Cheshire Diocese Of Chester Bishop's Transcripts Baptisms 1906	


Record Transcription:
Cheshire Wills And Probate

First name(s)	John
Last name	Jarvice
Occupation	Heelmaker
Residence	Nantwich
Probate year	1680
Will	Yes
Codicil	Yes
Inventory	Yes
Administration	No
Notes	Will Supra
County	Cheshire
Country	England
Record set	Cheshire Wills And Probate

I like wills because they have a lot of contextual information, like spouses, children, relatives, land, and houses, etc. So I always drill down to see what's there.

John Jarvice, heelmaker from Nantwich, left a will in 1680. OK, let's take a look at the original image.



As soon as I saw the image, my eyes went straight to the signature of Elizabeth Jarvis. I was immediately interested!

But why would Elizabeth Jarvis sign the will of John Jarvice? Let's take a closer look.

A Petition for Administration

Know all men by these presents that whereas John Jarvice of Namptwich in the County and dioces of Chester heelmaker deceased, died intestate, and Letters of Administration of his Goods and Chattells do of right belong unto me Elizabeth Jarvice widow and Relict of the said deceased...

This isn't a will. It's a letter to the court in which Elizabeth Jarvice is asking to become the administrator of her deceased husband's goods.

If someone died intestate, without a will, an administrator was appointed by a Letter of Administration from the court. The administrator controlled the disposition of the estate.

and that I the said Elizabeth am now great with child dayly expecting the time of my deliverance, and therefore not capable of coming to Chester my selfe or to administer my said husbands Goods without the assistance of my friends, ...

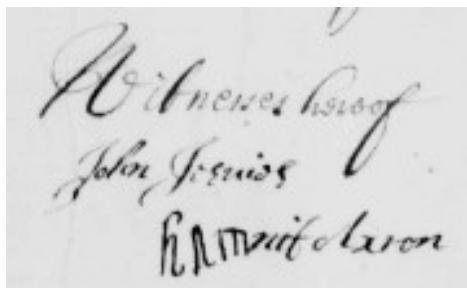
Wow. She's pregnant and expecting any day now. She can't go to Chester, the county seat.

I doe therefor hereby acknowlege my selfe desirouse that Letters of Administration of my said late husbands Goods (to my own proper use) may be granted and comitted unto Obedia Seddon of Ryles Green in the parish of Audlem and County of Chester abovesaid my trusty and wellbeloved friend

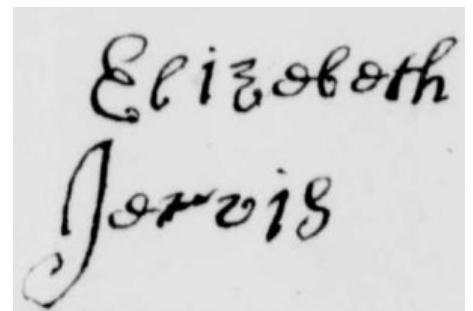
So she's appointing her friend Obedia Seddon to represent her at court in Chester.

In witnes whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of November Anno dei 1680

November 1, 1680. And it's signed by Elizabeth Jervis.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Jervies". Below it, there is another signature that appears to be "Hamnit Axon".

And it's witnessed by John Jervies and Hamnit Axon.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elizabeth Jervis".

Could this be our Elizabeth? I don't know, but I certainly haven't found anything this compelling before.

I had to tell someone

I was so excited. I wrote to Celia.

Celia,

Look at this citation. It makes me tingle.

Mark

Wait. There's more.

Two other documents were attached to Elizabeth's letter:

- *A court statement*
- *An inventory of the estate of John Jarvice, deceased*

A Court Statement

The second page in the court records is a statement by J. Wainwright.

I presume he's the judge in probate court, and he's granting a Letter of Administration to Obedia Seddon to administer the estate of John Jarvice.

But I'm not sure. I haven't yet fully transcribed and translated the Latin.

If you know some Latin, maybe you can translate

this. Give it a try. I've included the partial translation that I began. Let me know if you succeed.

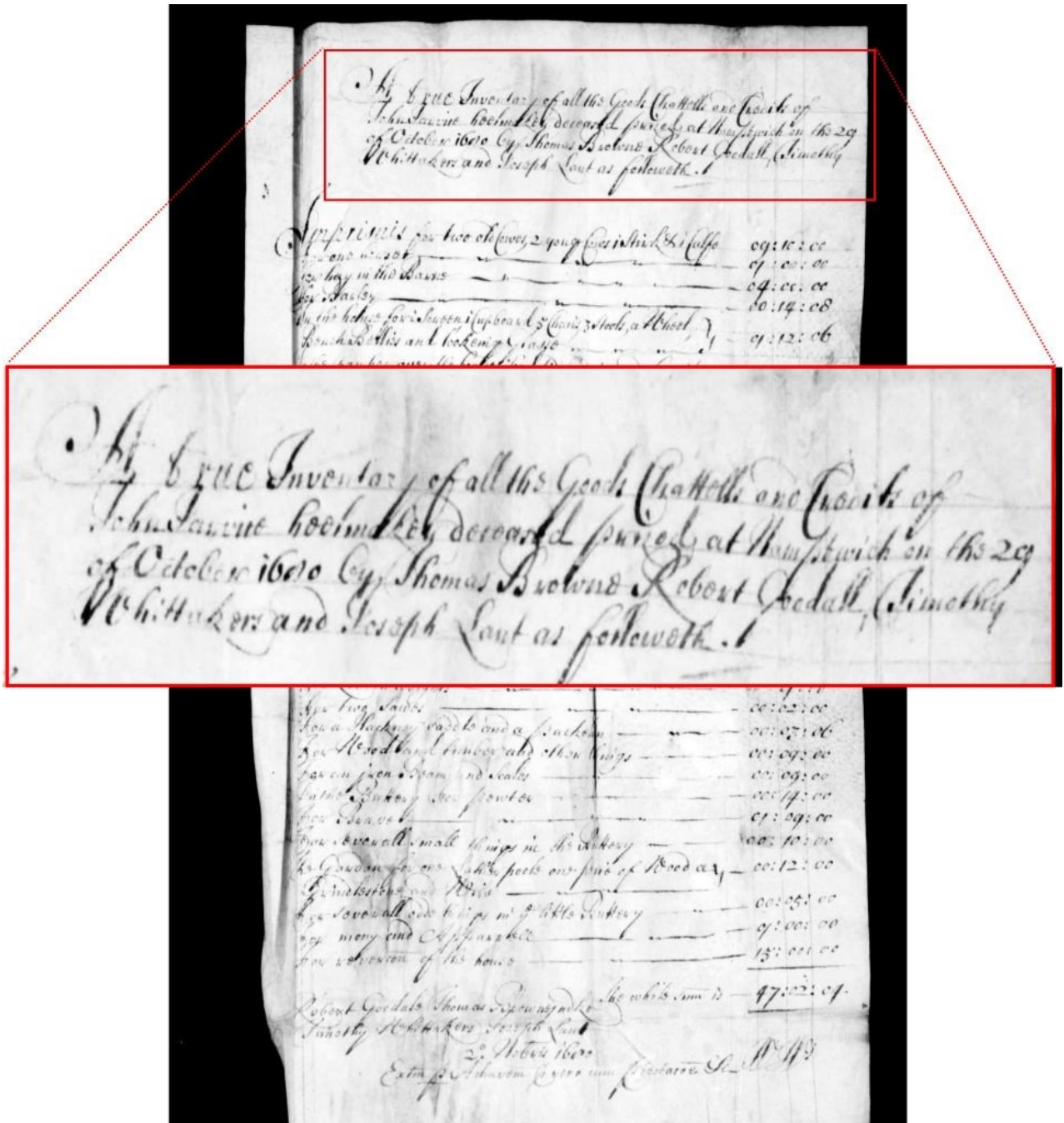


[John Jarvice – Court Statement – 1680 – with partial translation](#)

An Inventory

It was common that an inventory be taken of the deceased person's "goods and chattels". The administrator will dispose of these goods and chattels.

A true Inventory of all the Goods Chattells and Credits of John Jarvice heelmaker deceased prized at Namptwich on the 29 of October 1680 by Thomas Browne, Robert Goodall, Timothy Whittakers and Joseph Lant as followeth.



<i>A true Inventory of all the Goods Chattels and Credits of John Jarvice heelmaker, deceased, prized at Namptwich on the 29th of October 1680, by Thomas Breune, Robert Goodall, Timothy Whittakers, and Joseph Lant as felloweth.</i>	
<i>Imprimus for two old Cows, 2 yong Cows, 1 Strick & 1 Calf</i>	09:10:00
<i>For one horse</i>	01:00:00
<i>For hay in the Barns</i>	04:00:00
<i>For Barley</i>	00:14:08
<i>In the house for 1 Screen 1 Cupboard, 5 Chairs, 3 Steels, a Wheel, Bench Belliws and seekeing Glasse</i>	01:12:06
<i>In the Chamber over the house 1 bedstid, bedding, and furniture 1 Chiste, 1 table, 1 box, 1 little trunk, 2 Chairs, 1 Coffer and flax</i>	02:10:10
<i>Little chamber for one Bed with furniture</i>	01:10:00
<i>In the far chamber 1 trucklebed with furniture 1 bedstid with Lwsalid? and blankits, 1 cradle, 1 salt furnih</i>	01:08:02
<i>Chees tub, 1 horne and other small things</i>	
<i>In the Shop Rezzen, Indigee, Nails, Nall Blades, tack, knives Haft, Nets Incle Hemp, pitch, one Count or two Neasts of Bones, Cupboard, Shelves, Cephase, Galls, Faling Boxes, Window Cage, Skales, 2 Railes, Lasts and Heels Werke, heeles and</i>	02:06:02

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<i>2 tires</i>	
<i>For Linins</i>	00:14:00
<i>For iron ware</i>	00:07:00
<i>For treen ware</i>	00:07:00
<i>For Leaden weights</i>	00:01:00
<i>For two Saws</i>	00:02:00
<i>For a Hackney Saddle and a Packehen</i>	00:03:06
<i>For Woodland timber and other things</i>	00:09:00
<i>For an iron Beam and Scales</i>	00:09:00
<i>In the Bakery for pewter</i>	00:14:00
<i>For Brasse</i>	01:09:00
<i>For everall small things in the Bakery</i>	00:10:00
<i>The Garden for one Lattier peece one paire of Wood ax, Grindsestone and Wire</i>	00:12:00
<i>For severall edde things in the little Bakery</i>	00:05:00
<i>For mony and Apparrell</i>	09:00:00
<i>For reversen of the house</i>	15:00:00

<i>The whole sum is</i>	47:02:04

A true inventory of the goods of John Jarvice – 1680

A reasonably large estate for a tradesman – 47 pounds total. Normal household items, and a shop with tools for heelmaking. 14 pounds for cows, a horse, and hay in the barn. 9 pounds of money and apparel. And 15 pounds for the house.

Why was Elizabeth writing to court?

Historically, estates were probated by the Church of England. There were over 300 church probate courts. Probate of estates wasn't considered an issue of civil law.

Probate records were not created for every person who died. Courts probated estates (with or without a will) for fewer than 10 percent of English heads of households before 1858. And I can't find any other Jervis citation in the Cheshire probate court records.

So why was Elizabeth writing to the court? Was she concerned that she wasn't going to inherit anything? Why did she write *"Letters of Administration of his Goods and Chattells do of right belong unto me Elizabeth Jarvice widow"*?

And is she referring to Quakers when she references friends – *"without the assistance of my friends"* and Obediah Seddon *"my trusty and wellbeloved friend"*.

So much to do...

Who's John Jarvice? What's a heelmaker?

Where's Nantwich? Do we have anything on Jervises there?

Who's Obediah Seddon? And Thomas Browne, Robert Goodall, Timothy Whittakers and Joseph Lant? And who is John Jervies, witness?

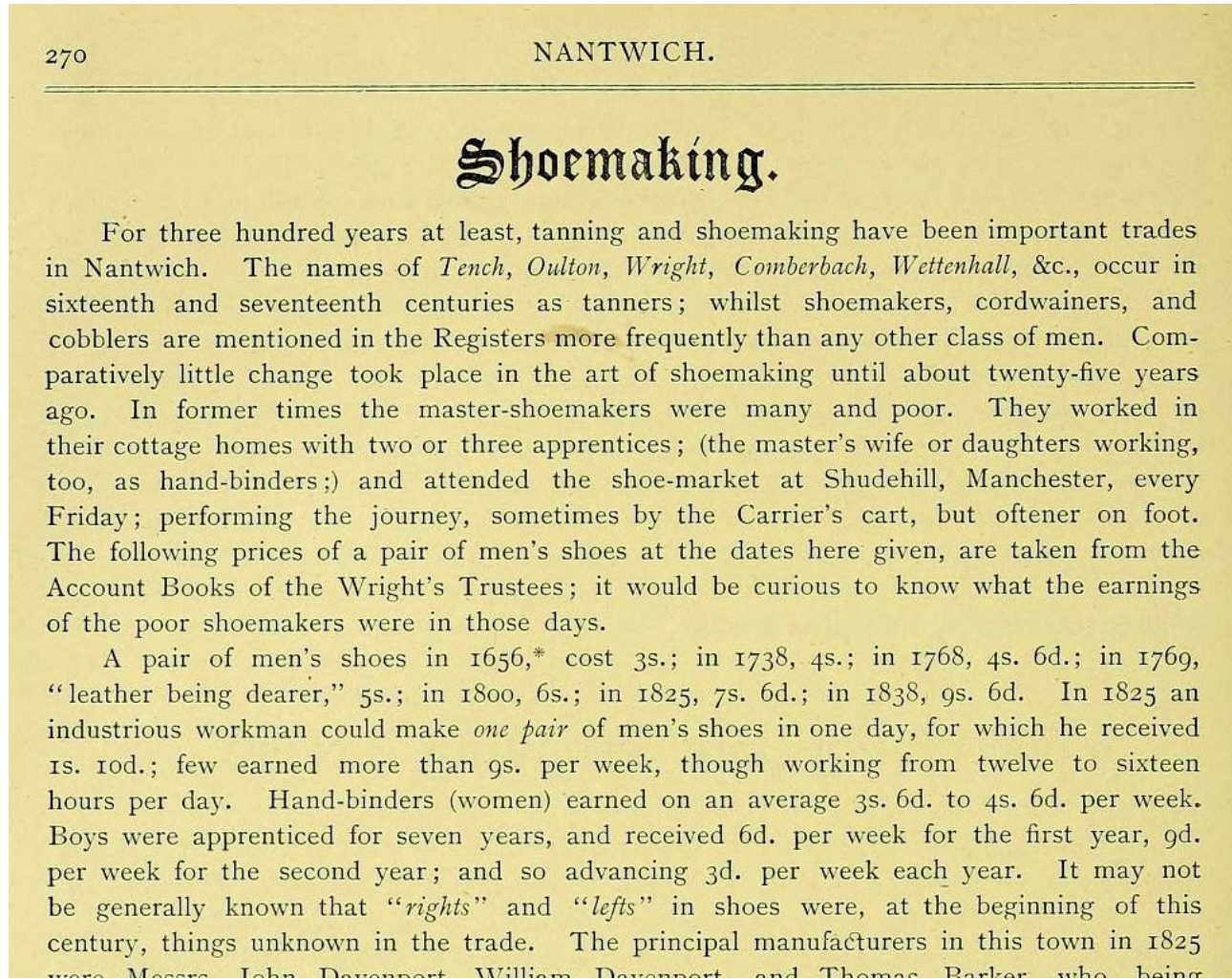
Today, Nantwich has one of the largest collections of historic buildings in the county, second only to Chester.



Nantwich has long been strategic for its salt production. Salt was used as a food preservative and condiment, and in the production of Cheshire cheese and the tanning industry.

Nantwich hosts the International Cheese Awards, a prestigious event that celebrates the finest cheeses known.

Leather tanning fed the region's important shoemaking industry, which was vibrant until the 1800s. I hope you can read the small print of the article below. It's interesting.



A History of the Town and Parish of Nantwich – 1883

Cordwainer

What's a cordwainer?

A **cordwainer** is a shoemaker who makes new shoes from new leather. The cordwainer's trade can be contrasted with the cobbler's trade, according to a tradition in Britain that restricted cobblers to repairing shoes.

Wikipedia



Cordwainer

Heelmaker



John Jarvice was a heelmaker. He made heels for shoes.

In his inventory of goods, his heelmaking shop comes to life:

*In the Shop Rezzon, Indigee, Nails, Nail Blades,
tack, knives Hafts, Nets Incle Hemp, pitch, one
Count or two Neasts of Bones, Cupboard, Shelves,
Ceprase, Galls, Faling Boxes, Window Cage,
Scales, 2 Railes, Lasts and Heels Werke, heeles and
2 tires
For Leaden weights
For an iren Beam and Scales
For two Saws*

02:06:02

00:01:00

00:09:00

00:02:00

Jervises in Nantwich

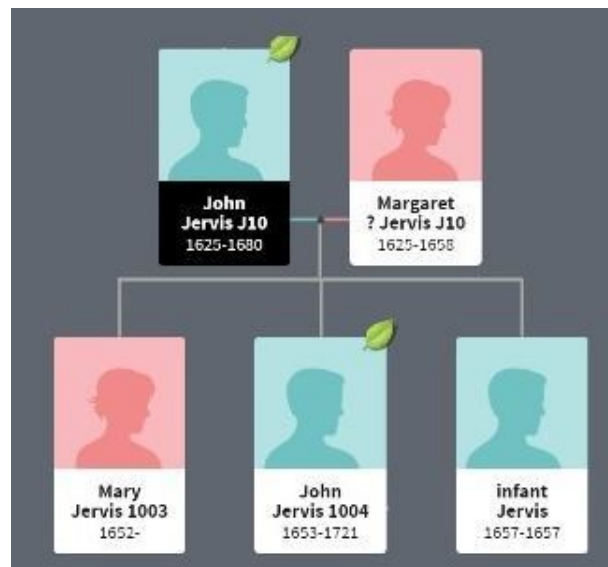
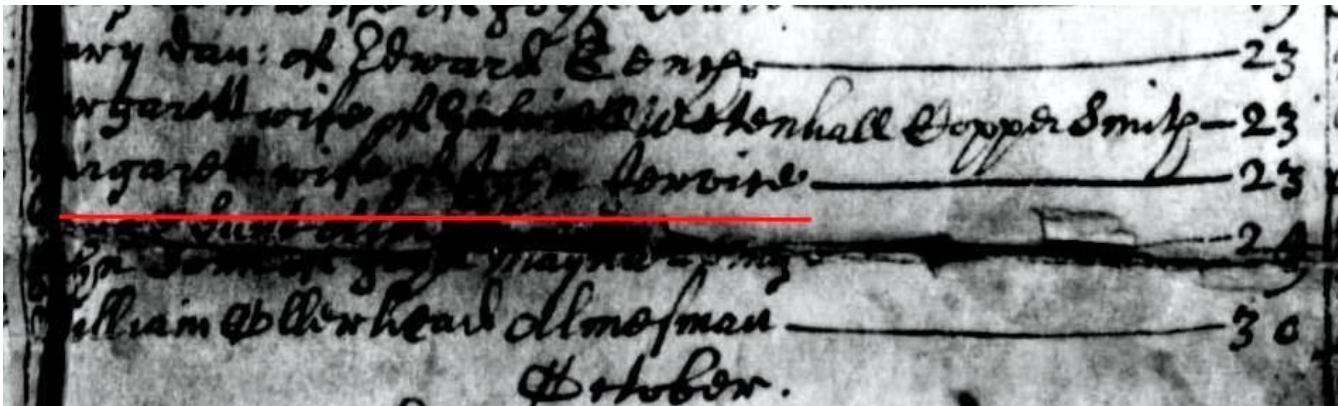
There are Jervis citations in Nantwich during the mid-1600s. From the citations, it looks like there are two Jervis families in town – John and James.

John Jervis family

Here are baptisms of children of John Jervis. No wife is recorded. The baptisms are in Nantwich, in the Church of England parish registers.

- *Mary b. May 1652*
- *John b. December 1653*
- *Infant b. August 1657 d. August 1657*

And September 23, 1658, the burial of Margaret, wife of John Jervise



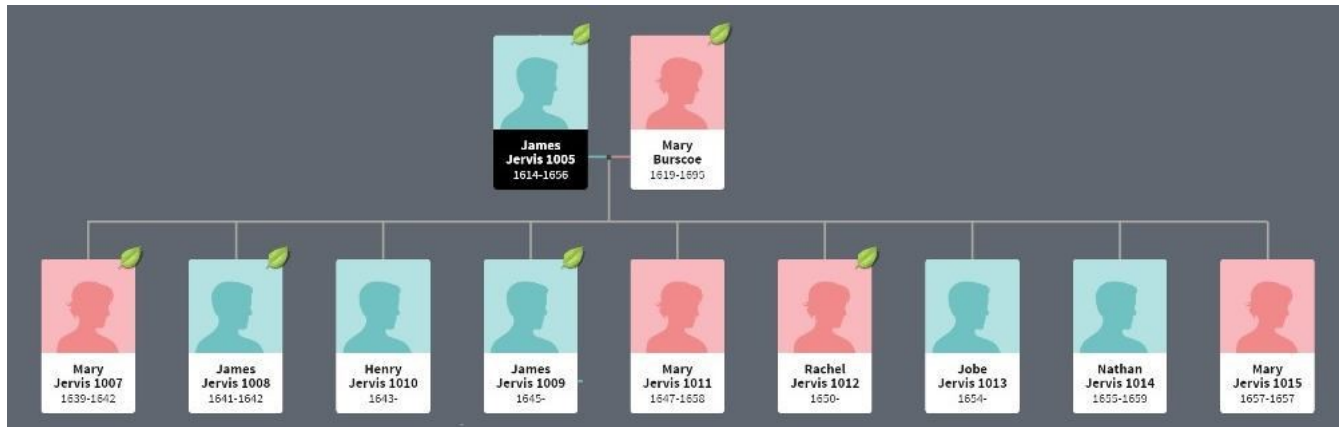
James Jervis family

James Jervis and Mary Burscoe married February 13, 1638, in Nantwich.

Here are baptisms of children of James Jervis, all in the Church of England.

- *Mary b. December 1639 d. June 1642*
- *James b. December 1641 d. Jan 1642*
- *Henry b. January 1643*
- *James b. August 1645*
- *Mary b. March 1647 d. March 1648*
- *Rachel b. September 1650*
- *Jobe b. May 1654*
- *Nathan b. April 1655*
- *Mary b. 1657 d. Feb 1657*

James Jervis died in 1656. Mary Burscoe Jervis died in 1695.



John Sr and John Jr

In the families above, there are two John Jervises, father and son in the same family. The other family James Jervis didn't have anyone named John.

So we have two John Jervises, Sr and Jr. Is one of these the husband of Elizabeth who died in 1680? Is the other the John Jervies that was a signatory witness to Elizabeth's administration request letter?

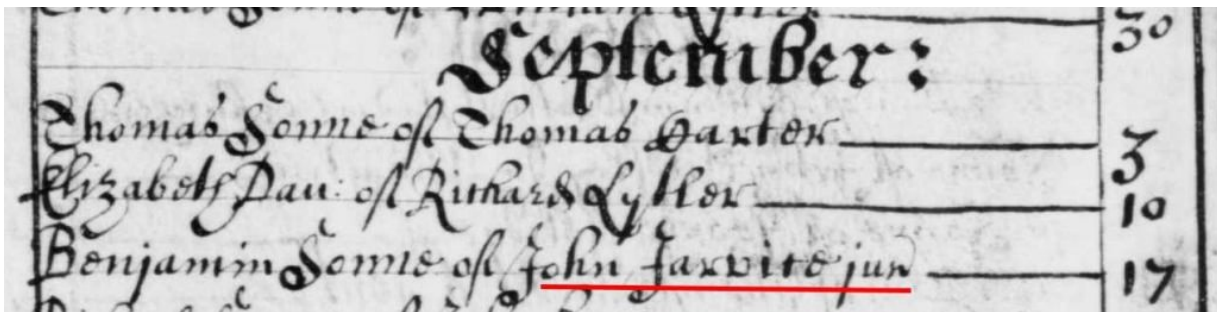
Let's see what we can find.

John Jr

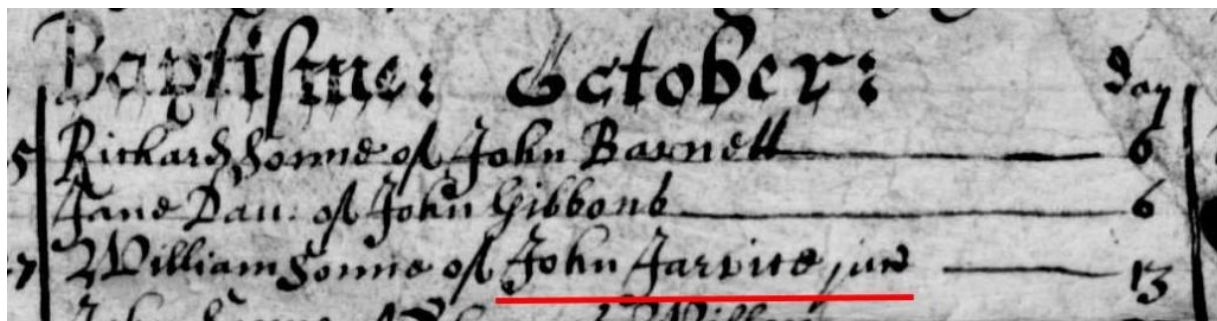
John Jr was born in 1653. That's about the same time we think Elizabeth was born, so Jr would be a good match as her husband.

John Jr would be of age to have children starting around 1673, when he's 20. Sure enough, we find a few baptisms.

Benjamin b. September 1676 father recorded as John Jarvise jun.

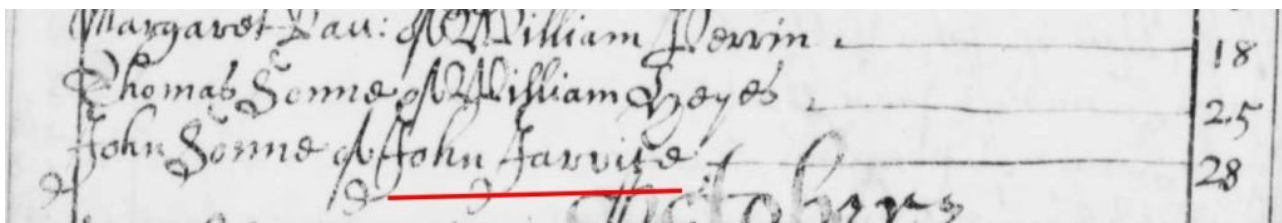


William b. October 1678 father recorded as John Jarvise jun



John b. September 1681 father not recorded jun, one John has died 1680

Remember. One of the Johns died in October 1680. So this baptism is to the other John. We don't know which.



It's tempting to assign John Jr as Elizabeth's husband. They're about the same age. But as far as we know, Elizabeth didn't have children Benjamin, William, or John.

John Jr would be age 27 in 1680, not a good fit for a death age.

Let's reserve judgement.

John Sr

John Sr had a child Mary in 1652. So he was likely born before 1632. That would make him about 20 years older than Elizabeth. Not a good age match as her husband.

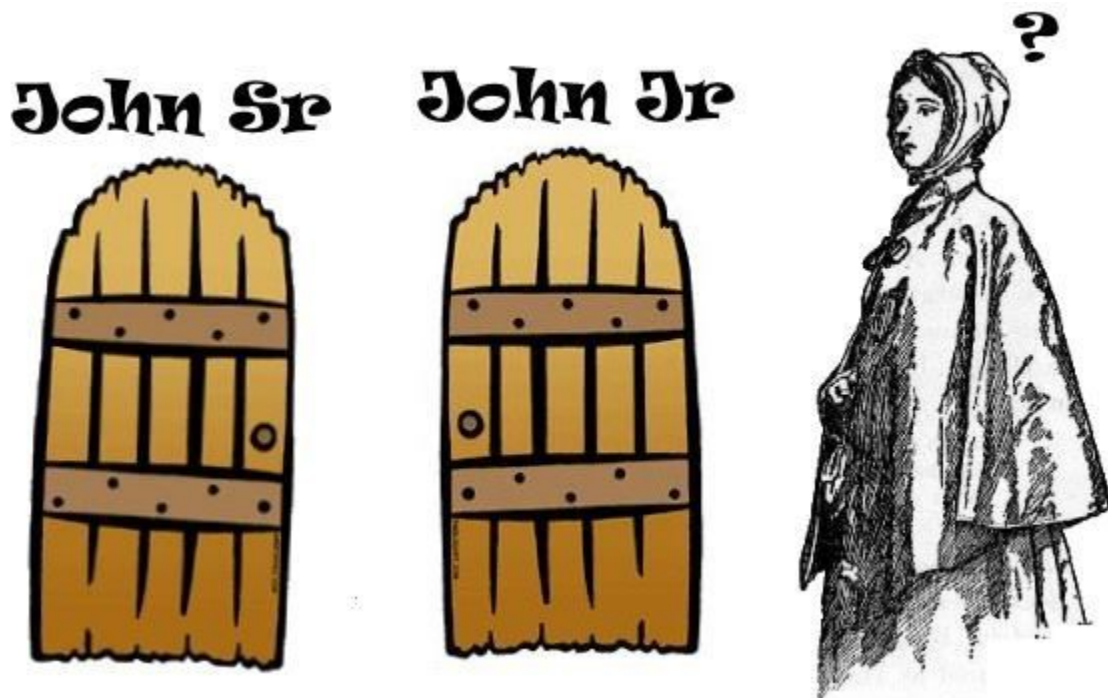
But John Sr's wife Margaret died in 1658. So he could have re-married. But we haven't found a citation.

And he could have had children with a second wife, but we haven't found citations.

John Sr was about 50 years old in 1680. That's a more reasonable death age than John Jr.

Elizabeth's husband had a reasonably large estate for a tradesman. That would fit John Sr at age 50 better than John Jr at age 27.

Let's reserve judgement.



Four Quaker Finds

We were having good luck in the days after finding Elizabeth Jervis's letter about her husband's estate.

We made four Quaker finds within a few days.



Was Elizabeth Jervis a Quaker? We don't know yet, but we're finding circumstantial evidence.

Quaker Find 1

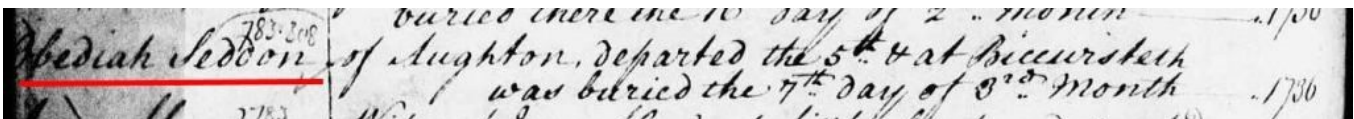
In her letter, Elizabeth had appointed her friend Obediah Seddon to be her representative at Chester Probate Court.

Our research on Obediah Seddon was revealing. I wrote to Celia.

Celia,

Here's info on Obediah Seddon. And guess what – he's a Quaker!

Mark



Seddon	Obediah	—	1736	England & Wales, Society Of Friends (Quaker) Burials 1578-1841	Lancashire, England
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Celia has since done a thorough study of Obediah Seddon and his family. It should soon be on her website. http://www.bhsproject.co.uk/x_jarvis.shtml

Why a great find? This is the first association we've found between Elizabeth Jervis and Quakers.

Quaker Find 2

There were Quakers in Nantwich. From the book *"A History of the town and parish of Nantwich, or Wich-Malbank, in the county palatine of Chester"*.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

A Society of Friends, originally called *Seekers*, and afterwards *Quakers*, in derision from the quaking they exhibited in their enthusiasm, appears to have existed in this neighbourhood in the Commonwealth period. Edward Burghall, vicar of Acton, in his *"Providence Improved,"* says :—

"1660. March 16. *Two Quakers* came to disturb me in the public congregation. I so ordered my studies, that the sermon was pat against them ; they had liberty to speak, and were answered ; at last one of them denied the Scriptures to be the word of God, on which they were, with shame, turned out by the congregation."

"1660. June 9th. *Two Quakers* came into my church with a lanthorn and candle, while I was preaching ; their design was (as they confessed) to have lighted a sheet of paper, which they had, as a sign of God's anger burning against us."

Cheshire had a greater number of meetings and members. By 1658, there were meetings in Chester, Newton, Morley, and Nantwich.

*THE EARLY QUAKER MOVEMENT IN
STAFFORDSHIRE – Denis Stuart*



Why a great find? This is the first time we've known about a Quaker meeting in a town where Jervises lived.

Quaker Find 3

There was a Quaker named John Jarves who died in Nantwich in 1678. So there was likely a Jarves family that were Quakers.

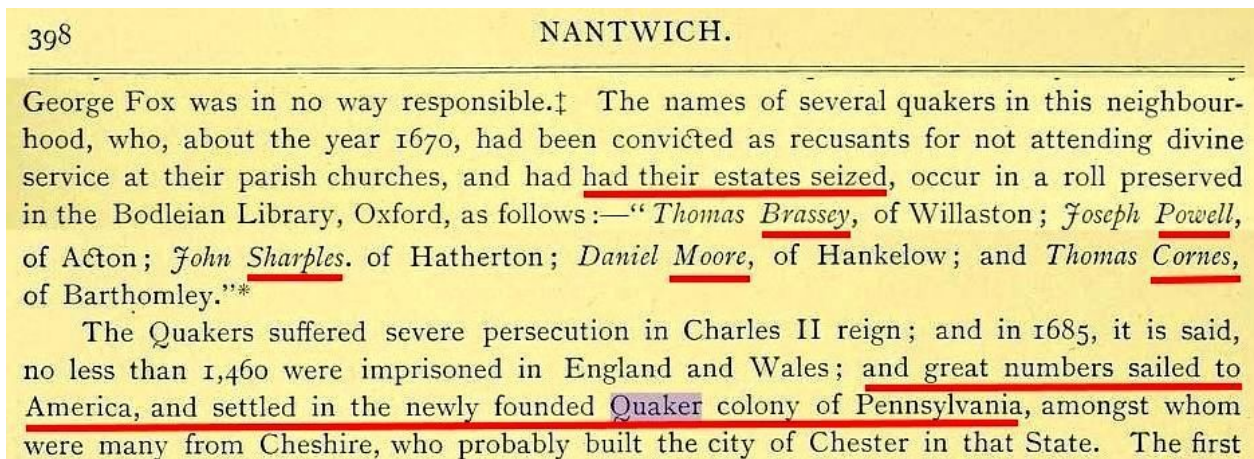
Maybe this John was related to Elizabeth's husband John. Or maybe this John is Elizabeth's husband.



Why a great find? This is the first time we've seen a Jervis Quaker citation. Exciting.

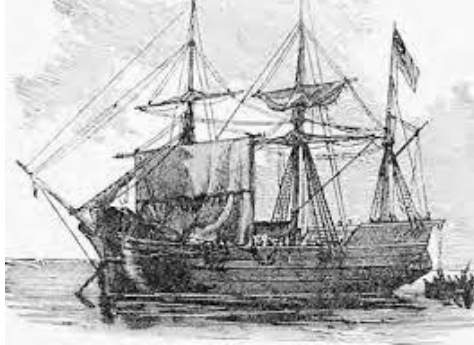
Quaker Find 4

In the book "*A History of the town and parish of Nantwich*", several Nantwich Quaker families are mentioned as being persecuted and losing their estates. Some went to Pennsylvania.

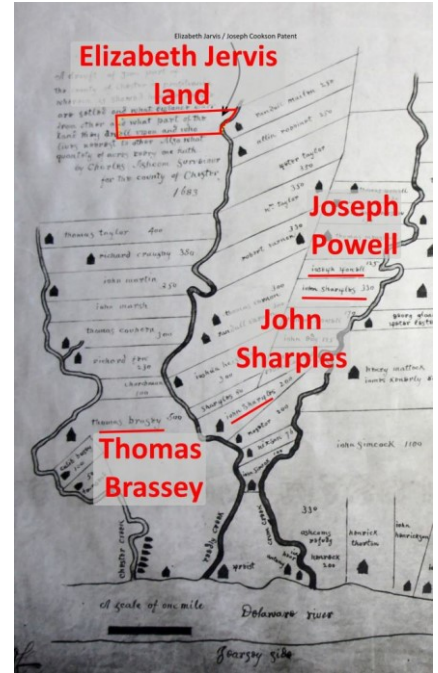


Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Thomas Brassey, Joseph Powell, John Sharples – I recognized those names.



They are (later) neighbors of Elizabeth Jarvis in Pennsylvania. Here they are on Charles Ashcom's surveyor map of 1683.



Chester County, Pennsylvania – Charles Ashcom – 1683

Why a great find? This is the first time we've seen an association between Quakers of Cheshire County, England and Quakers in Chester County, Pennsylvania. And they are Elizabeth's neighbors in Pennsylvania.

It's becoming more likely that Elizabeth Jarvis is a Quaker. That's great. It's one more step toward saying that Nantwich Elizabeth is the same person as our Pennsylvania Elizabeth.



But we're still not sure. We need to research Nantwich and Cheshire Quakers to see if we can find more evidence.

Nibbles Extra Credit

We made the news!

You might recall that this research effort began with a chance meeting in an inn on the coast of Maine. We met Margaret and John Hughes from the quaint village of Keyham. It's just on the eastern outskirts of Leicester.



Margaret and John had put me in touch with their friend Celia Cotton, and you know how lucky that turned out.

The Hughes publish the world-famous Keyham News, the village newsletter.

You can find out about the Keyham cougar sightings, monthly poetry, and a Social distance tea party at the top of Main Street last month. Or where to get duck and goose eggs.

And thanks to the Hughes, there's a story about Celia and me and our search for Elizabeth in the January 2019 issue.

Duck and Goose Eggs for Sale

I have fresh duck and goose eggs for sale if anyone is interested.
Half dozen duck eggs are £3.00
A goose egg is £1.50 each



If anyone requires them, please telephone me on 07904092413. I can deliver if anyone is struggling. If people are interested please phone prior to collection just in case I'm in the middle of feeding or pottering about down the bottom end.

Maria, Dandelion Farm, Ingarsby Road

Here's a link so you can peruse any issue of the Keyham News

– <https://www.keyhamparish.org.uk/keyham-news.html>

Here's a link to "our" issue, on page 6 of January 2019

– <https://www.keyhamparish.org.uk/uploads/keyham-news-january-2019.pdf>

KEYHAM NEWS

From Kansas City to Keyham via Camden

For many years now Margaret and I have travelled extensively. I was once asked what I enjoyed most about travelling; was it better weather, wonderful scenery, interesting places, different food, American Craft Beer? Well, yes, all of those; especially the food and beer. But the best thing for me is meeting new and interesting people. Yes, I'm the bore who corners you in the bar, at an adjacent table in the dining room, on the next-door lounge by the pool or on top of a mountain. I'm the guy who wants to know where you've been, where you are going, where the best restaurant /walk /beer can be found. You know the type!

In September 2017 we were staying in a rather nice hotel in Camden on the coast of Maine; we were on a road trip from Boston to the Acadia National Park and back again. One morning we got talking to a friendly, like-minded couple from Kansas City called Mark and Cathy Jarvis.



The conversation went along the usual lines and eventually got to the "have you been to the UK?" question. It was at this point we learned of Mark's plans to visit the UK in 2018 to track down his ancestry. He had already made some progress but it was slow going. We mentioned that we had a good friend (Celia Cotton, local historian and friend of Keyham News) who was a whiz at genealogy and she might be able and willing to help. We exchanged email addresses, bid farewell to our new friends and headed north.

Mark takes up the story:-

I had researched my family in America back to Elizabeth Jarvis, who acquired land from William Penn in Pennsylvania in 1683. In 1681 and 1682 William Penn chartered 23 ship voyages to Pennsylvania, and most of the immigrants were from England.

I searched online sites in England, but to no avail. From online records, there are hundreds of Elizabeth Jarvis citations all over the UK. And it seemed that many UK records are archived at county level, and not all are available online. So I had hit the genealogical "brick wall".

You put us in touch with Celia in April 2018. She indicated that she would be willing to help. When I asked her fees, she said that any charitable contribution of my choice would be great. No charge!

Here was her challenge: "My ancestor Elizabeth Jarvis was likely from England, likely a Quaker, and likely immigrated to America around 1682. Can you help?"

Celia began by studying Quaker history and emigration patterns. She studied forename distribution patterns in England, using Elizabeth's name and the names of her two children - Joseph and Ruth. She studied surname distribution using variants like Jarvis/Jervis/Gervis/Gervase. Celia is a mathematician by trade, and she loves data and mapping. She produced statistical maps of all kinds, trying to determine the best areas to begin our search.

She studied Elizabeth's neighbors in Pennsylvania, to try to determine their English origins. She studied customs and building and farming practices used in Pennsylvania and where those may have originated in England. And of course she used traditional genealogy methods like parish records, etc.

Using DNA, we connected with a distant cousin Louise Jervis Longworth from Usk, South Wales. Louise had been trying unsuccessfully to trace her ancestors. Celia adopted her cause too.

We began to focus on the West Midlands - Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire, tracing Louise's 19th century ancestors in these areas. We have accumulated many citations of early Jervis families in these areas.

And perhaps one of these citations may be Elizabeth Jervis. It's a letter of administration, used when someone dies intestate. It's dated November 1, 1680. In the letter, Elizabeth Jervis notes that her husband John Jervis of Nantwich Cheshire, a heelmaker, has just died. Elizabeth states that she can't travel to Chester because she is "great with child daily expecting the time of my deliverance." She appoints a friend to handle the administration.

We have noted that several of Elizabeth Jervis' neighbors in Pennsylvania are found in early Quaker records around Nantwich. And we have found a Quaker citation for a John Jervis that was buried in Nantwich in 1678.

So we may be closing in on our goal. It needs further verification. As we write this, Celia continues to chase Jervis ancestors for Louise and for me.

I began this effort with great doubts that we could break through the brick wall. Now I'm optimistic, and anxious to continue research into even earlier family history in England.

I can hear you all asking "very interesting, but how does this involve Keyham?" Well, you will recall that Celia offered to undertake this work in exchange for a charitable contribution. Mark and Cathy have now very kindly, and very generously, made donations to both LOROS and Keyham Village Hall.

The Keyham Village Hall Management Committee thanks Celia and Mark and Cathy for their generous donation and for sharing their story with us.

**John Hughes,
Chairman KVHMC**

Quakers

We've found associations between Elizabeth Jervis and Quakers in Nantwich. Let's find out more about Quakers.



Quakers are a religious order founded in 1652 in the English midlands by George Fox. Its members are known as Quakers or Friends. The official name is The Religious Society of Friends.

Quakers don't emphasize belief, (Quakers have no Creed), but rather what is within a person and how that person lives his or her life.

"Let your lives speak."

George Fox

Today, Quakers number around 900,000 worldwide, with the majority in Africa and the Americas and considerable diversity in religious observance. There is still a very active Quaker community in Britain.

George Fox

George Fox was born in 1624 fifteen miles southwest of Leicester. His family was middle class, with Puritan leanings.

At age nineteen George experienced a religious conversion. For the next few years he wandered England, seeking a faith which he could accept fully.

It was a time of turmoil and civil war, and George Fox struggled to make sense of it.

But his religious views were taking shape, and he debated them wherever he went.



George Fox

The Birth of Quakerism

By 1647, Fox had begun to preach in market-places, fields, meetings of various kinds or sometimes outside a church after a service. He began to attract a following.

A group of followers began to travel and preach together. At first, they were “Friends of the Truth”, and later simply “Friends”.



George Fox preaching in a tavern

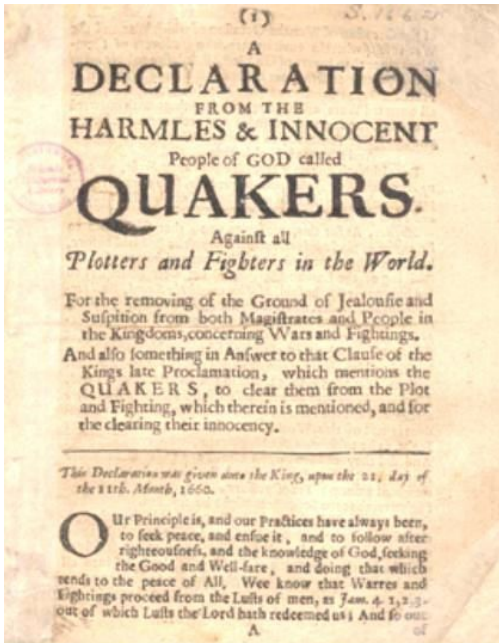
By 1652, George Fox had preached to several meetings of over a thousand people. He had followers and preachers that were committed to his views.

1652 is considered Quakerism’s founding year.

By 1660 it was becoming a mass movement, with some scholars estimating a total of 30,000 to 60,000 members. Fox and his preachers had done their work well, and in the decade 1651-1660 established the Quaker movement strong enough to survive the next two difficult decades.

Quaker Beliefs

God is in everyone. Each person can have a direct relationship with God.



- ★ The light of God is in everyone
- ★ Each person can have a direct, personal relationship with God - there is no need for a priest or a minister as a mediator
- ★ Their relationship with God is nurtured by worship based on silent waiting
- ★ The equality of all human beings
- ★ Simplicity in worship and in way of life
- ★ Peace
- ★ Social justice
- ★ The right to freedom of conscience
- ★ A sense of shared responsibility for the life of communities and the integrity of creation

Quakers were early advocates against slavery, for women's rights, for better prison conditions, and for harmonious relationships between peoples and nations. Most Quakers are pacifists.

Who Became Quakers?

Most of those who became Quakers were farmers, tradesmen, artisans, and unskilled laborers. The gentry never played a strong part in Quaker history.

Richard Sheldon, Bishop of Lichfield, compiled a list of Quaker meeting conventicles in 1669. His report abounds in terms such as "inconsiderable fellows" and "vulgar sort" and gives the impression that the bulk of Friends were from the lower classes.

Margaret Fell

One of the most influential Quakers was Margaret Fell, wife of prominent judge Thomas Fell.

In 1652, George Fox preached in Ulverston, Lancashire, Margaret Fell met him, and later wrote that he “opened us a book that we had never read in.” Margaret Fell became a preacher, financial provider, and unofficial secretary of the movement.

Swarthmoor Hall, her home, became “home base” for George Fox and the Quaker movement. After her husband’s death in 1658, she retained control of Swarthmoor Hall, which remained a meeting place and haven from persecution.

In 1669, George Fox married the widowed Margaret Fell and, when not travelling, occasionally lived at Swarthmoor. Fox died in London in 1691 and Margaret died at Swarthmoor Hall in 1702.



SWARTHMORE HALL.



Note: You may recall in an earlier post that we had done research at Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania – both named after Swarthmoor Hall. Swarthmore College is a Quaker-based liberal arts school.

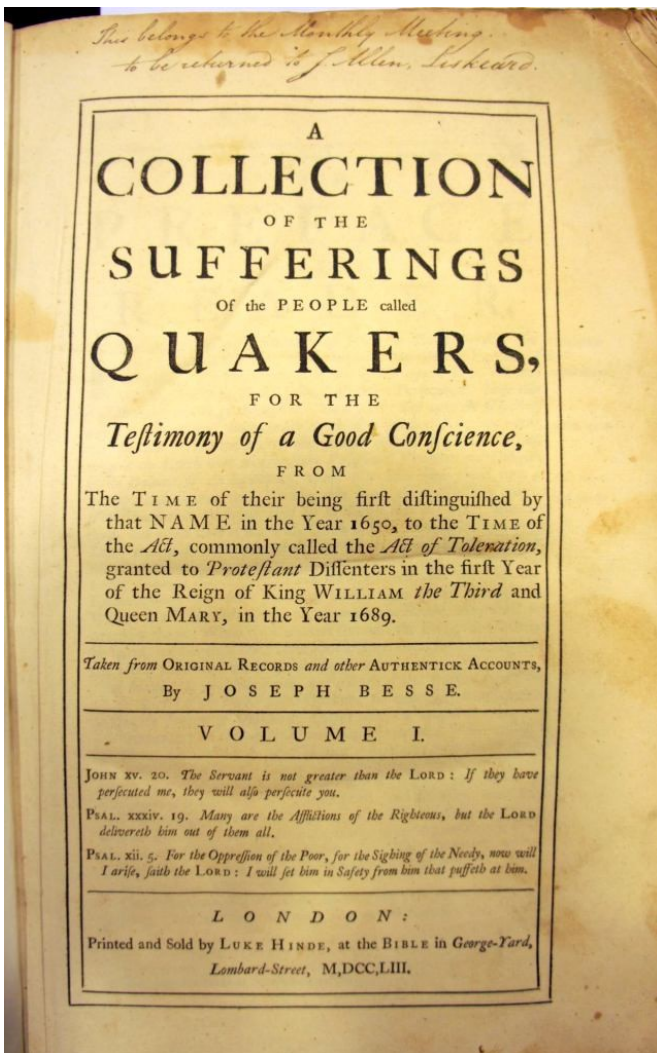
Quaker Persecution

Quaker beliefs sound reasonable and attractive, don't you think? No! It's treasonous, and it threatens the ruling class and the Church of England.

The Blasphemy Act of 1650 made it an offense for anyone to assert God dwelt in men and nowhere else. Fox was arrested and imprisoned several times in this decade.

In 1661 a government proclamation prohibited meetings of any dissenters of the Church of England. Within weeks more than 4,000 Quakers were imprisoned.

This was followed in 1662 by the Quaker Act by which any person who refused to take an oath to the Anglican monopoly incurred severe penalties, and repeated offences culminated in transportation to Australia for life.



Quakers asked each of their meetings to maintain a list of their members' "sufferings". These sufferings were presented to parliament and other official courts in hopes they would be stopped.

Years later, these sufferings were compiled into a famous book, "A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers". It's a genealogical treasure because it records many Quakers by name and location and punishment.

The book of two volumes contains hundreds of examples of sufferings.

40 10 0

Imprisonments. John Shilcock, for Meeting, had a Cow taken from him worth 4*l*.
Unhealthy Confinement. ANNO 1663. Richard Jarvis, a poor labouring Man, suffered twelve Weeks Imprisonment for Tithes of small Value. And Robert Day of Clawson, who had been in Prison a considerable Time, was this Year discharged.
For refusing to Swear. Elizabeth Doubleday, taken at a Meeting at Silby, was sent to Prison at Leicester, where she was confined among Felons in a very unhealthy Manner, seventeen Women being shut up in one Room but four Yards long, and two Yards broad.
Imprisonments for several Causes. Thomas Saunderson was fined for refusing to Swear, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 1*l*. 10*s*. Also Richard Cburch, after five Weeks Imprisonment for a Fine of five Marks for refusing to take an Oath, had two Cows taken from him worth 5*l*. 10*s*.
Cruel Usage. ANNO 1664. In this Year Nathanael Newton, Henry Sidons, William Medcalf, Francis Allen, John Palmer, William Bodycoat, and William Sibby, having been taken at a Meeting, were committed to Prison. John Evans, of Wigston, was also imprisoned for refusing to pay Tithes: He was cruelly used, being sometimes close shut up in a filthy stinking Dungeon, and at other Times in a Room over a Common Jakes or House of Office. He continued in Prison about eighteen Months.
ANNO 1666. Taken this Year by Distress for Tithes,

Quakers were harassed for opening their shops on a Sunday, not burying their dead at parish churches and for conducting their own funerals, not giving public thanksgiving after childbirth, not marrying in church, refusing Easter dues, and for keeping schools.



Quakers were imprisoned, beaten, their crops taken or burned, their houses and livestock confiscated. Much of the persecution was ordered by the local officials of the Church of England.

Quaker Meetings

By 1660, George Fox had organized the Quakers into Meetings. These were regional gatherings, with a formal hierarchy.

Meeting for Worship: This meeting is comparable to a church service. It might be at someone's house, or perhaps a meeting house might be acquired or built. It was typically on Sunday but might well occur on other days too. The meeting might start with a query, something to think about. Or it may be unstructured. But it would be mostly silence.

Quaker business meetings are the operational structure and ensure that every member is part of the decision-making process. Each level of meeting hierarchy raised concerns or activities to a higher level. And decisions and directives were passed down from the higher to lower levels.

Preparatory Meeting PM: Each local Quaker group may hold a preparatory meeting.

Monthly Meeting MM: Each local Quaker group holds a Monthly Meeting. At the MM, subjects might range from friend's marriage requests to disciplinary action against offenders.

Quarterly Meeting QM: Every third month, a few representatives from the local MM report their activities to the regional QM, and they take group decisions back to the MM.

Yearly Meeting YM: Each QM sends representatives to the YM, usually in London. Decisions from the YM are taken back home to the QM and MM.

In each of these meetings, detailed minutes were kept. These are a genealogist's delight. Unfortunately, most Quaker meeting minutes in England are not available online and are kept in county archives.

Discipline and Disorderly Walking

“That if any person draw back from meetings, and walk disorderly, ... and when the church hath reproved them for their disorderly walking, and admonished them in the tender and meek spirit, and they do not reform,...

Letter from Quaker elders in Lancashire – 1656

“Disorderly walking” means straying from the path of discipline of the Quakers. If a member was accused of disorderly walking, then counseled, and then didn’t reform, the member could be disowned.

In 1669 George Fox issued a paper of “Advices”, which were rules to be observed by Quakers.

They included the supervision of Friends’ behavior and marriage. Senior Friends were to be appointed to visit and counsel members who were leading a disorderly life, defined as pursuing pleasure, drunkenness, gaming, falling into debt, womanizing, slandering, and tale-telling.

Marriages were closely controlled. Friends were not to marry “out”, with someone other than another Quaker. A couple intending to marry had to announce at four monthly meetings their intent, and other friends might be appointed to investigate whether the couple was fit to marry. Friends were not to be married by a priest or civil official.

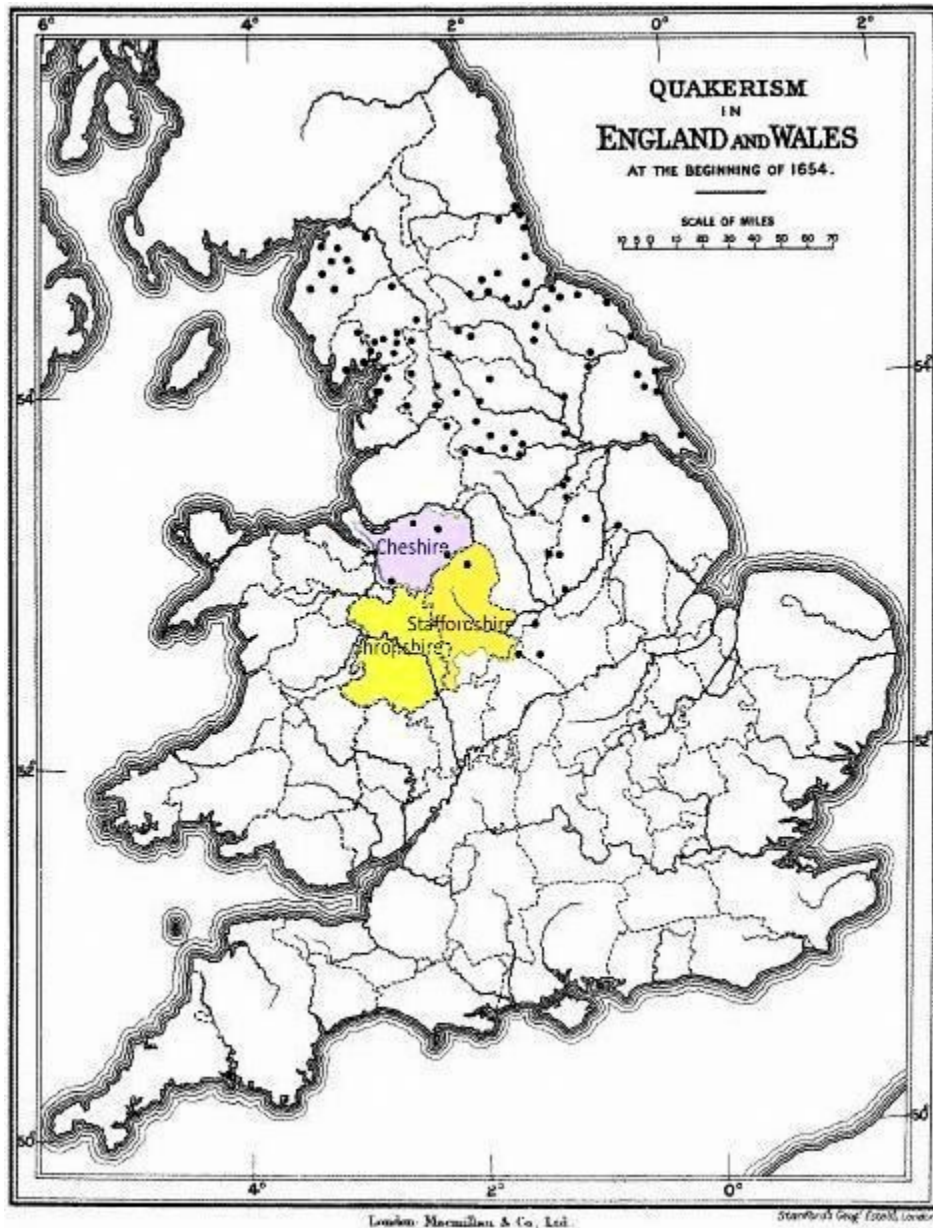
Persistent efforts were made to reason with offenders of the rules. and to convince them to publicly vow their behavior and future intent to be better. If not, disownment was a last resort, but a great deal of patience was always exercised.

After the first decade, Quaker rules of discipline developed into a very strict routine. Not every Friend was able or willing to exercise the desired self- control.

Quakers in the Midlands

George Fox began preaching as he travelled, first in the Midland counties, then in the northern counties.

Apart from Fox himself, the first of the itinerant Quaker preachers came into Staffordshire late in 1653 or early in 1654. They had the most success in Leek and the Moorland.



Quaker Meetings - 1654

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

In Bishop Sheldon's 1669 report, Staffordshire had 11 Quaker conventicles, Cheshire 22, Leicestershire 11, Warwickshire 5, Derbyshire 3, and Shropshire 1.

In the north-west of Staffordshire there were small groups of Friends in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Keele and Caverswall, in the center of the county meetings in Stafford and its neighboring parishes of Bradley and Haughton. By one estimate, Keele meeting counted about 68 households.

Cheshire had a greater number of meetings and members. By 1658, there were meetings in Chester, Newton, Morley, and Nantwich.



Quaker Monthly Meetings – Staffordshire and Cheshire

The success in Staffordshire and Cheshire was partly a result of the number of itinerant preachers who had travelled to Swarthmoor Hall using the main London to Chester road which ran through the two counties.

Hardship and Charity

There was mounting circumstantial evidence that Elizabeth and John Jervis were Quakers, but we don't have proof.

We needed to research the Quaker records, but they're not online.



A Research Order

The Quaker Nantwich meeting minutes are held at the Cheshire Archives. If you can't visit in person, you can place a research order. So I did.

Order Item: Research Service

I would like you to search the Quaker Nantwich MM minutes for any reference to Jervis surname and its variations, earliest to 1683.

Dear Mr Jarvis,

Thank you for your application for research and authorisation for payment of up to £150. Should it not prove possible to carry out your research before we close for the festive holidays, then the work will be carried out early in the new year.

Sincerely, Brett Langston

Research & Collections Access Officer
Cheshire Archives and Local Studies

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage



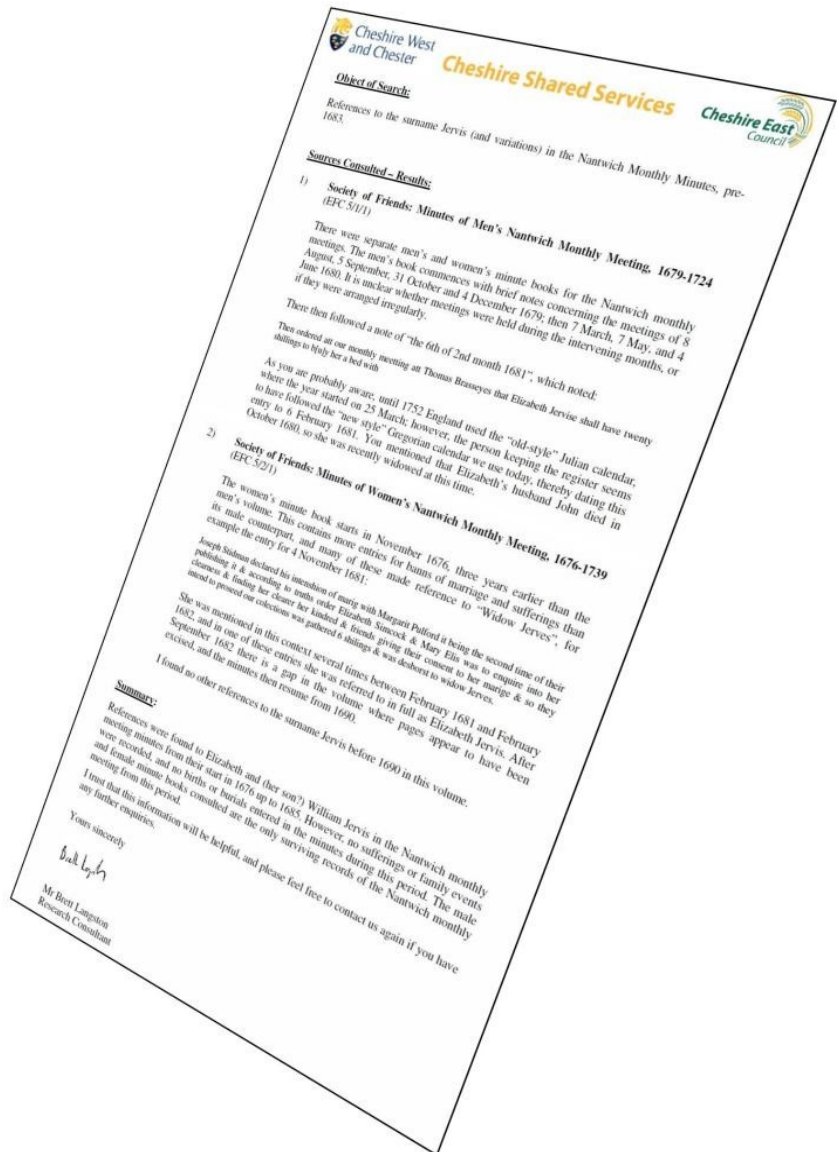
“early in the new year?” I couldn’t wait until next year. But what could I do?

So I waited. And I waited.

In January, I received the research report. I couldn’t wait to see what it contained.

The report contained a review of both the men’s and women’s Quaker Nantwich monthly meeting minutes.

And Elizabeth Jarvis was found in both!



Men's Nantwich Monthly Meeting

Society of Friends: Minutes of Men's Nantwich Monthly Meeting, 1679-1724 (EFC 5/1/1)

There were separate men's and women's minute books for the Nantwich monthly meetings. The men's book commences with brief notes concerning the meetings of 8 August, 5 September, 31 October and 4 December 1679; then 7 March, 7 May, and 4 June 1680. It is unclear whether meetings were held during the intervening months, or if they were arranged irregularly.

There then followed a note of "the 6th of 2nd month 1681", which noted:

Then ordered att our monthly meeting att Thomas Brasseyes that Elizabeth Jervise shall have twenty shillings to b[u]y her a bed with

As you are probably aware, until 1752 England used the "old-style" Julian calendar, where the year started on 25 March; however, the person keeping the register seems to have followed the "new style" Gregorian calendar we use today, thereby dating this entry to 6 February 1681. You mentioned that Elizabeth's husband John died in October 1680, so she was recently widowed at this time.

Women's Nantwich Monthly Meeting

Society of Friends: Minutes of Women's Nantwich Monthly Meeting, 1676-1739 (EFC 5/2/1)

The women's minute book starts in November 1676, three years earlier than the men's volume. This contains more entries for banns of marriage and sufferings than its male counterpart, and many of these made reference to "Widow Jerves", for example the entry for 4 November 1681:

Joseph Stidman declared his intension of marig with Margarit Pulford it being the second time of their publishing it & according to truths order Elizabeth Simcock & Mary Elis was to enquire into her clearness & finding her clearer her kindred & friends giving their consent to her marige & so they intend to proseed our colections was gathered 6 shilings & was desborst to widow Jerves.

She was mentioned in this context several times between February 1681 and February 1682, and in one of these entries she was referred to in full as Elizabeth Jervis. After September 1682 there is a gap in the volume where pages appear to have been excised, and the minutes then resume from 1690.

I found no other references to the surname Jervis before 1690 in this volume.

The report stated that many of the Women's MM minutes made reference to "Widow Jerves", and in one meeting she's referred to as "Elizabeth Jervis."

The report found missing pages for the years 1682 to 1690, and found no other references to the surname Jervis before 1690.

What does this mean?

These findings weren't what I was expecting or hoping for. No births or burials or marriages.

Instead, two citations about the Quaker meetings taking up charity collections for Elizabeth. It's the first time we've found a citation for a Quaker named Elizabeth Jervis!

But it raised puzzling questions.

Why did Elizabeth need to buy a bed in February 1681, just four months after John's death? There were three beds in the inventory of her husband's estate.

And why did the meeting have to give her six shillings in November 1681? What about the nine pounds money in the estate inventory?



I was happy, but...

The Cheshire Archives had sent two citations, but in the report they mentioned that in the women's meeting minutes "many of these made reference to "Widow Jerves," and "She was mentioned in this context several times between February 1681 and February 1682..."

Why didn't they send the "many" or "several" citations they found?

Of course I had to get the other citations.

Another Research Order

This time I ordered all the pages of all the minutes. I would peruse the minutes myself.

Order Item: Research Service

Please provide grayscale digital images of the following Society of Friends minutes:

- 1. Nantwich men's MM 1679-1724 (EFC 5/1/1)***
 - 2. Nantwich women's MM 1676-1724 (EFC 5/2/1)***
 - 3. Cheshire men's QM 1676-1690 (EFC 1/1/1)***
 - 4. Cheshire women's QM 1672-1690 (EFC 1/4/1)***
 - 5. Sufferings minutes 1665-1690 (EFC 1/10/1)***
-

Dear Mr Jarvis,

Many thanks for your latest application for research, which has come through safely. The current waiting time is now around 3 to 4 weeks, but your enquiry is in a queue and will be dealt with as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

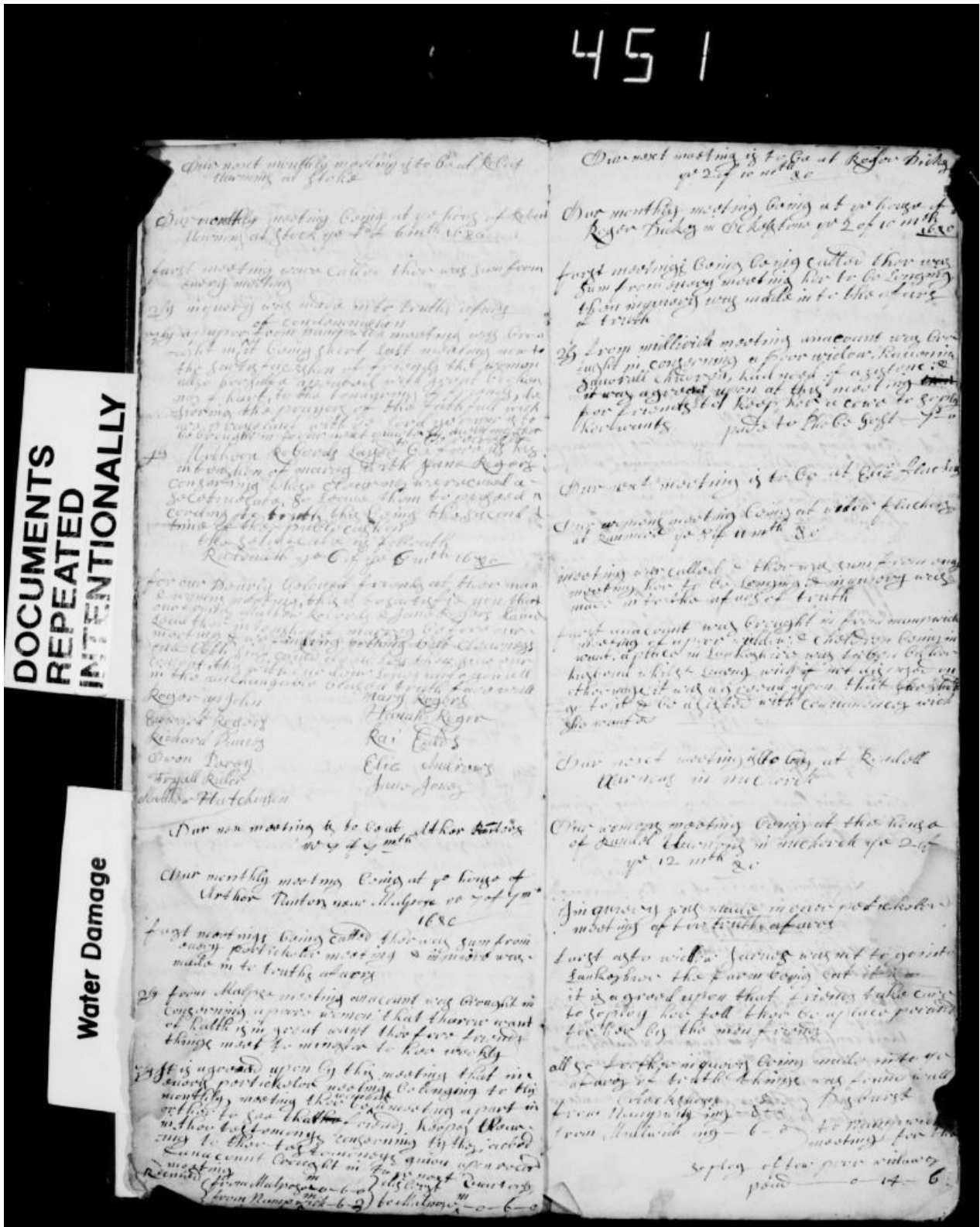
Brett Langston

Research & Collections Access Officer

Cheshire Archives and Local Studies



Finally, I received the order. Pages and pages of beautiful original Quaker meeting minutes.



Minutes – Women's Monthly Meeting – Nantwich Cheshire – 1676-1724 – 5_2_1 – p. 451

Jackpot!

I began to peruse the minutes, and Elizabeth Jervis citations began to reveal themselves. I was so happy I hadn't been satisfied with the two citations sent earlier.

Hardship and Charity

The meeting minutes provide us with two contrasting subplots – Elizabeth's hardship and the charity of her Quaker neighbors.

December 7, 1680 – Cheshire Women's QM: (1 month after John died)

Fourthly it is the desire of this meeting that friends of nampwich meeting take care of widow Jarves who wee hear is in great want: & being with child, that she may be supleyed in time of lying in child bad by the meeting she belongs to & an account of Money brought in to the monthely or quarterly meeting next by Eliz Flecher & Mary Ellis.

January 5, 1681 – Nantwich Women's MM (2 months after John died)

First an account was brought in from nampwich meeting of a poor widow & children being in want. A place in Lankashire was taken by her husband whilst living wich if not disposed on otherways it was agreed upon that she should go to it & be assisted with concurrency wich she wanted.

February 2, 1681 – Nantwich Women's MM (3 months)

First as to widow Jarvies was not to go into Lankashire the farm being sat. it is agreed upon that friends take care to suploy her tell there be a place provided for her by the men friends.

And Disburst to Nampwich meeting for the suploy of the poor widow paid 0 – 14 – 6

April 6, 1681 – Nantwich Men's MM (5 months)

Then ordered att our monthly meeting att Thomas Brasseyes that Elizabeth Jervise shall have twenty shillings to by her a bed with and that Mary Ellis & Elizabeth Fletcher see the being done.

And that five shillings weakly shall be payd her during one whole yeare.

April 6, 1681 – Nantwich Women's MM (5 months)

Disburst To widow Jerves 0 – 4 – 0

June 6, 1681 – Cheshire Men's QM (7 months)

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Disburst of ye aforesd Collections

Pd to John Symcock for widow Garvis 01 = 00 = 00

July 6, 1681 – Nantwich Women's MM (8 months)

Disbursed to wid Garvis 00:10:00

August 3, 1681 – Nantwich Women's MM (9 months)

Disbursed to Elliz: Garvis 00:08:00

September 4, 1681 – Nantwich Women's MM (10 months)

Disburst to widow Jarvis 0 – 16 – 0

November 20, 1681 – Nantwich Women's MM (1 year)

Disburst To widow Jerves 0 – 2 – 0

January 4, 1682 – Nantwich Women's MM (1 year 2 months)

Our Colections was gathered 5 shilings & was desborst to widow Jerves.

February 10, 1682 – Nantwich Women's MM (1 year 3 months)

Disburst to widow gerves 00 – 12 – 00

April 12, 1682 – Nantwich Women's MM (1 year 5 months)

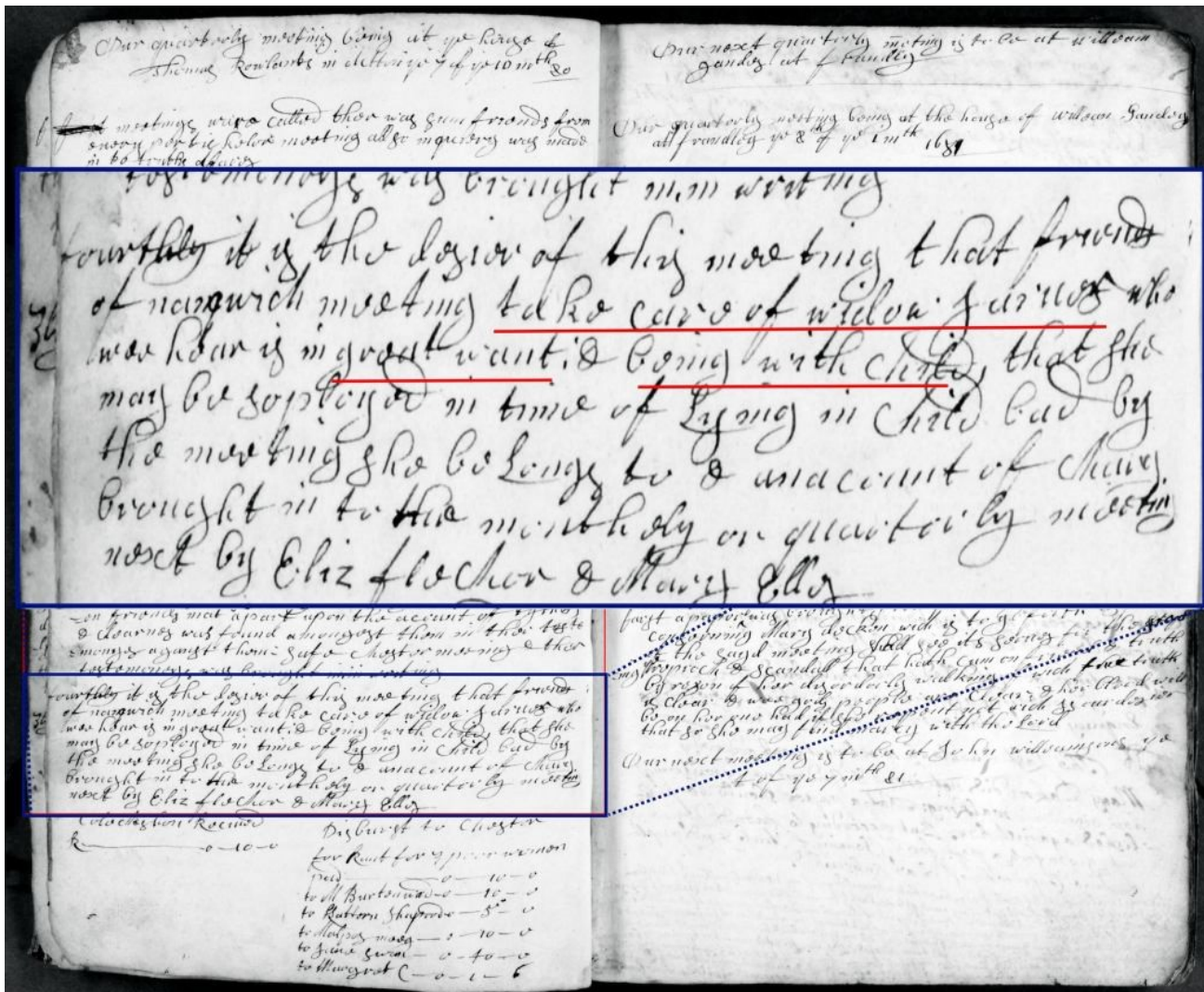
3ly the Colections was 12 and 6 pence & there was 7 and 6 pence more Laid down which makes 20 s and it was disborst to wid. Gervis, it being the Last shee is to have by friends at present 1682.

August 16, 1682 – Nantwich Women's MM (1 year 10 months)

The sixtine day of the 6 month our month meeting being at the hous of Gilbat woolams & inqeri being made things being well our collexens weare thearten shillings – 13. 6 was disbors to wido gervise & fif shillings to margrit badilly of malpas meeting & the other 4 + 6 p to febe gears of medelwich meeting.

What happened?

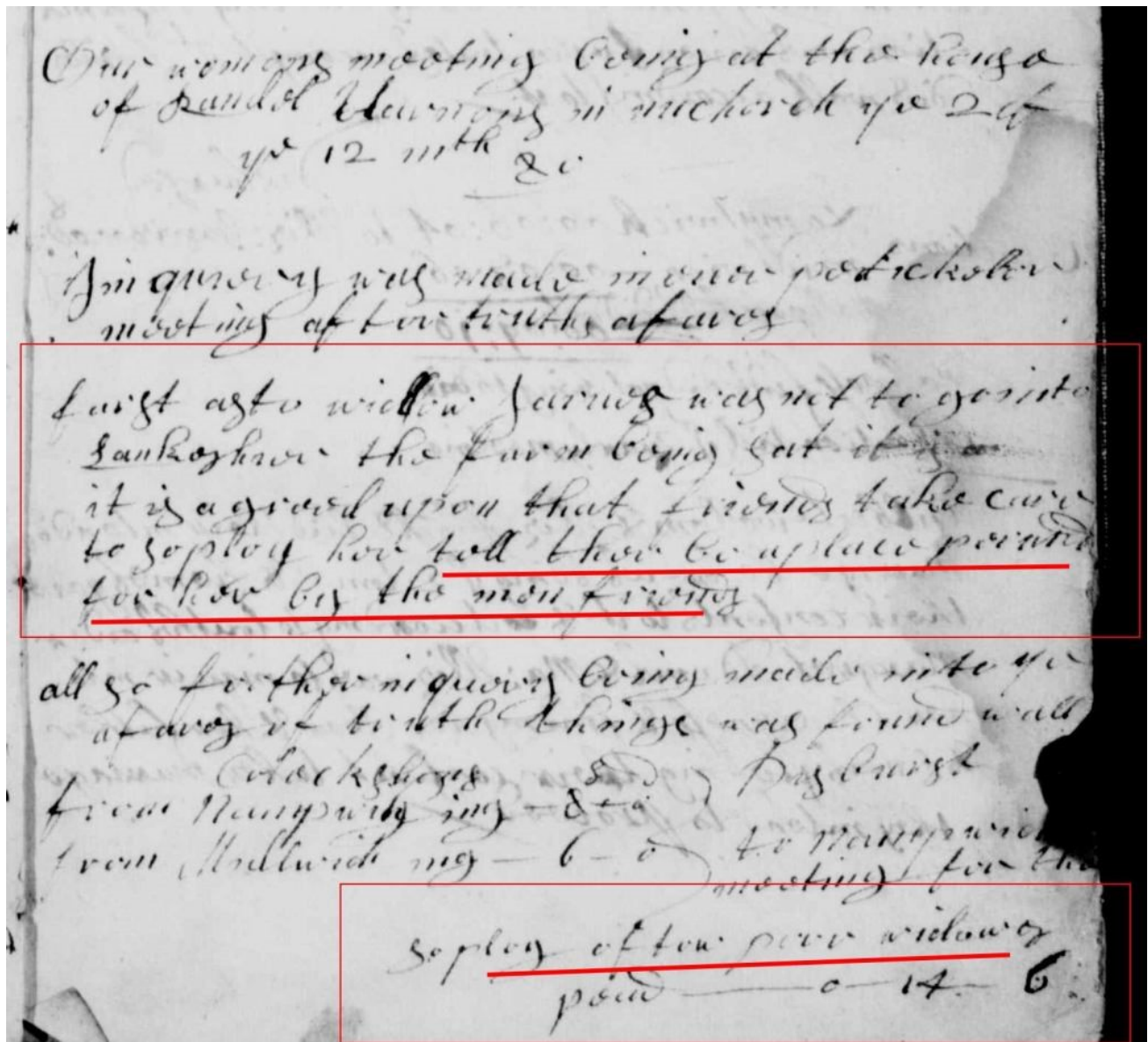
One month after her husband died, the Cheshire Women's QM desires to "take care of widow Jarves who wee hear is in great want: & being with child, that she may be supleyed in time of lying in child bad."



Cheshire Women's QM – December 7, 1680

Why is she in great want one month after John died? He had a reasonably large estate for a tradesman.

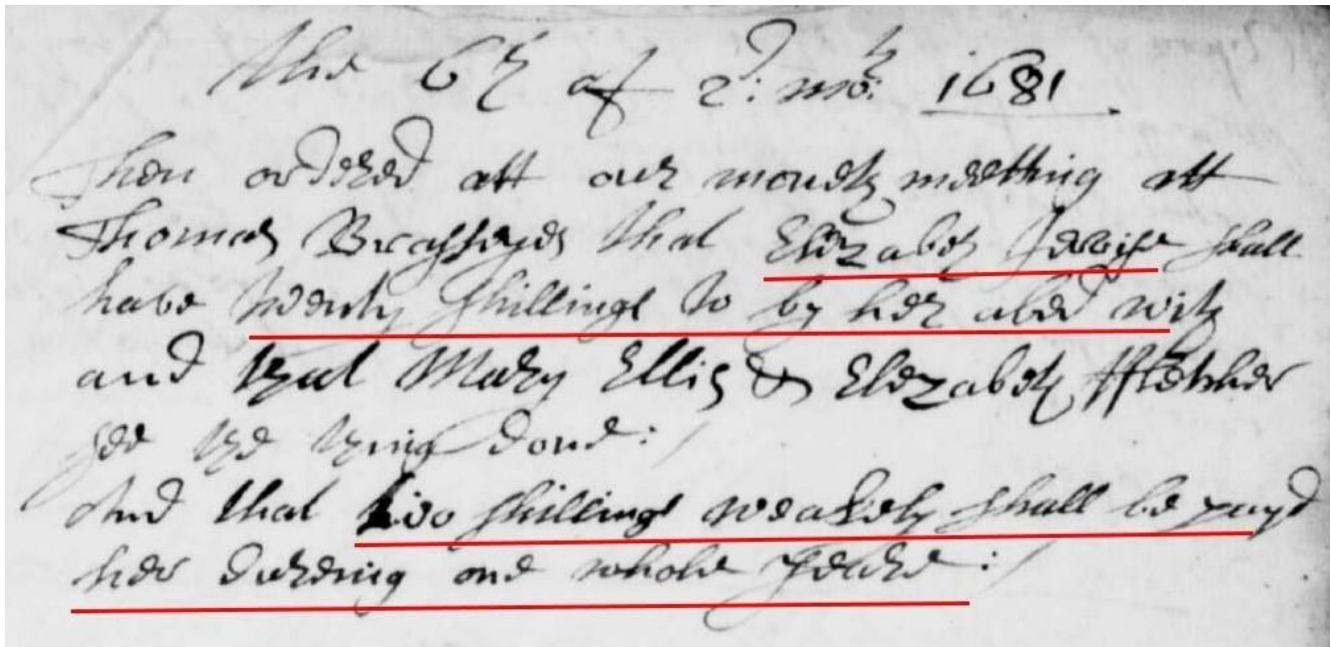
Then in February, just three months after John died, "it is agreed upon that friends take care to suploy her tell there be a place provided for her by the men friends."



Nantwich Women's MM – February 2, 1681

She doesn't have a place to live? They're waiting for a place to be provided by the men's meeting?
What happened to John and Elizabeth's house?

In April, the men's meeting allocates twenty shillings for Elizabeth to buy a bed, and takes a decision to give her five shillings weekly for a year.

A photograph of a handwritten document in cursive script, likely a Quaker meeting minute. The text is written on aged, slightly stained paper. The first line reads 'The 6th of 2. mo. 1681.' The subsequent lines describe a decision made at a meeting: 'Then ordered at our month meeting at Thomas Braggards that Elizabeth Jacobs shall have twenty shillings to buy her and wifes and that Mary Ellis & Elizabeth Hetherington be being done: And that two shillings weekly shall be paid her during one whole year:' The underlined portions are highlighted with red ink in the original image.

Nantwich Men's MM – April 6, 1681

Why doesn't she have a bed? There were several in the estate inventory.

Quaker charity is great

From the earliest days Quakers provided for the relief of their own poor. A document issued by a meeting of Elders and others in 1656 included recommendations on supplying the needs of widows and orphans.

For women the illness and death of a husband were the most frequent causes of poverty.

The number of needy persons in the mid- and later seventeenth century was at times enormous. In the 1670s it was perhaps as much as a third of the total population.

Early Quaker Poor Relief in Staffordshire – THE EARLY QUAKER MOVEMENT IN STAFFORDSHIRE – Denis Stuart

But something's wrong

Within a month or two after John Jarvis died, his wife Elizabeth didn't have a bed or place to live or enough money to live on.

Why? Because Elizabeth was a victim of the probate legal system. Let's look at the laws and customs of "intestate succession".

What were the inheritance laws?

Since the middle ages, inheritance had been based on the **Canons of Descent of Common Law**.

Then in 1670, Parliament passed "**An Act for the Better Settling of Intestate Estates**", commonly referred to as the **Statute of Distributions**.

Let's look at both of these succession laws. John died in 1680, so the Statute of Distributions was law. But some ecclesiastical courts were slow to adopt it and still used the old common law.

Canons Of Descent of Common Law

This was the medieval common law from the feudal system. The main precepts:

- *Inheritance shall lineally descend, never ascend*
- *Preference of male over female*
- *Male primogeniture, eldest male inherits all*
- *Per stirpes, lineal descendants of deceased are in line*
- *Consanguinity (blood line) before Affinity (marriage line)*
- *Whole blood over half blood*
- *Male blood over female blood*

Elizabeth's Fate: Under this law, all John's estate would go to his eldest son John Jr.

Statute of Distributions 1670

- *To children where no widow survived: personal property was divided equally among the children...*
- *To children and widow: two-thirds of personal property to the children and one-third to the widow.*
- *To widow where no children survived: one-half to widow and one-half to the father of the deceased if alive or...*
- *When no widow and children survived, property went to the father if alive or...*

There were two other gotchas:

- *No distribution of personal property until one year after death, giving creditors time to settle debts.*
- *Real property (houses, land) still succeeded via primogeniture.*

Elizabeth's Fate: Under this law, Elizabeth would inherit 1/3 of the personal property, but not the house. John's children would inherit 2/3 of personal property. John Jr, eldest son, would likely inherit the house. And all would have to wait a year to receive anything.

Where does this leave Elizabeth?

We'll hope that she inherited according to the Statue of Distributions. But even 1/3 of John's personal property wasn't much. Even then, she wouldn't receive anything for a year.

Or, worse, she may not have inherited, with everything going to John Jr.

Because of her hardships and the Quaker charity, we might make some assumptions.

- *She must not have had family nearby that could help.*
- *She must not have gotten much help from John Jr.*

Now the Quaker charity is ending in spring 1682. What's she going to do?



John Jervis (8G)

John Jervis had two families. He and his wife Margaret had several children (ca 1651-1658). After Margaret's death, John married Elizabeth and they also had children (ca 1669-1680).



The Quaker meeting minutes revealed a lot about Elizabeth's hardships after John died. But they didn't provide any information about John and Elizabeth before his death in 1680. That was disappointing.

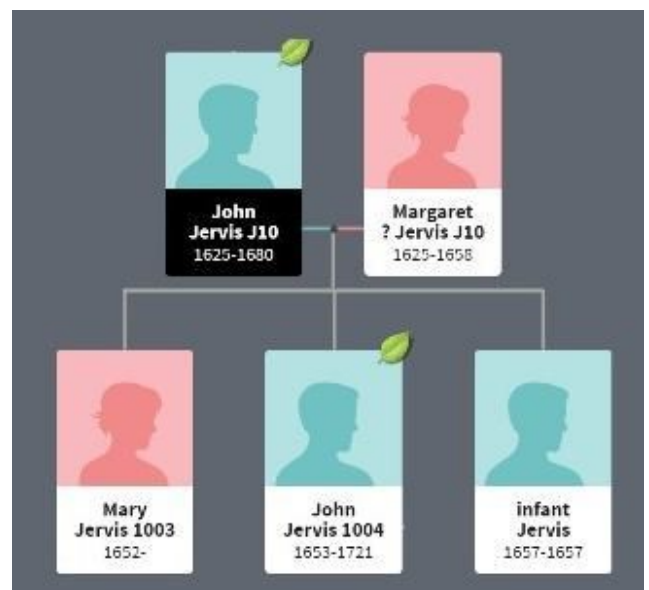
Let's review what we know about John and Elizabeth Jervis pre-1680.

John Jervis' first family

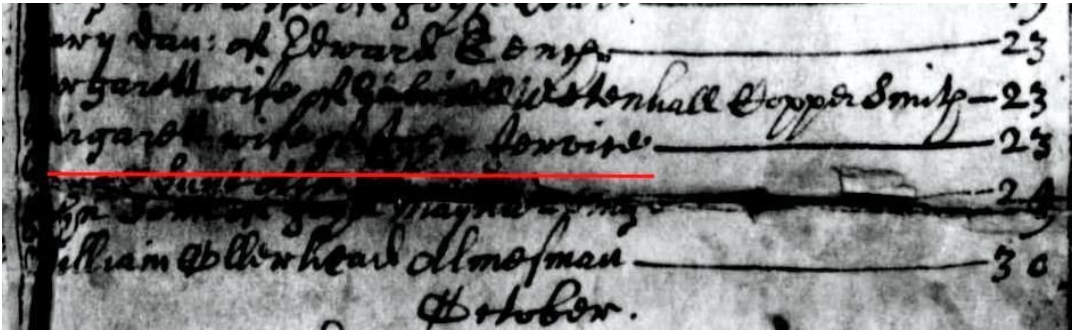
We haven't found birth or marriage citations for John Jervis. Based on the baptism of his daughter Mary in 1652, we'll guess that he married a year earlier in 1651. He was probably in his early 20s when he married, so we'll guess his birth year at around 1625-1630.

Here are baptisms of children of John Jervis. The baptisms are in Nantwich, in the Church of England parish registers, so he wasn't a Quaker at the time.

- *Mary b. May 1652*
- *John b. December 1653*
- *Infant b. August 1657 d. August 1657*



And September 23, 1658, the burial of Margaret, wife of John Jervise.



Age - John	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
John Jervis	married Margaret	Mary baptized	John Jr baptized				Male infant stillborn	wife Margaret buried
Timeline	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658

John Jervis' second family

We haven't found a marriage citation for John Jervis and Elizabeth. We assume that they married as Quakers around 1669, so no parish record would be found.

Why would Elizabeth marry someone 20 years older? She's early 20s, he's early 40s. I've asked myself this question a million times. Lots of explanations are plausible, but I'll offer one.

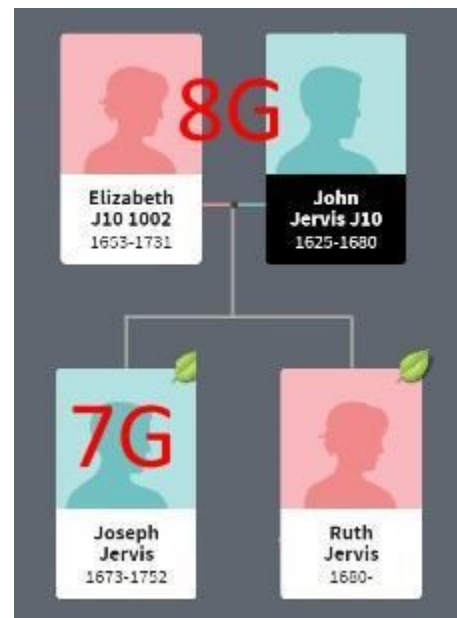
There were only 10 to 15 Quaker families in Nantwich meeting in 1660s, so the pool of candidates for marriage was very small. I think you couldn't be too picky if you wanted to marry a local Quaker.

For Quakers, "marrying out" was strongly discouraged, and could even lead to disownment. In later years, "marrying out" and subsequent disownment was one of the greatest contributing factors in declining Quaker membership.

For example, the Leek (Staffordshire) monthly meeting recorded less than two approved marriages per year in the early 1700s.

The Leek Monthly Meeting Minute Book and other local Quaker sources record a total of 52 approved marriages for the period 1705 to 1737.

The early Quaker movement in Staffordshire, 1651-1743



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Age - Elizabeth	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Age - John	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
John Jarvis		John becomes Quaker		Elizabeth marries John Sr	John and wife are Quaker members		Joseph born
Timeline	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672

John and Elizabeth are Quakers

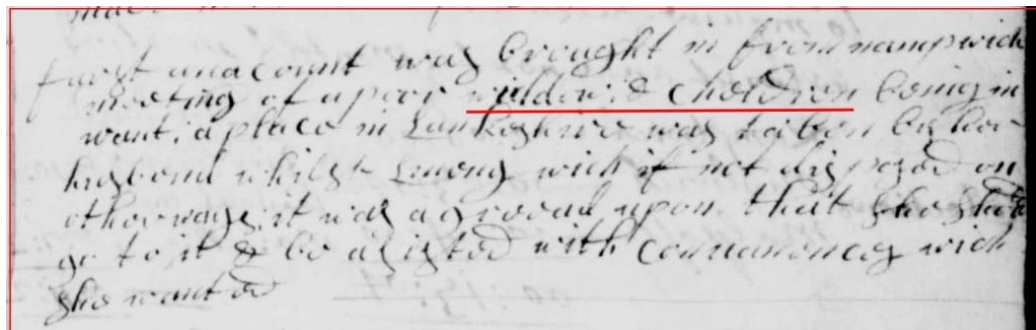
TOWN.
In the Archdiocesan Register of York the names of Nantwich people who were Quakers in 1669/70 and in 1684 are given. These names appear to be additional to those mentioned by James Hall. They were, Richard Clows and his wife, Thos Bradley and his wife, William Clowes and his wife, Joseph Lant, Elizabeth Clowes, Sam Ellis, Grace Ellis, John Jarvis (spelt Gervus) and his wife, William Kent, in 1669/70.
In 1684 Dissenters not attending Church nor receiving the sacrament

Nantwich in the 18th Century – Eric Garten – p. 72

John and Elizabeth had children

We know that Elizabeth was pregnant when John died in October, 1680. She was “dayly expecting”, so it’s likely her baby was born in November.

And we know there was at least one other child in the household, because the Quaker minutes on January 5, 1681, say, “*First an account was brought in from nampwich meeting of a poor widow & children being in want.*”



first an account was brought in from nampwich meeting of a poor widow & children being in want; a place in Lankashire was taken by her husband whilst living with it not disposed on other ways; it was agreed upon that she should go to it & be assisted with concomancy with she want to

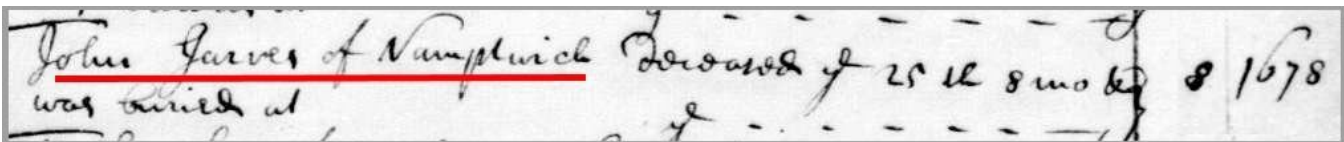
Nantwich Women's MM – January 5, 1681

Assuming that Nantwich Elizabeth is the same person as Pennsylvania Elizabeth, we know she had a daughter Ruth and a son Joseph. I’m guessing the November 1680 baby is Ruth, and another child in the household is Joseph.

John's Death

Age - Elizabeth	30	31	32	33	34
Age - John	51	52			
John Jervis		John Sr dies Eliz has baby			Elizabeth goes to America
Timeline	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683

We have a citation where a Quaker "*John Jarves of Namptwich deceased ye 25th of 8 month 1678 was buried at _____ ye _____*".



PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE REFERENCE :-	RG 6/1037	REPRODUCTION MAY INFRINGE COPYRIGHT COPYRIGHT OFFICER WILL ADVISE	CM SCALE	1	2	3
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Death register - John Jarves - RG6/1037 - 1678

If this John Jarves is Elizabeth's husband, there's a problem. Elizabeth is pregnant in November 1680. If John died in 1678, he couldn't be the father.

Let's explore three theories about John's death.

Theory 1:

There were two Quakers named John Jervis in Nantwich. One, in the Quaker citation, died in October 1678. The other, Elizabeth's husband, died between February and November 1680.

What's the likelihood that two Quakers named John Jervis from Nantwich died within two years? Based on the citations we've found, very unlikely.

Theory 2:

Elizabeth's husband died in 1678, the John Jervis in the Quaker citation. In November 1680, Elizabeth is pregnant from another father.

This might help explain the dire situation Elizabeth was in when she wrote to the court, and her subsequent hardship. But it's unlikely that the Quaker meeting would have been so charitable towards her.

Theory 3:

Maybe the Quaker citation was recorded with an incorrect year - 1678 instead of 1680.

It records the death date as October 25. That's fits perfectly with the inventory date of October 29 and Elizabeth's letter dated November 1.

Here's how it could have happened. The death register is RG 6/1037. It's not a contemporaneous account. It's a list constructed after-the-fact, sometimes much later, from other documents. This register was constructed from the Cheshire QM info, which was constructed from Nantwich info. Transcription errors occur.

I like this theory.

Another Brick Wall

Since we estimated John Jervis' birth year around 1625-1630, his baptism should show up in parish records.



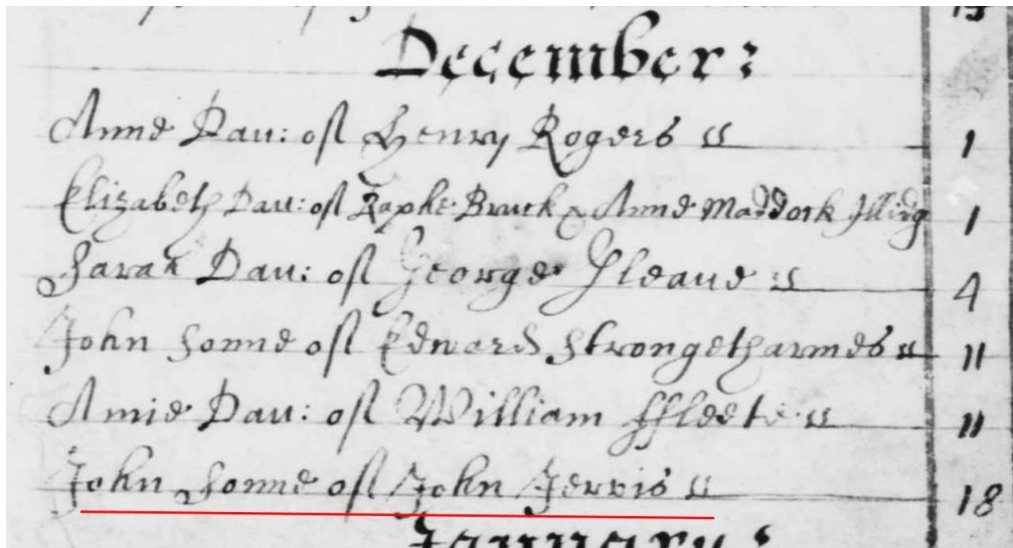
Try as I might, I couldn't find his birth or parents. At least, not yet.

Here we are yet again at a genealogy brick wall.

Nibbles Extra Credit

John Jervis Jr

John Jervis Jr was baptized December 18, 1653 at Nantwich. His parents were John and Margaret Jervis.

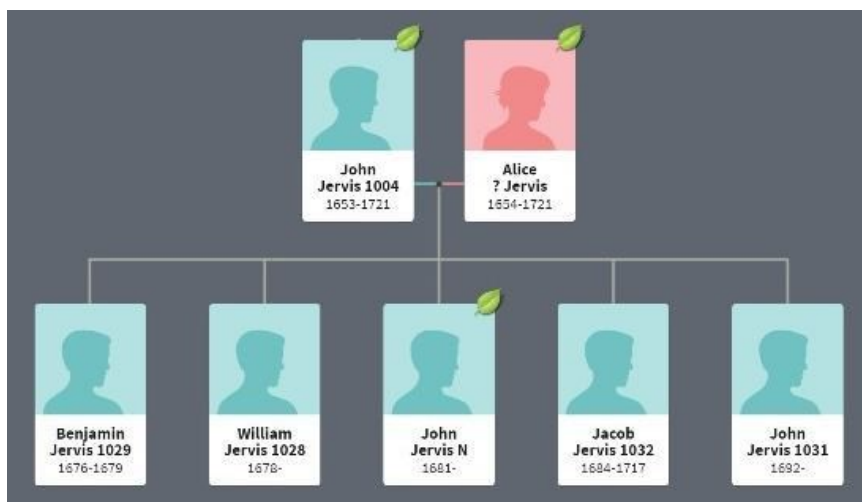


Marriage and Children

We haven't found a marriage citation for John Jr and Alice.

John Jr and Alice's children found to date:

- Benjamin b. 1676 d. 1679
- William b. 1679
- John b. 1681 d. bef 1692
- Jacob b. 1684 d. 1717
- John b. 1692



Heelmaker

John Jr was a heelmaker like his father. Here's a 1718 citation where John Latham of Wyburnbury is apprenticed to John Jervis of Nantwich heelmaker.

Saturday 21st Feby 1718. N^o 10. Ind 19. 1

1 Geo: Ball of Chester, Attorn, Esq	—	In ^o son of Sam ^l Oakes of Chester Yeom	—
2 Matthew Saer of Belby, Staffor, Joynar	—	In ^o son of Tho: Wilkinson of Smalwood Chett ^r	—
3 Randle Wrench of Chester, Butcher,	—	Randle son of Randle Twist	—
4 In ^o Jervis of Nantwich d ^r . Heelmaker	—	In ^o son of Ralph Latham of Wyburnbury Chett ^r	—
5 Peerse Masey of Nantwich d ^r . Sadler	—	Tho: son of Benj: D'obell of Wilton d ^r	—

John and Alice are Quakers

John Jr and Alice were active Quakers. They reported sufferings, and they held meetings at their house.

John Jervis appears in many of the Quaker meeting minutes, such as this example in 1715 where "Samuel Ryland & John Jervies are appointed to attend the Quarterly Meeting".

4^{thly} the friends attending this meeting by appointment
gave a reasonable good account that Meeting
had been pretty well kept up & frequently
nothing appearing but friends are in Love
& unity

5^{thly} Sam^l Ryland & In^o Jervies are appointed
to attend the Quarterly Meeting

Only our next months meeting is to be at
Wrexham at the usual time

at our next months meeting hold all
Wrexham this 30th Day of September month

Family Nibbles

John Jervis reported sufferings too. In 1681 John Jervis was fined 4s several times, each for a month's absence from the Church of England. He reports sufferings like these for several years.

1802	Mary Moor of Handilow for being about 8c. from y ^e publick Worship. had taken from her by y ^e Wardens of Audleym (Hempnuff) Drap. to y ^e Balke of - - - - -	000/12/00
6	<u>John Garries</u> for one month's absence had taken from him worth - - - - -	000/00/00
	Jane Scrivenor Widow. for herself and Daughter had taken from her by Rob ^t Parker of y ^e Guild in y ^e Ward Warden. powder. worth 2 and at another time y ^e yarn worth - - - - -	001/05/00
	<u>John Garries</u> again for one Month's absence had suffered the Loss of - - - - -	000/00/00
	All these Suffered by Warr. ⁿ from Anthony Harris (also called John Harris) John Harris as he was passing upon y ^e Road betwixt and y ^e River, took away y ^e worth of y ^e Goods, being y ^e hat, the Bag, and y ^e Case cut out for y ^e value of 10. Harris on 12 th April in y ^e Hundred of (1802)	002 09 0
6	John Harris as he was passing upon y ^e Road betwixt and y ^e River, took away y ^e worth of y ^e Goods, being y ^e hat, the Bag, and y ^e Case cut out for y ^e value of 10. Harris on 12 th April in y ^e Hundred of (1802)	001/00/00

Later Years

John Jervis Jr died March 7, 1721. Alice Jervis died a month later on April 2, 1721. Both were buried at Stoke. Both are listed as about age 67, which matches perfectly with John's birth in 1653.

1. Anna Sulford of Overwhitley Dyed y^e 12th of 1720
 Buried the 12th of 1720 } 1 12 1720
 Aged ab^o 67.
 2. In: Gertrude of Namptun Dyed y^e 27th of 1720 and
 was Buried all Stoke the 1st of 1720 } 1 1 1720
 Aged ab^o 67.
 3. Sarah St. of Joseph Taylor of Preston in the
 Dyed y^e 27th of 1720 Buried in Whittle } 1 1 1720
 Aged ab^o 63.
 4. Rich^d. Yearwood of Mobberley Dyed y^e 17th of 1720
 Buried in Mobberley the 17th of 1720 } 17 1 1720
 5. Tho^s. Hough of Sutton Dyed y^e 30th of 1720
 and was Buried at Newton the 2nd of 1721 } 2 2 1721
 Aged ab^o 67.
 6. Alice Gertrude of Namptun Dyed y^e 2nd of 1721
 Buried all Stoke the 4th of 1721 } 4 2 1721
 Aged ab^o 67.
 7. Rob^t. Newton of Stockport Dyed the 17th of 1721

More Nibbles Extra Credit

The **Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS)** is a guideline for establishing the reliability (“proof”) of a genealogical conclusion with reasonable certainty.

Some of you have seen this before when we visited the Teplys in Bohemia. I’m including it again for the new Jarvis/Jervis readers.

We don’t have much information about John Jervis Sr. When we don’t have citations and proofs, we can still make assumptions. But we can’t state as fact. We need to follow the **GPS**.

It has five elements:

- *reasonably exhaustive research*
- *complete and accurate source citations*
- *analysis and correlation of the collected information*
- *resolution of any conflicting evidence*
- *a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion*

To reach a sound conclusion, we need to meet all five components of the GPS.



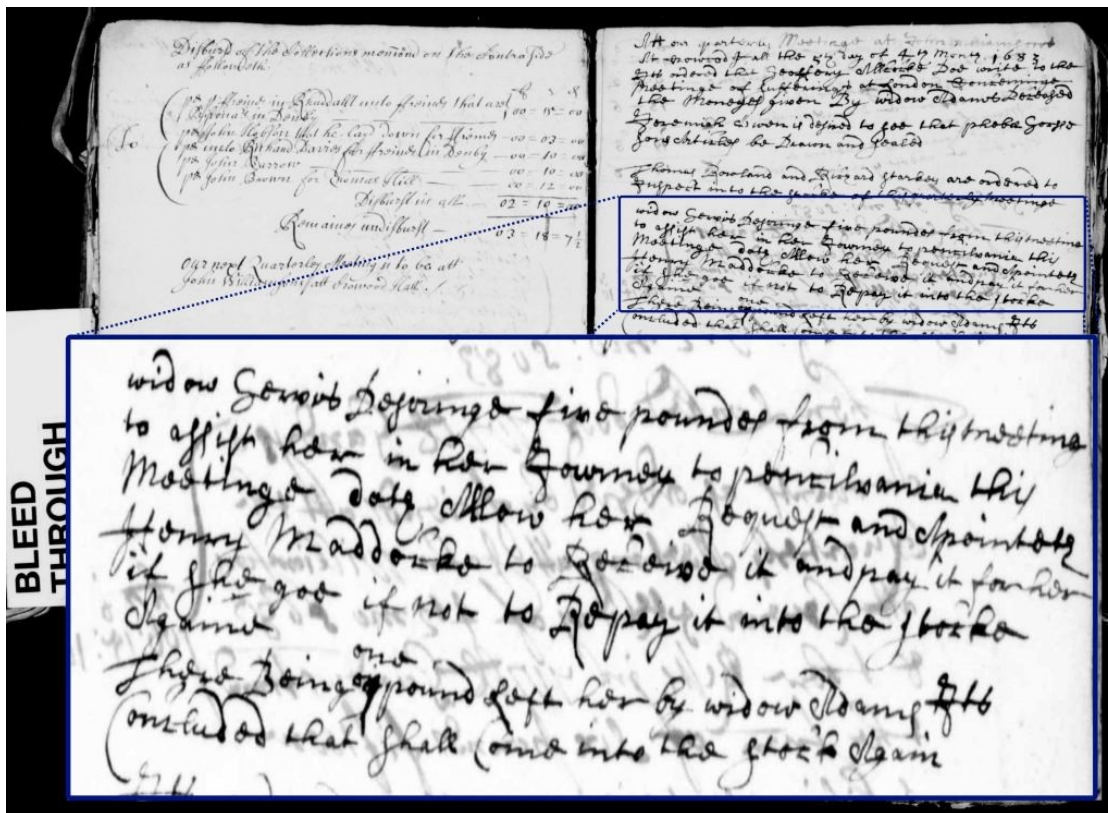
A Life Change

The Quaker meeting helped Elizabeth through hard times.

But what was she going to do long-term? There's no way for a single woman with two children to get along. She would have to get re-married. Or...

A special citation

It's wonderful. Read it yourself. From the minutes of the Cheshire Men's Quarterly Meeting on June 5, 1683.



Quaker Minutes – Cheshire Men's QM – June 5, 1683

Widow Gervis desiringe five poundes from this meeting to assist her in her journey to pennsylvania this meeting dose allow her request and apointes Henry Maddocke to receive it and pay it for her if she goe if not to repay it into the stock again

There being one pound left her by widow Adams it is concluded that shall come into the stock again

Elizabeth has pluck and luck

What a gutsy move. Or maybe it's an escape from hopelessness. After all, what's she leaving behind?

We don't know her motivation, but we can certainly admire her pluck. She's a single mother with two children. She's leaving England and going to Pennsylvania. How's she going to get along there?

And once again, her Quaker community has helped her.

This ties everything together

What an unbelievable find!

We already had lots of circumstantial evidence that Nantwich Elizabeth is our Elizabeth:

- *a widow*
- *named Elizabeth Jervis*
- *with children*
- *who is a Quaker*
- *from England*



This citation clinches the deal. Nantwich Elizabeth is the same person as Pennsylvania Elizabeth. Nantwich Elizabeth is our grandparent. Her husband John Jervis is our grandparent.

We've found her. And I believe we meet the Genealogical Proof Standard.

Nibbles Extra Credit

Pennsylvania

Elizabeth is going to Pennsylvania. Where's that? What's that? How and why can she go? What's there?



King Charles II grants Pennsylvania charter to William Penn

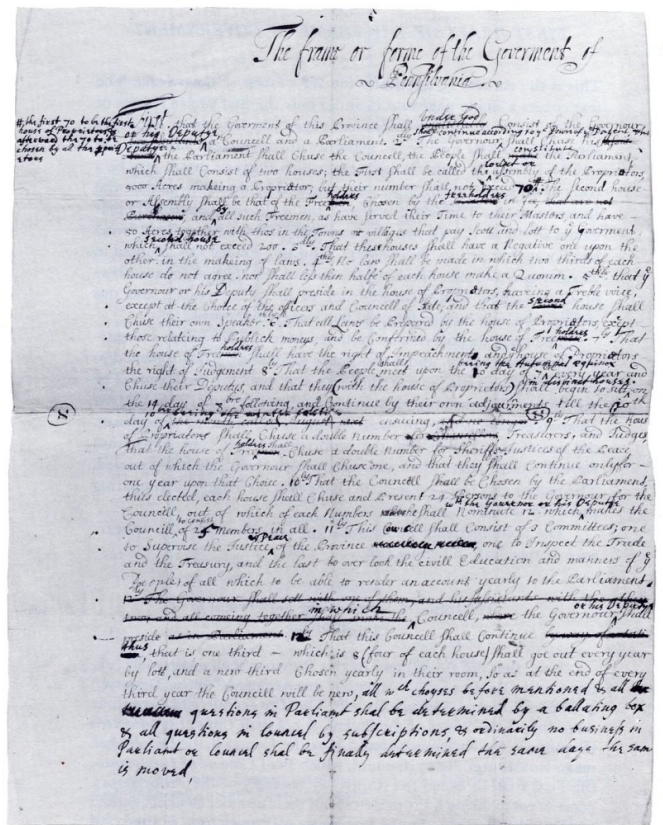
On March 4, 1681, King Charles II signed a charter granting land west of the Delaware River and north of Maryland to William Penn. Penn would be proprietor, owning all the land, accountable directly to the King. The King proposed the name "Pennsylvania" which meant "Forests of Penn".

Around March 1681, Nantwich Quakers gave Elizabeth Jervis twenty shillings to buy a bed.



Penn's *First Frame of Government* lays out the legal basis for a free society. It provided for secure private property, free enterprise, a free press, trial by jury and religious toleration. *First Frame of Government* was adopted on April 25, 1682.

In April 1682, Elizabeth Jervis' charity payments came to an end.



Family Nibbles

Penn sailed to America on the ship *Welcome* and arrived November 8, 1682. He founded the first three counties and laid out the city of Philadelphia.

In November 1682, two years after her husband's death, Elizabeth Jervis lived in hardship in Nantwich.



Penn had chartered 23 ships in 1682 to bring settlers from Britain to Pennsylvania. In 1683, he chartered 21 more voyages.

Elizabeth Jervis would be on one of those ships!

Penn's *First Frame of Government* survived to become the model for most state governments in the United States, the United States Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

William Penn

William Penn was the first great hero of American liberty.

So writes Jim Powell, in *William Penn, America's First Great Champion for Liberty and Peace*.

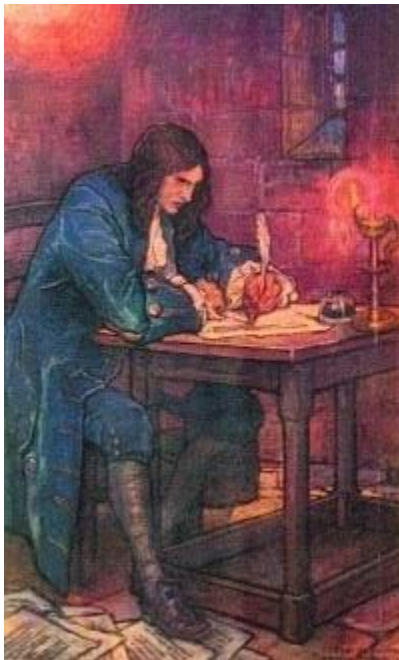
Is that too bold? Powell goes further.

Penn was the only person who made major contributions to liberty in both the New World and the Old World. Before he conceived the idea of Pennsylvania, he became the leading defender of religious toleration in England.

I was originally going to write a short bio of Penn.

William Penn was born in 1644 ... blah blah blah.

But Penn's life is so full of remarkable and interesting events that I couldn't condense it to fit here. So instead, I'm going to cherry-pick a few of those events. I've added a Timeline, but they're dry facts. If you want more, get your Google on.



Charles II granted Pennsylvania to Penn to repay a loan that Charles owed Penn's father. But William Penn wrote: "The government at home was glad to be rid of us [Quakers] at so cheap a rate."

Family Nibbles

William caught smallpox at a young age and lost all his hair. He wore a wig until he left college. Years later, aboard the *Welcome* on its voyage to Pennsylvania, smallpox ravaged the ship and one-third of the passengers died. William Penn helped treat those afflicted, as he must have had some immunity.

Before he converted to Quakerism, Penn wore a peruke, that weird ruffled white hairpiece that British barristers are still required to wear in criminal cases. Though Quakers frowned on wigs, Penn continued to wear one.

Peruke, also called Periwig, man's wig, especially the type popular from the 17th to the early 19th century. It was made of long hair, often with curls on the sides, and drawn back on the nape of the neck.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/peruke>



Penn's religious views were extremely distressing to his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, who through naval service had earned an estate in Ireland. Over the course of their relationship, Penn's father disowned and then reinstated him several times. Before Admiral Penn died, he and his son reconciled once more. By then, Penn's father had come to respect and admire his son's integrity and courage. Among his father's last words to him were, "Let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience."



There were just two portraits of Penn painted during his lifetime, one depicting him as a handsome youth, the other as a stout old man.



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

In 1670 Parliament passed the Conventicle Act which aimed to suppress religious dissent. The law was applied mainly against Quakers, and thousands were imprisoned. Penn decided to challenge the law by holding a public meeting in London on August 14, 1670. He and fellow Quakers were arrested.

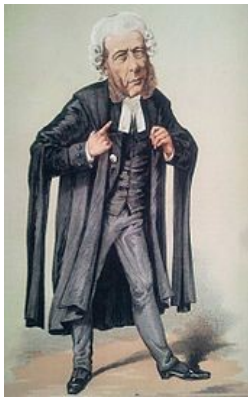
In the historic trial, Penn claimed the government presented no formal indictment and the jury could not reach a guilty verdict. The Lord Mayor of London refused to accept the verdict, and imprisoned Penn and the entire jury in Newgate prison. Still the jury affirmed its verdict. After two months the Court of Common Pleas set them free. Penn and the jury sued the mayor, and the Lord Chief Justice of England and associates ruled in their favor that juries must not be punished for their verdicts.

Penn helped convince the King to proclaim the Acts of Indulgence which released more than a thousand Quakers from prison, many of whom had been imprisoned for over a dozen years.








If you can believe it, Penn owned slaves. So did many other Quakers. Slave ownership was written into the *First Frame of Government*. How can we reconcile this with their other progressive and humanistic views?

Penn is said to have freed some slaves before his death, but some passed to his heirs. Anti-slavery views among Quakers didn't change until 1758.



Reportedly Penn was happy the none of the “First Purchasers” of land in Pennsylvania were lawyers.

Timeline

Year	Event	
1624	George Fox born near Leicester	
1625	James I dies and his son Charles I accedes to the throne	
1630	John Jervis of Nantwich born around 1630	
1644	William Penn is born October 14 at Tower Hill, London	
1649	Charles I executed at Whitehall, London, English Commonwealth proclaimed	
1651	Charles II is crowned king of Scotland	
1652	George Fox founds the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)	
1653	Oliver Cromwell makes himself Lord Protector	
1653	William Penn attends school at Ghigwell Grammer School	
1653	Penn hears his first Quaker preacher, Thomas Loe	
1660	Restoration of the Monarchy under King Charles II	
1660	Penn enters Christ's Church College, Oxford	
1661	Penn attends coronation of King Charles II with his father	
1662	Penn expelled from Oxford for religious nonconformity	
1663	Penn sent by parents to study in France to get him out of trouble	
1664	The Great Plague of London killed more than 100,000 people	
1665	Penn studied law at Inns of Court, Lincoln's Inn	
1666	Great Fire of London destroyed two-thirds of the city	
1666	Penn becomes Quaker at age 22, forsaking his social, financial, political life	
1666	Penn sails with his father against Dutch, he carries dispatches back to king	
1666	Penn begins practice of law in Ireland	
1667	Penn helps quell rebellion in Carrickfergus, has his picture painted in armor	
1668	Penn jailed in Tower of London for questioning doctrine of Holy Trinity	
1668	Penn meets George Fox in London	
1669	Penn wrote No Cross, No Crown, rejecting English class system	
1669	John Jervis and his wife are Quakers in Nantwich	
1669	Penn and his father reconciled	
1670	Penn imprisoned after preaching on streets with Quaker William	
1670	Conventicle Act renewed, causes severe persecution of Quakers and Baptists	
1670	Penn's father died. Penn inherited annual income of 1500 pounds	
1671	Penn imprisoned for preaching at Quaker meeting, no jury trial	
1672	Penn married Quaker Guilielma Springett	
1675	Penn arbitrates dispute between Quakers in West New Jersey	
1677	Penn accompanies George Fox on a trip to Holland and Germany	
1678	Penn pleads Parliament for relief from religious persecution	
1680	John Jervis dies, Elizabeth writes for administration of estate	

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

1680	Elizabeth Jervis has a baby, probably in November	
1680	Charles II owes Penns 16,000 pounds loaned him by Penn's father	
1681	Elizabeth Jervis receives charity payments from Quaker meeting	
1681	King Charles II grants Penn charter to Pennsylvania	
1682	Penn arrives in Pennsylvania aboard the Welcome	
1682	Penn's mother dies, Lady Margaret Penn	
1682	Penn lays out Philadelphia, numbered N/S streets, tree names E/W streets	
1683	Elizabeth Jervis gets five pounds from Quakers for journey to Pennsylvania	
1684	Elizabeth Jervis is in Pennsylvania	
1684	Penn returns to England from Pennsylvania	
1685	Charles II dies and his brother James II accedes to the throne	
1685	Penn gets indulgence from King James II, becoming friend of the king	
1687	James II attempts to re-catholicize England	
1689	William of Orange and Mary II become king and queen	
1689	English Bill of rights 1689	
1689	Penn accused of treason after James II overthrown, later cleared	
1689	William Penn school in Pennsylvania, educate all, pay according to ability	
1691	George Fox dies, Penn speaks at funeral	
1691	Penn goes into hiding and is charged with treason	
1692	King takes Pennsylvania from Penn, puts it under New York governor	
1693	Penn still in hiding since 1691	
1694	Mary dies, leaving William III to rule	
1694	Penn promised troops to king, and is given back ownership of Pennsylvania	
1694	Penn's wife Guilielma dies at 48, affecting him greatly	
1696	Penn marries Hannah Callowhill, he was 52, she was 26	
1697	Penn travels to Ireland with two sons to preach Quaker doctrine	
1699	Penn and family go to Pennsylvania	
1701	William III dies and his sister-in-law Anne accedes to the throne	
1701	Penn's Charter of Privileges lays out rights, procedures in Pennsylvania	
1701	Penn frees some of his slaves in Pennsylvania, some Friends follow suit	
1707	Penn's loan to Fords is foreclosed, Fords claim Pennsylvania	
1708	Penn's poor management puts him debtors prison, leads to long court battle	
1710	Pennsylvania passes laws that rights Penn's finances	
1712	Penn suffers two strokes causing difficulty speaking and writing	
1714	George I succeeds Queen Anne to the Throne	
1718	Penn dies at 74, buried Jordan's Quaker meeting house by Guilielma	

The Voyage

At the June 5, 1683 Cheshire Quarterly Meeting, Henry Maddock was appointed to manage the payment for Elizabeth Jervis' passage to Pennsylvania.



Elizabeth would have needed help arranging the voyage, and she would need a place to live when she arrived. I'm guessing that Henry Maddock helped Elizabeth with her arrangements.

Henry Maddock

Henry Maddock was born in Nantwich November 27, 1642. He was the third child of Thomas Maddock and Elizabeth Simcock.

Henry Maddock was a joyner (carpenter) and farmer.

In 1666, he married Elizabeth Kennerley. They had eight children by 1679.



A devout Quaker

Henry was a prominent member of the Quaker movement in Nantwich and Cheshire.

Henry and an in-law John Kennerley had been imprisoned for being Quakers.

CHAP. 7. of the People called QUAKERS.

it being usual with the Constable, Informers, and their Associates, to run up large Scores at Alehouses, and include the Reckoning as Part of the Fines.

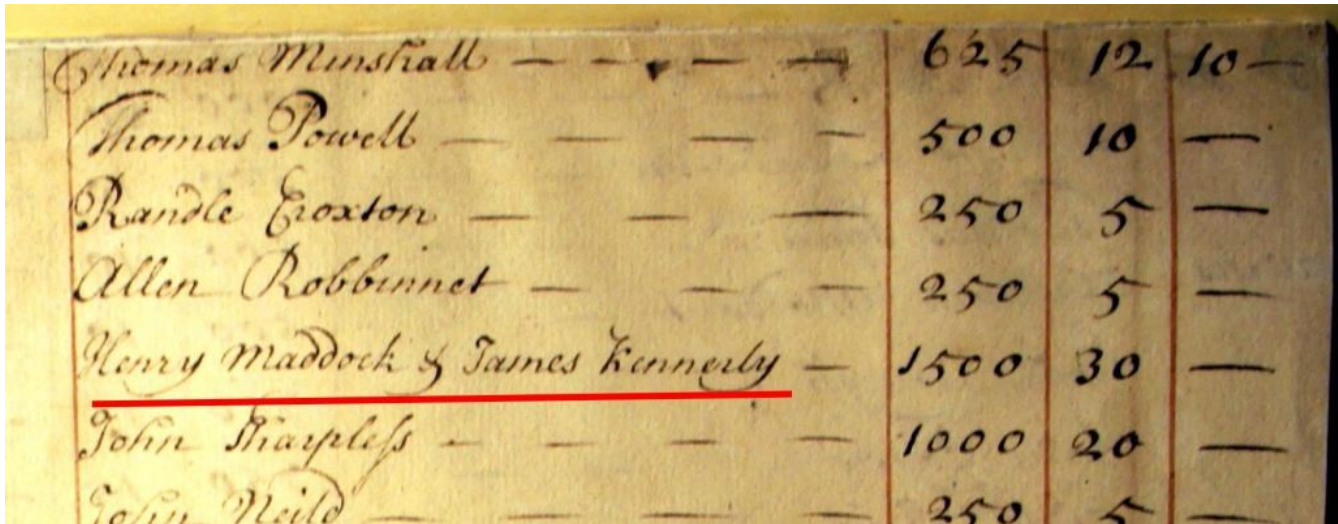
John Kinnerly, for being at several Meetings, had his Goods taken to the Value of 60*l.* And *Shadrach Walley* fined 20*l.* for himself and three Sisters, had fourteen Cows taken worth 35*l.* and at another Time two Cows worth 5*l.* The House of *James Clayton* was beset in the Night by Constables, who broke open his Doors, and took away most of his Goods, amounting but to 3*l.* About the same Time *Edmund Ogden*, *William Taylor*, *Charles Pickering*, *Alexander Laurence*, *William Kent*, *Robert Dix*, and *William Snead*, had also their Goods taken to the Value of 14*l.* 5*s.*

In this Year *Leftwich Oldfield*, one of the County Justices, discovered more Zeal than Knowledge in the Law, when coming too late to disperse a Meeting, just before concluded, he ordered one *William Becket*, a rude Informer, to break the Door of the Meeting-house in pieces; and some Time after, when it had been mended again, he came with a Constable and others, and carried away all the Seats of the Place, with the Door and Window Shutters, and never returned them. He also employed the Informer, with Constables, to keep the Quakers out of their Meeting-house almost a Year together. After which he caused some of them to appear at the Quarter Sessions, and procured the Commitment of thirteen of them to Prison for three Months: And at another Quarter Sessions at *Nantwich*, he caused *James Dix*, *Joseph Dix*, and *Samuel Tovey*, to be imprisoned for the same Time: He likewise committed *John Furnival* and *Henry Maddock*. He also preferred Indictments against several for their religious Assemblies, whereupon they were convicted and fined; of whom *John Kinnerly* and *William Woodcock* had their Goods distrained: The said *John Kinnerly*, with *Daniel Towers* a lame Man, whose Wife was also lame, and *John Lamb* a poor Labourer, were committed to the House of Correction for six Months; whither also were committed on the Act for Banishment, *Anne Rylance*, and *Phebe Gorst* a poor Widow, having three small Children dependent on her Labour for their Subsistence.

The Sufferings of the People Called Quakers – Henry Maddock and John Kennerley

First Purchasers

In 1681, Henry and his brother-in-law James Kennerly purchased 1500 acres of land from William Penn. They were among the “First Purchasers” of land in Pennsylvania.



Thomas Munshall	625	12 10
Thomas Powell	500	10
Randle Croxton	250	5
Allen Robbinnet	250	5
<u>Henry Maddock & James Kennerly</u>	1500	30
John Mayple	1000	20
John Neile	250	5

Pennsylvania First Purchasers list

The “First Purchasers” bought the land from Penn while they were still in England. Many of the first purchasers didn’t even go to Pennsylvania. They bought the land as an investment, and later re-sold smaller tracts to profit.

Voyage Preparations



In 1682, William Penn had chartered ships for 23 voyages to Pennsylvania.

In 1683, another 21 voyages followed. The ships sailed during the spring, summer and fall seasons. Five of these 1683 voyages sailed from Liverpool.

In preparation for the voyage, freight and household goods were loaded as cargo. Some people also shipped goods to trade in Pennsylvania.

Although incomplete, there are many extant port records.

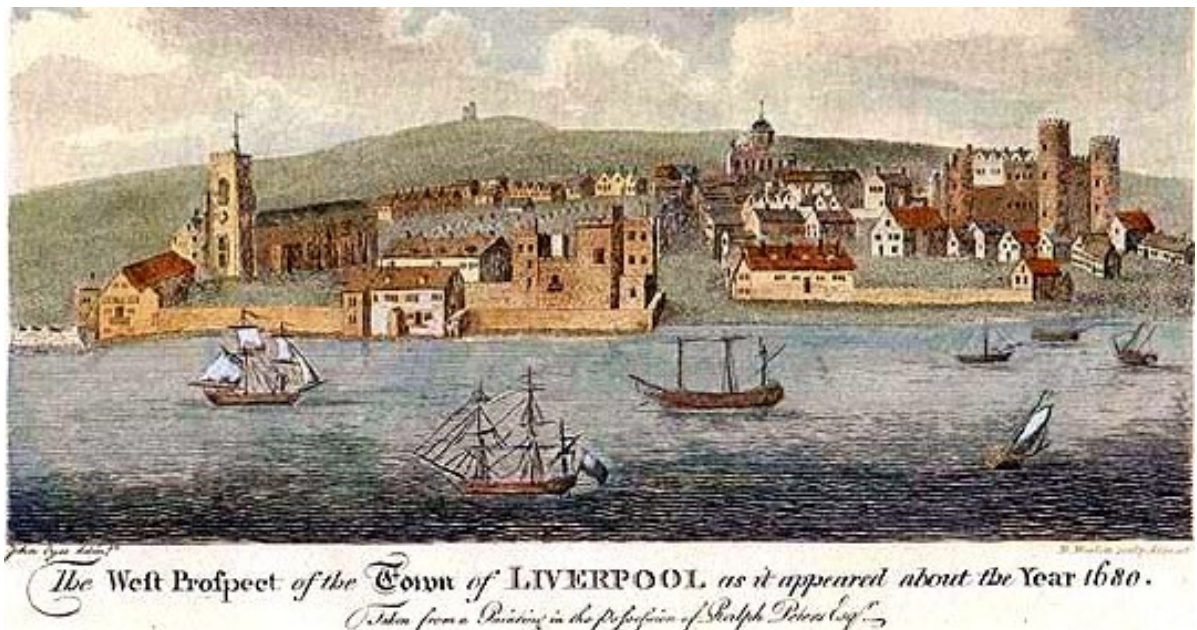
Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

There's no record of Elizabeth loading goods on a ship. Personal belongings weren't stored as cargo but accompanied the passenger.

Henry Maddock loaded cargo on two ships in Liverpool during that summer of 1683, the *Endeavor* and the *Friendship*.



In 1683, Liverpool was a relatively small port town, consisting of just seven main streets. Cloth, coal and salt from Lancashire and Cheshire were exchanged for sugar and tobacco from America and the West Indies. By the early 1700s, Liverpool had become a major port and the second metropolis of Great Britain.



The Endeavor

On June 22, 1683, just two weeks after Elizabeth's request for passage money, dock workers were loading goods for Henry Maddock onto the *Endeavor* at Liverpool.



The Endeavour of Liverpool [7]

George Thorpe, master ⁴⁶

15 [June] FRANCIS ROSSEL (Russel): 21 cwt. iron; 6 grindle stones qtm. [*quantum*: quantity is] $\frac{1}{2}$ chalder; 1 roulette & loose qtm. $6\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. gad steel [roulette: a rolled up container; gad steel: steel cut into small bars or wedges]; 2 mill stones value £2. [Duty] £1 10s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ ⁴⁷

16 [June] WILL PEMBERTON: 4 crates; 1 bundle qtm. 500 pcs. earthenware; 2 crates qtm. 20 small gross tobacco pipes. [Duty] 1s. 10d.

[16 June] RICHARD HOUGH: 12 pigs qtm. 20 cwt. lead; 8 grindle stones qtm. $\frac{1}{2}$ chalder; 2 chests qtm. 6 cwt. wrought iron.⁴⁸

18 [June] JOHN CLOWES: 3 bundles, 3 claytes [wattle work containers], 1 box, 1 bag, qtm. 70 lbs. weight woolen cloth; 6 lbs. Norwich stuffs; 100 gads cottons; 75 yds. flannel; 7 coverlets wool & hair; 240 ells English linen; 9 doz. wool stockings & 1 doz. worsted stockings for men; 84 lbs. new shoes; 2 doz. felts English making; 100 lbs. haberdashery; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. leather cushions; 20 cwt. wrought iron. [Duty] £1 6s. $2d.$ ⁴⁹

19 [June] THOMAS JANNEY: 2 bbls. 13 casks, 1 chest, 1 box, 1 bundle, qtm. 70 lbs. woolen cloth; 31 lbs. Norwich stuffs; 14 lbs. haberdashery; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. wool stockings for men; 200 ells English linen; $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. wrought iron; 20 cwt. cheese; 3 iron pots value 22s. [Duty] 18s. $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ ⁵⁰

22 [June] HENRY MADDOCK: 1 bbl., 4 casks, 2 bundles, 5 packs, 2 hhds., 1 box, qtm. 9 cwt. wrought iron; 13 cwt. cast lead; 8 cwt. nails; 15 lbs. new shoes; 12 doz. felts, English making; 16 cwt. iron; 175 ells English linen; 20 lbs. woolen cloth; 5 tons cheese; cwt. gad steel. [Duty] £4 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ ⁵¹

[22 June] THOMAS JANNEY: $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. pewter. [Duty] 1s. $3d.$ ⁵²

28 [June] HENRY THORPE: 13 pigs [pig: up to 300 lbs.] qtm. $21\frac{1}{4}$ & 20 lbs. lead; 3 bbls. qtm. 3 cwt. gunpowder; 3 bundles qtm. 3 doz. wool stockings for men. [Duty] £1 8s. $3d.$

2 [July] JAMES FLETCHER: 1 pack, 1 cask, 2 bbls. qtm. 140 lbs. wool cloth; cwt. wrought iron; 130 lbs. new shoes; 90 ells English linen; cwt. hard soap, English making. [Duty] 14s. 10d.

5 [July] FRANCIS STANFORD (Stanfield): 1 crate qtm. 1 chest window glass. [Duty] $6d.$ ⁵³

Cheat sheet for cargo terms:

- *cwt* - hundredweight 100 or 112 pounds
- *chalder* - dry measure container 36 bushels often used for coal
- *qtm* - quantum quantity is
- *gad*- steel in rods or small bars
- *roulette* - a rolled up container
- *claytes* - wattle work containers
- *ell* - combined length of forearm and hand 3'9"
- *bbl* - barrel about 31 gallons
- *hhd* - hogshead 2 barrels about 64 gallons
- *cask* - sometimes 1/2 barrel



Much of the cargo is for trade goods. No surprise that shoes and cheese are included, two important products from Nantwich. Maybe Henry hoarded the 5 tons of cheese. After all, Nantwich cheese was world famous.

Endeavor had begun loading in mid-June, and the last cargo was brought on July 5.

The *Endeavor* was a 100-ton ketch whose home port was Liverpool. The *Endeavor* was probably about 65 feet long and 20 feet wide.

A ketch is a two-masted sailboat whose mainmast is taller than the mizzen mast (or aft-mast).

A ketch rig has an advantage over a sloop downwind and in heavy winds

Wikipedia



Model - ketch rigged ship

The *Endeavor* left Liverpool in mid-July, the fourth ship to sail from Liverpool for Pennsylvania in 1683.

The *Friendship*

Just weeks after the *Endeavor* sailed, dockhands were loading goods onto the *Friendship* of Liverpool.



The *Friendship* of Liverpool [17]

Robert Crossman, master, for Pennsylvania & Virginia

3 [August] HENRY MADDOCK: 9 casks, qty. $2\frac{1}{2}$ qtrs. malt; 2 chests, qty. $4\frac{1}{2}$ qtrs. wheat; 3 pots & 1 tub, qty. $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. butter; 2 hhds. salt value 20s. [Duty] 6s. 9d.¹²³

[3 August] JOHN HODKINSON (Hodskins): 3 cayles, qty. 3 cwt. cheese; 3 pots, qty. $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. butter. [Duty] 1s. 6d.¹²⁴

6 [August] THOMAS PEMBERTON: 1 cask, qty. 48 lbs. pewter. [Duty] 2s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.¹²⁵

7 [August] JOHN PENNINGTON: 5 tubs, qty. $\frac{1}{2}$ qtr. wheat; $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. butter; $\frac{1}{2}$ qtr. barley meal; $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. wrought iron; 13 cwt. cheese; 1 bbl. fat. [Duty] 5s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.¹²⁶

[7 August] JONATHON SCAFE (Scaife): 1 pack, 3 casks, 3 pots, qty. 250 ells English linen; 152 lbs. woolen cloth; cwt. nails; cwt. cast lead; 40 lbs. pewter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. wrought iron; $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. brass manufactured; $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. butter; 3 grindlestones qty. $\frac{1}{2}$ chald; [1] iron pot; 1 tub salt value 2s. 8d. [Duty] 16s. 6d.¹²⁷

[7 August] JOSEPH DRAKE: 2 pots, qty. $\frac{1}{4}$ bbl. butter. [Duty] 3d.

[7 August] JOHN HOUGH: cwt. & 50 lbs. woolen cloth; 140 ells English linen; 1 doz. felts, English making; $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz. woolen stockings for men, 1 doz. ditto for children; 4 coverlets, wool & hair; 4 casks, 1 bundle, 1 bbl. qty. $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. brass manufactured; 28 lbs. new shoes; $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. gunpowder; $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. haberdashery; 1 chest window glass; 5 cwt. cheese; $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl. butter; $\frac{1}{2}$ qtr. wheat; 4 cwt. wrought iron; cwt. flour; 2 old saddles; 2 iron pots; 2 bbls. salt value 10s. [Duty] 16s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.¹²⁸

13 [August] HENRY MADDOCK: 1 bundle, 5 hhds., 1 chest, 1 box, 11 casks, qty. $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. goods Taunton & Norwich cottons; 400 ells English linen; 60 lbs. serges; 70 lbs. woolen cloth; 15 cwt. cheese; 40 lbs. new shoes; cwt. hard soap, English making; 10 lbs. leather manufactured; 4 neck collars; 2 packetts; 1 cart saddle [put over a horse's back to support the shafts of a car:] value 15s. 14 lbs. printed books; 14 lbs. haberdashery; $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. wrought iron; 1 tub, qty. $\frac{1}{4}$ bbl. butter; $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. brass manufactured; 16 lbs. Norwich stuffs; 30 felts, English making; 6 doz. woolen stockings for men, 4 doz. ditto for children. [Duty] £1 10s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d.

[13 August] JONATHON HEYES (Hayes): 2 bbls., 3 tubs, 11 casks, 1 box, 2 bundles, qty. $\frac{1}{2}$ qtr. malt; cwt. nails; 19 cwt. cheese; 3 flitches bacon; $\frac{1}{2}$ chest window glass; $\frac{1}{2}$ qtr. wheat; $\frac{1}{2}$ qtr. oatmeal; $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. pewter; $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. salt value 20d. [Duty] 13s. 10d.¹²⁹

[13 August] GILBERT WOOLAMS (Woolman): 8 casks, qty. 4 cwt. cheese; $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

Henry loaded a lot of trade goods.

Friendship was smaller than *Endeavor*, with a displacement of 60 tons. She had a crew of six.

The last goods went onto *Friendship* on September 13. She set sail a few days later. Friendship was the fifth and last ship to sail from Liverpool to Pennsylvania in 1683.

*Henry may have brought these goods to customs too late to go on the earlier ship, or perhaps Henry himself had not been able to leave so early. It seems likely that he came on the *Friendship*...*

Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684

Once again, there's no cargo loaded for Elizabeth Jarvis. Perhaps one of the boxes or trunks or hogsheads in Henry Maddock's cargo held Elizabeth's goods.



We don't have passenger records for Elizabeth and her children, but they were almost certainly on *Endeavor* or *Friendship*.

The Voyage

These were not large ships – the *Endeavor* at 100 tons and *Friendship* at 60 tons. But they carried a surprising amount of goods, and then crowded about 40 passengers on board.

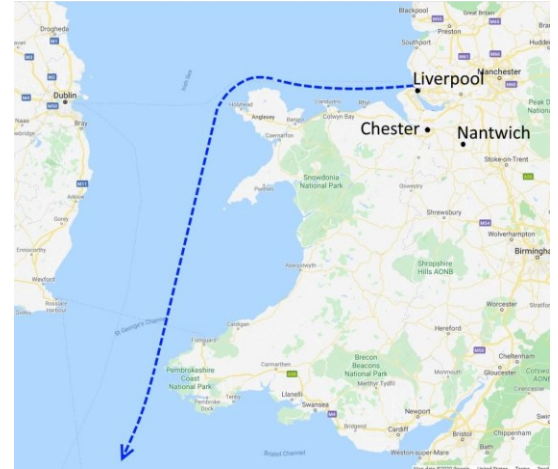
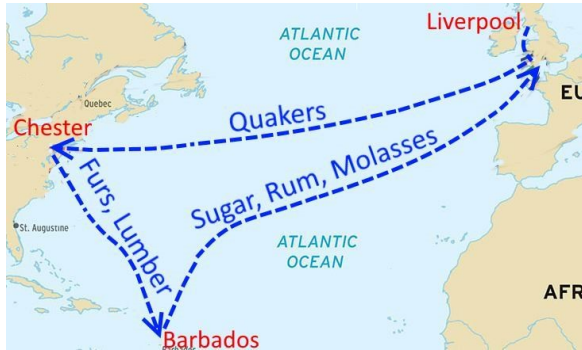


Besides cargo, the passengers themselves took clothing and bedding and food. Small luxuries like butter and sugar could improve the ship's food. They took cooking pots and knives and spoons. Some families cooked their own food.



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

The route was to the south, along the Bristol channel. A final stop for water and more provisions and the ships sailed into the open sea, losing sight of England and land.



There were no bathrooms on board. If they wanted to wash, they had to wash in salty water from the sea. Most likely they may have worn the same clothes for the entire voyage.

Although, from time to time, fresh fish or turtles might be caught if weather permitted, meals usually consisted of “salt horse” (salted beef, pork or fish) and “hardtack” (hard, dry biscuits). There were dried peas and beans, cheese and butter.



The Voyage of the Welcome

Eight weeks was an average time for the crossing against prevailing westerly winds. Some ships had made the crossing in forty days, while others were becalmed and took almost three months. Ships that left England at the same time might arrive eight weeks apart.

having been abroad for eleaven weeks before we made the land. It was not for want of art, but contrary winds

Edward Jones, letter to John Thomas, aboard Lyon of Liverpool, 1682

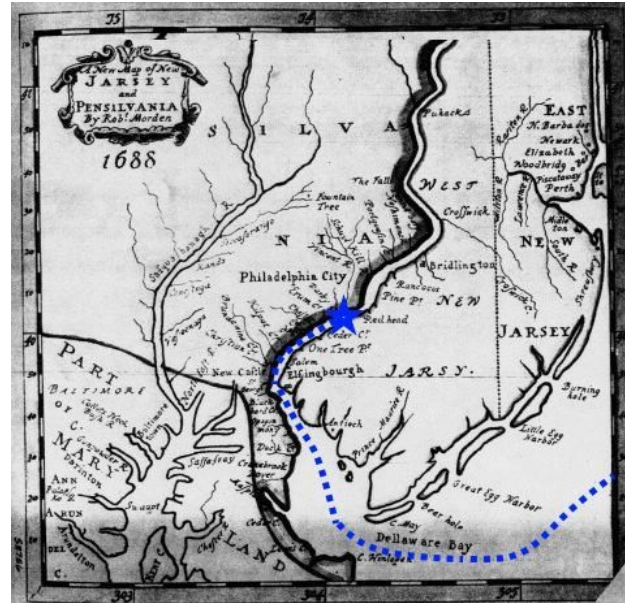
Deaths were not uncommon during the voyage. On one ship, smallpox killed thirty people. All in all, the voyages were successful.

Blessed be the Lord, that of the 23 ships none miscarried...only two or three had the small pox.

William Penn, December 1682

Arrival in the Delaware

First sight of land was greeted with relief and apprehension. The ships were at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and there still remained 85 miles, perhaps a week to get up the Delaware River to Upland (Chester).



Endeavor

Endeavor arrived in the Delaware River at the end of September.

Endeavor bore passengers who registered their arrival a year or more afterwards as September 29, 1683. But whoever transcribed their information wrote in the registry book in error that the ship's home port was London, instead of Liverpool.

Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684

Was Elizabeth on the *Endeavor*? The timing of arrival, and the quote about not registering arrival until a year later, match up well, since Elizabeth isn't on any list.

Friendship

Friendship arrived in the Delaware River at Chester by November 21, 1683. The passage had been fast, less than two months.

On arrival, several of its passengers obtained warrants for land to be laid out in the province.

Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684

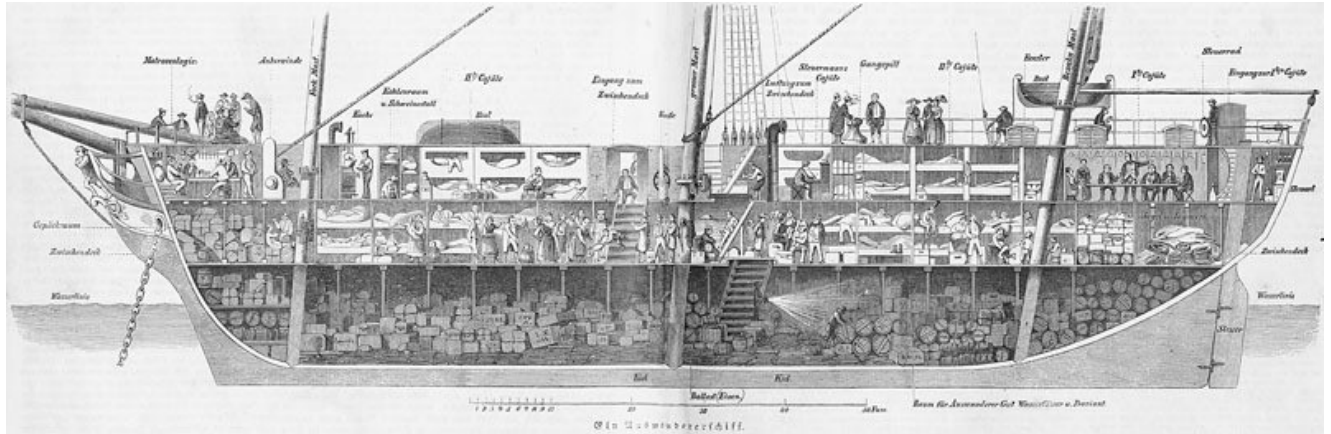
Was Elizabeth on the *Friendship*? The timing of arrival, and the quote about obtaining warrants, match up well, since Elizabeth's warrant was surveyed February 4, 1684, just over two months later.

Elizabeth Jervis is in Pennsylvania!

It's been a ride.

Nibbles Extra Credit

The log of the vessel *Submission*, 1682



THE LOG OF THE "SUBMISSION."
Voyage of the
Submission
from Liverpool to
Pennsylvania
1682.

An acct of our passage towards Pens[ylvania] — the passengers Subscribers, went Abord the vessel Submission from

the port of Liverpoole 5th $\frac{7}{mo}$ 1682. The master's name

James Settle, the mate Samuel Rigg — Brian fleetwood the Carpenter, Anthony Busshell the cooper, Ellijah Cobham, Thomas Bullock, Peter Travis, John Royle, Thomas Hateley, servants. Henry ~~Blivin~~, Michael ~~Calon~~, apprentices. Heads ii. **Blivin,**

The Passengers names & ages & number as — near as cold be well taken.

		Free Passengers.		Passengers	
Of Lancashire.	James Harrison	54 years	Ann ^d Harrison	58 years	2 — 0
	Agnes Harrison	80 —	Richard Radclif	21 —	2 — 0
	Robert Bond	14 —	Joseph Steward	14½ —	2 — 0
	Phineas Pemberton	32½ —	Phebe Pemberton	22½ —	2 — 0
	Abigail Pemberton	2½ —	Ralph Pemberton	70 —	1 — 0
	Joseph Mather	18 —	Joseph Pemberton (16 weeks Age)	—	0
	Lydia Wharmby		Elizabeth Bradbury	16 —	2 — 0
	Allis Dickinson		Jane Lyon	16½ —	2 — 0
Of Cheshire.	James Clayton	50	Jane Clayton	48 —	2 — 0
	James Clayton	16	Sarah Clayton	14 —	2 — 0
	John Clayton	11	Mary Clayton	8 —	1 — 0
	Joseph Clayton	5	Lydia Cleaton	5 —	1 — 0
	Randolph Blackshaw	60	Allis Blackshaw	43 —	2 — 0
	Phebe Blackshaw	16	Sarah Blackshaw	14 —	2 — 0
	Abraham Blackshaw	10	Jacob Blackshaw	8 —	1 — 0
	Mary Blackshaw	6	Nehemiah Blackshaw	3 —	1 — 0
	Martha Blackshaw	1	freight tree		
	His servants.				
From Wales.	Roger Bradbury	49	Ellenor Bradbury	46 —	2 — 0
	Jacob Bradbury	18	Martha Bradbury	14 —	2 — 0
	Joseph Bradbury	10	Sarah Bradbury	8 —	1 — 0
	Roger Bradbury	2			
	Ellis Jones	45	Jane Jones	40 —	1 — 0
	Barbary Jones	13	Dorothy Jones	10 —	1 — 0
	Mary Jones	12½	Isaac Jones (4 months)	0 —	1
	Rebeckah Winn	20	Jane Mode Mode	15 —	2 — 1
	Marjory Mode Mode	11½			
	whole passengers 37				

heads 49

hed the owners servants for sale

~~James~~ Hodges & Ellen Holland.

parclife

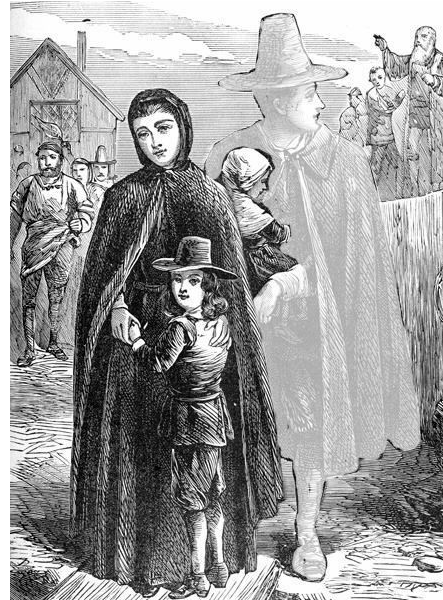
- 1682 about 4 afternoon set sails & came to an
 anker black Rock about 6 from whence & sent 3
 letters by boat one Roger Longworth one for Henry
 Haydock one for Thomas Jonjois
- 4— 6. about one in the morning I sail & came that
 night to an anker about 7 betwixt Hollyhead and
 Beaumorris
- 5— 7. about 12 in the morning set sails & the wind
 came south & put us a little to the north till
 about 10 in the morning then it came no-west &
 we came about Hollyhead & left sight of it yt night
- 6— 8. that night over agt Waterford fair wether
- 7— 9. A misty day Becalmed
- 1—10. A clear day the wind easterly in the morning ~~on~~
 east Waterford
- 2—11. A fair day wind easterly at 10 in ye morning ~~on~~
 east Kingssale
- 3—12. in the forenoon left sight of Cape Cleare
- 4—13. the wind south-westerly.
- 5—14. Wind S W that day we spoke with A ship from East
 India bound for London, that we ~~went~~ about 75
 leagues from the Capes *were*
- 6—15. becalmed
- 7—16. A high wind much westerly that day we saw at A
 distance A whale
- 1—17. A high wind westerly in the afternoon A whale came
 neare us & appeared fair to us & followed us some
 time
- 2—18. The wind much westerly about 12 in the night there
 arose A great storm that day were forced to take of
 the main top & to lay the ship by for about 10
 hours the sea was exceedingly high ye waves ran
 as high as the main yards but we received little
 damage.
- 3—19. in the afternoon the wind S west
- 4—20. about four in the morning the wind n west the day
 fair
- 5—21. Wind N W day cold

- 6—22. Wind N W very cold & stormy
- 7—23. Wind N W very cold & stormy
- 1—24. Wind N W a calm day & cleare
- 2—25. A calm day & cleare
- 3—26. becalmed most of the day in the afternoon wind S W in 48 degrees 31 minutes no latitude
- 4—27. The wind westerly at night wind high in 48 degrees & 20 minutes about 15 degrees in longitude from the Cape
- 5—28. The wind westerly till evening no-east
- 6—29. Westerly and cold
- 7—30. about 11 in the forenoon we saw a ship about 12 we saw 14——? one company about 3 in the afternoon we saw a ship all supposed to be a french ship
- 1— 1. ⁸_{mo.} the wind N W at night was high & the sea very [——?]
- 2— 2. the sea very rough the wind high about 4 in the [——?] dyed Abraham the son of Randulph Blackshaw about 6 in the morning A great head sea broke over the ship & staved the boat & took the most part of it away, broke up the main hatches that were both nailed & corked & took them away that they were not seen where they went, broke the yard boat's mast & ~~hyst~~ that were lashed in the midship, broke of the gunnell head in the midship & broke the forre shet & took severall things of the decks & severall things that were in the boat it cast betwix decks. At 9 in the morning the boy was put overboard, about 4 in the afternoon A ~~gunt~~ sea fell on our Rudder & broke it about 1 yard or Something more from the head, was again pieced as well as it cold that night—not being discovered until about 10 at night & was made pretty firm the next day.
- 3— 3. The Sea rough.
- 4— 4. The Sea indeferent high the wind calme
- 5— 5. The wind No-E.
- 6— 6. The day faire wind easterly

- 7— 7. day faire wind N E.
- 1— 8. A fresh gale N, we Saw a ~~whale~~ ^{turtle}.
- 2— 9. faire wether and wind, hundreds of porpoises about the ship some leaped high out of the water and followed the ship about an hour.
- 3—10. faire wether and wind, this morning we saw another great school of porpoises in ~~30~~ ³⁸ degrees 57 minutes no latitude.
- 4—11. The day faire, the wind East this day we spoke with a New England ship bound for Lisbo~~r~~ne.
- 5—12. The wind Southerly extraordinary hot.
- 6—13. in the morning the wind S. E. with raine from 8 in morning to 4 in the afternoon that day was seene in the great raine at the ship's side blood^vhalf compas of the ship. ^{the}
- 7—14. at twelve in the morning it began to raine and continued showeri~~ng~~ ^{ng} all day, the sea rough, the wind northerly and N.N.E.
- 1—15. the wind easterly the day faire.
- 2—16. winds and wether good in 37 : 46 minutes latitude and 31 de 48 minutes Longitude.
- 3—17. day and wind faire. At evening it began to lighten & continued.
- 4—18. lightened all day & night but little raine to us
- 5—19. faire this morning the wind being ^Awest we smelled the pines, supposing ourselves not to be within 80 leagues.
- 6—20. this day faire till evening it begun to blow wind S W.
- 7—21. raine some pte of the day.

Our English Heritage

Our ancestor Elizabeth Jarvis was likely from England, likely a Quaker, and likely immigrated to Pennsylvania around 1682. She had two children. Her husband likely died on the voyage to Pennsylvania or shortly after arrival.



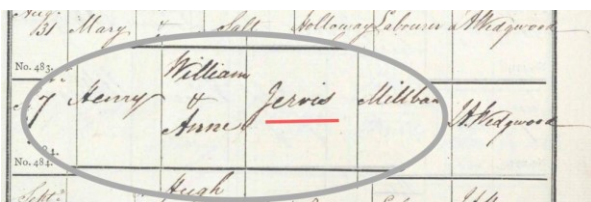
This statement began our journey of discovery of our English heritage. Look again at the problem statement. It's remarkable that we succeeded.

Think of the stories we've uncovered and the people we've met.

A chance encounter introduced us to Celia Cotton, without whom this story wouldn't have a happy ending. Celia worked tirelessly, researching stories of Jervis and other families. She always wants to turn over the next rock to see what's under it.

And then we met Louise Jervis Longworth. She's fun, she's interesting, and she's our cousin. Her family DNA provided a most important link. And Louise connected with more of her own family during the journey.

And, of course, we've gotten to meet our grandparents and get to know them a little better.



We'd find a parish record of their birth or baptism, and we'd feel we were there. We can imagine the rector, maybe J.A. Wedgwood, blessing the baby.

The record lists the parents' names – great, these are grandparents we didn't know before.

What say, they're from Maerway Lane? Where's that? Look, that's their house and farm on this old map.



A death citation and maybe an inventory of their goods and chattels. A looking glass. I wonder if that was a prized possession.

*In the house for 1 Screen 1 Cupboard, 5 Chairs, 3
Stools, a Wheel, Bench Bells and locking Glasse*

And now and then, an illegitimate child or an encounter with the law or courts. That's family too.

We're at a brick wall with John and Elizabeth Jarvis (8G). We can't find their parents. And we're at a brick wall with Louise's family at Thomas and Margaret Jarvis (8G).

So there's more to be done. We'll leave it to the next generation of Jarvis genealogists to continue researching.

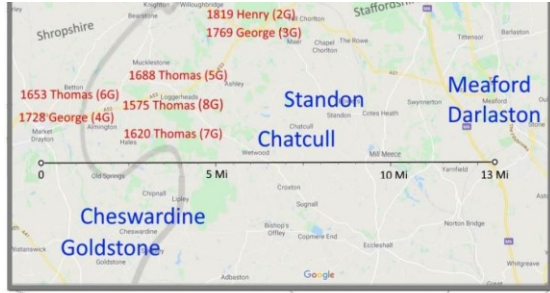
And to feel that special feeling when you find your ancestors and how they lived and worked and died.

Goodbye English grandparents. We'll take up your stories in America.

Elizabeth
Jarvis



Family Nibbles



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

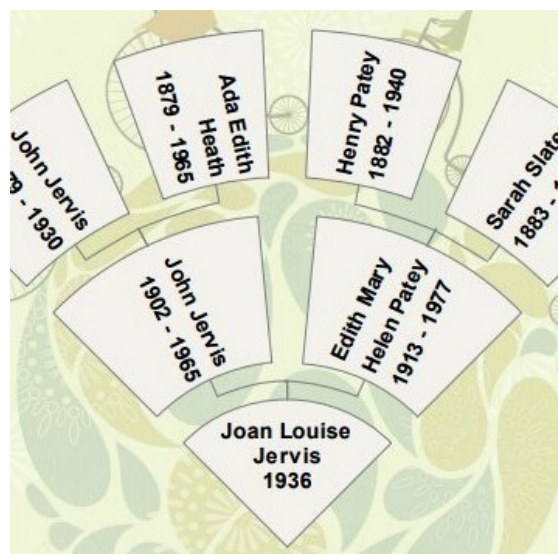
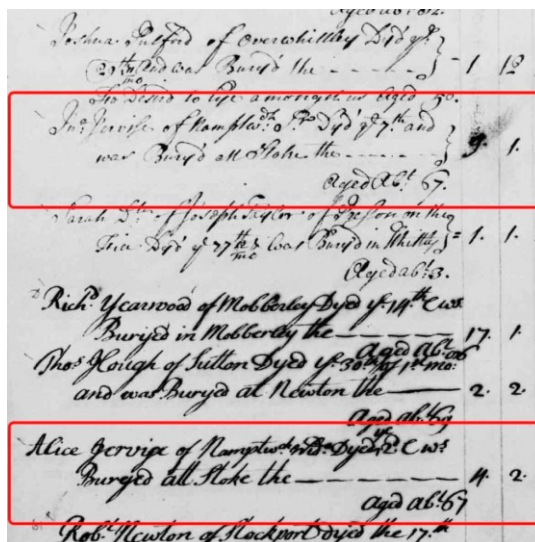
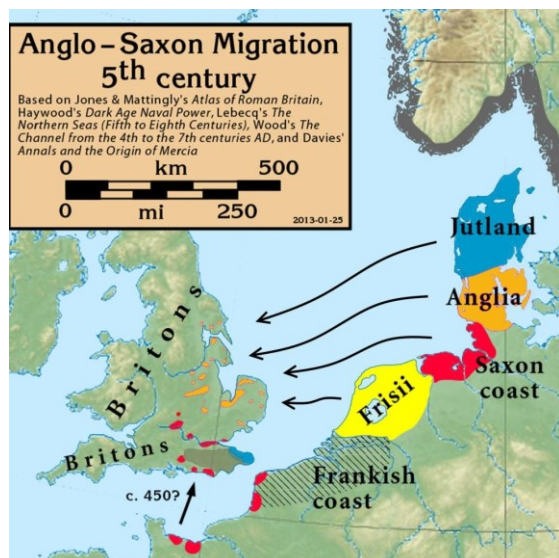


Jarvis DNA Project - Y-DNA Classic Chart

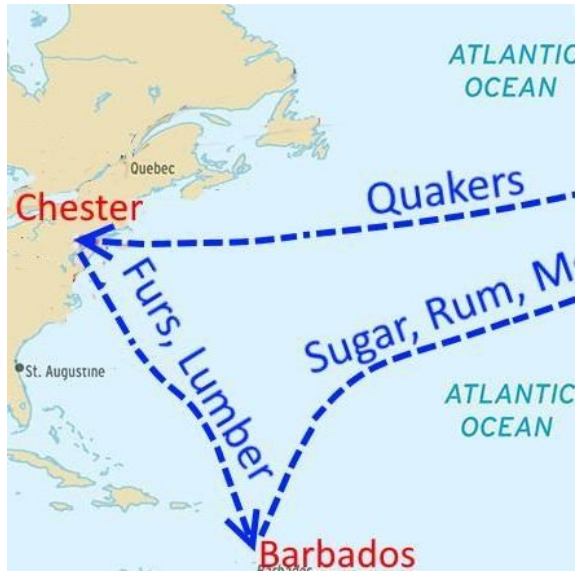
Kit Number	Name	Country	Haplogroup	DYS393	DYS390	DYS319	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS392
Matches #2												
170497	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	14
170498	Jarvis	United States	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	14
Matches #3												
102343	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	24	14	11	10-14	12	12	12	13
263779	Jarvis	England	R-M269	13	24	14	11	10-15	12	12	12	13
MRCA: John Stephen Jarvis												
145185	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13
352469	Daurelle	England	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13
129395	Jarvis	England	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13
126243	Jarvis	England	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13
360375	Jarvis	England	R-M269	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13
Mark												
868339	Jarvis	England	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-13	11	14	11	12
497180	Longworth	Unknown Origin	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-13	11	14	11	12
497290	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	I-M253	13	22	14	10	13-13	11	14	11	12
Louise												
102343	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-12	12	12	12	13
Ungruoped												
751774	Jarvis	United Kingdom	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13
N35617	Kellar	Germany	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13
8479290	Jarvis	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13
263157	Garner	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13
Ungruoped												
164504	Flowers	England	I-L233	13	23	15	10	12-15	11	15	13	14



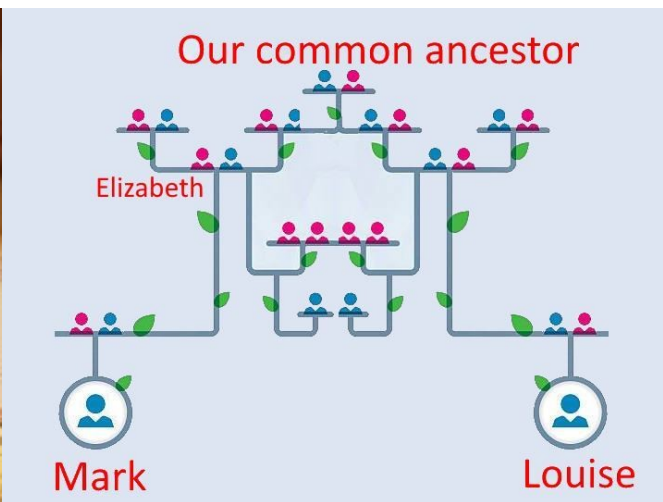
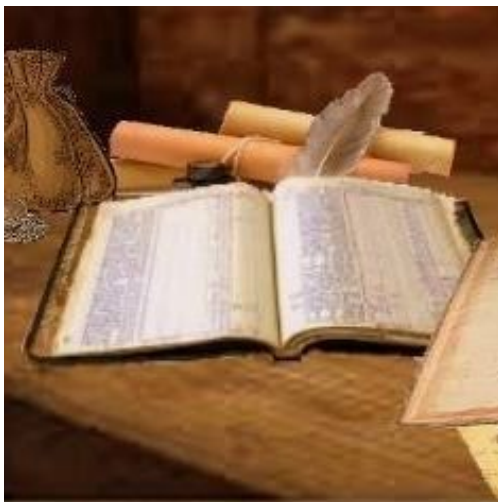
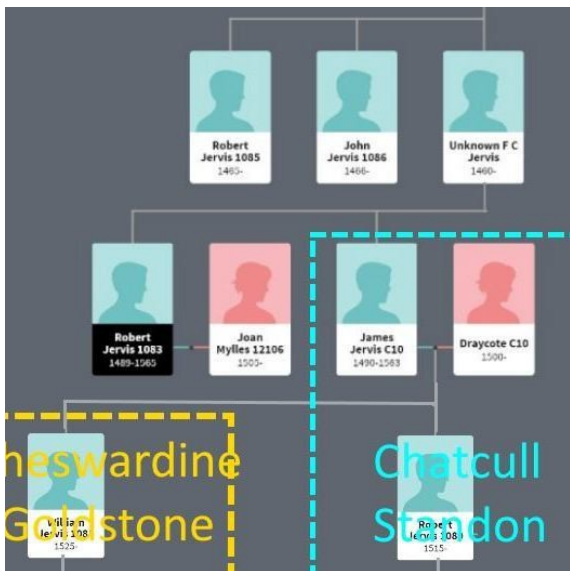
Family Nibbles



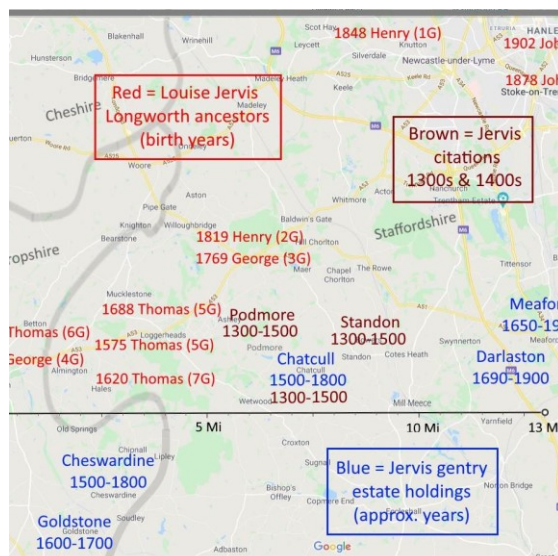
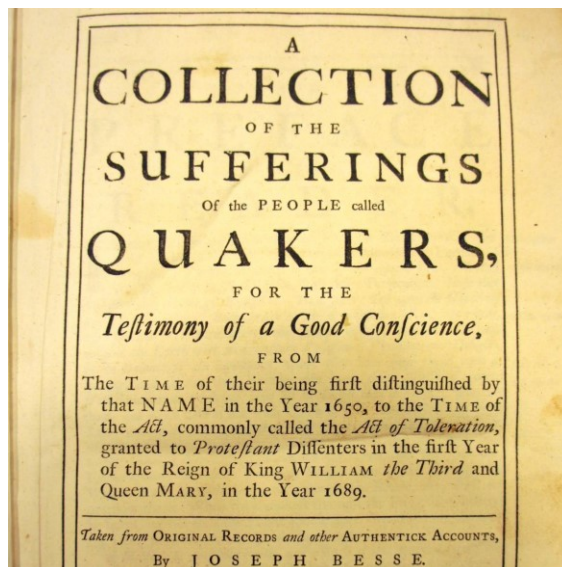
Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage



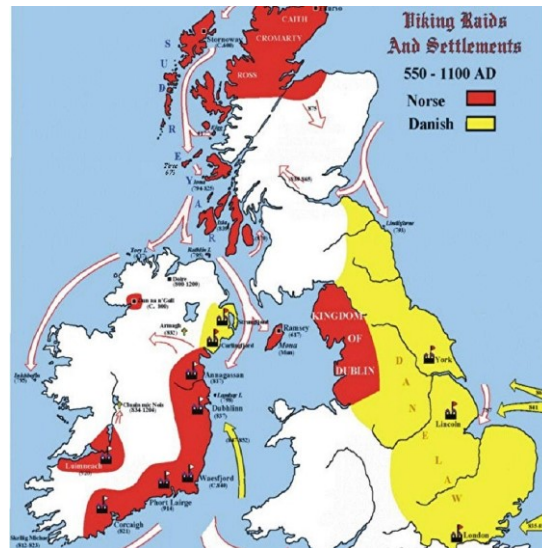
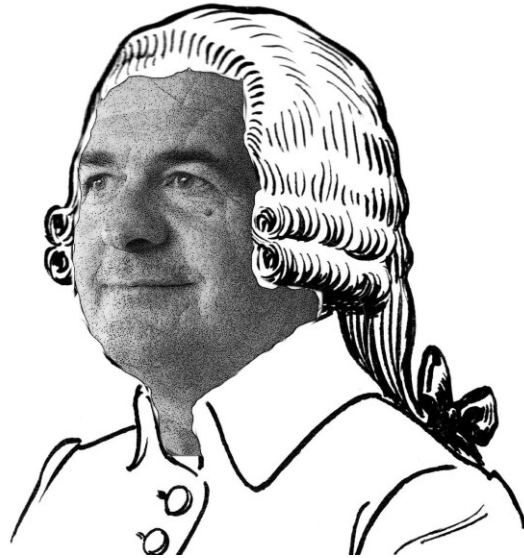
Family Nibbles



Stories of Our Jarvis English Heritage

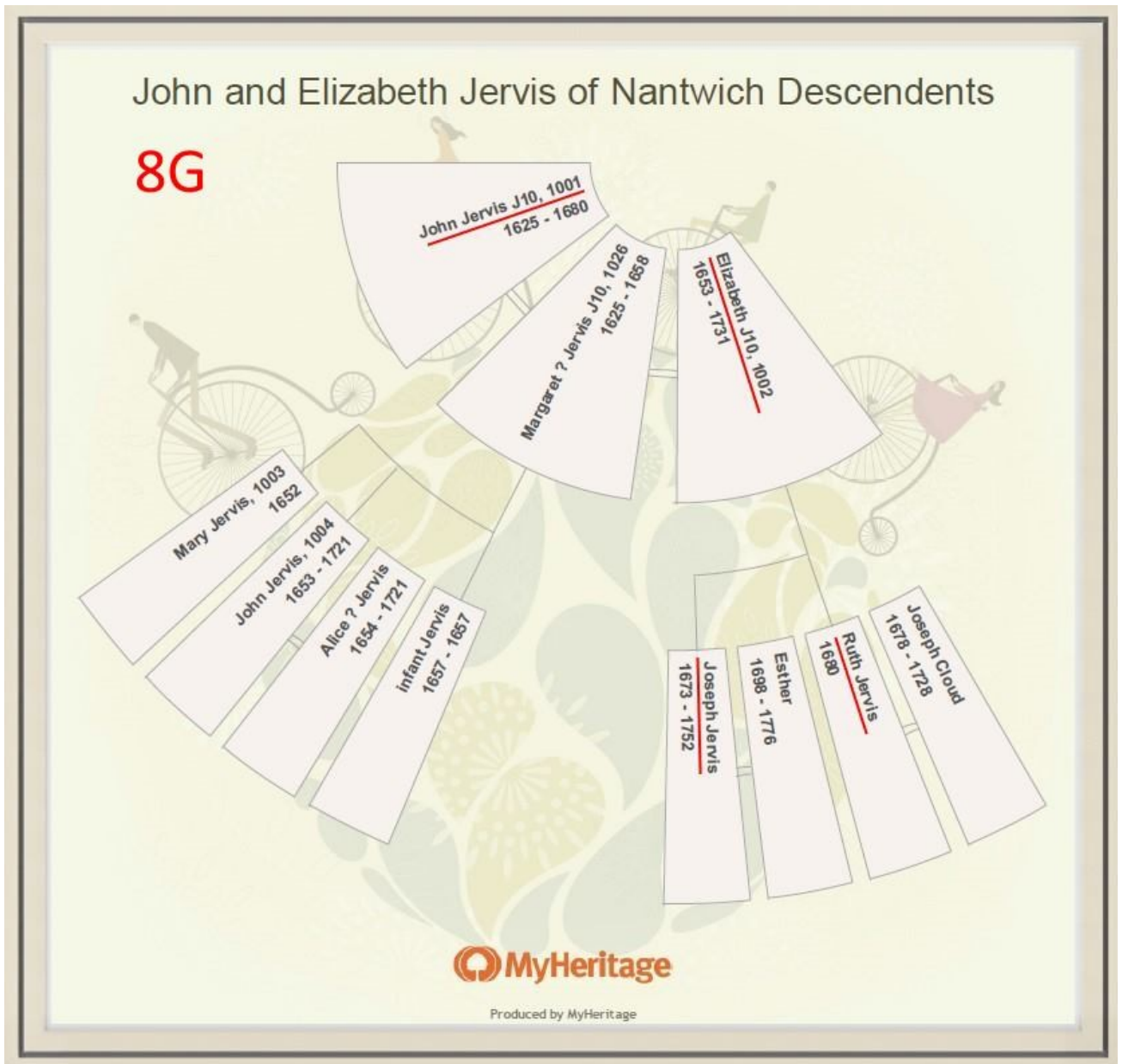


Family Nibbles



Appendix A – Generation Fan Charts

Most of the stories show only our direct line of Jervis/Jarvis and one branch of marriage surnames. Thus, we haven't seen their siblings, aunts and uncles, nieces, and nephews. The Generation Fan Charts show us some of these other close relatives.

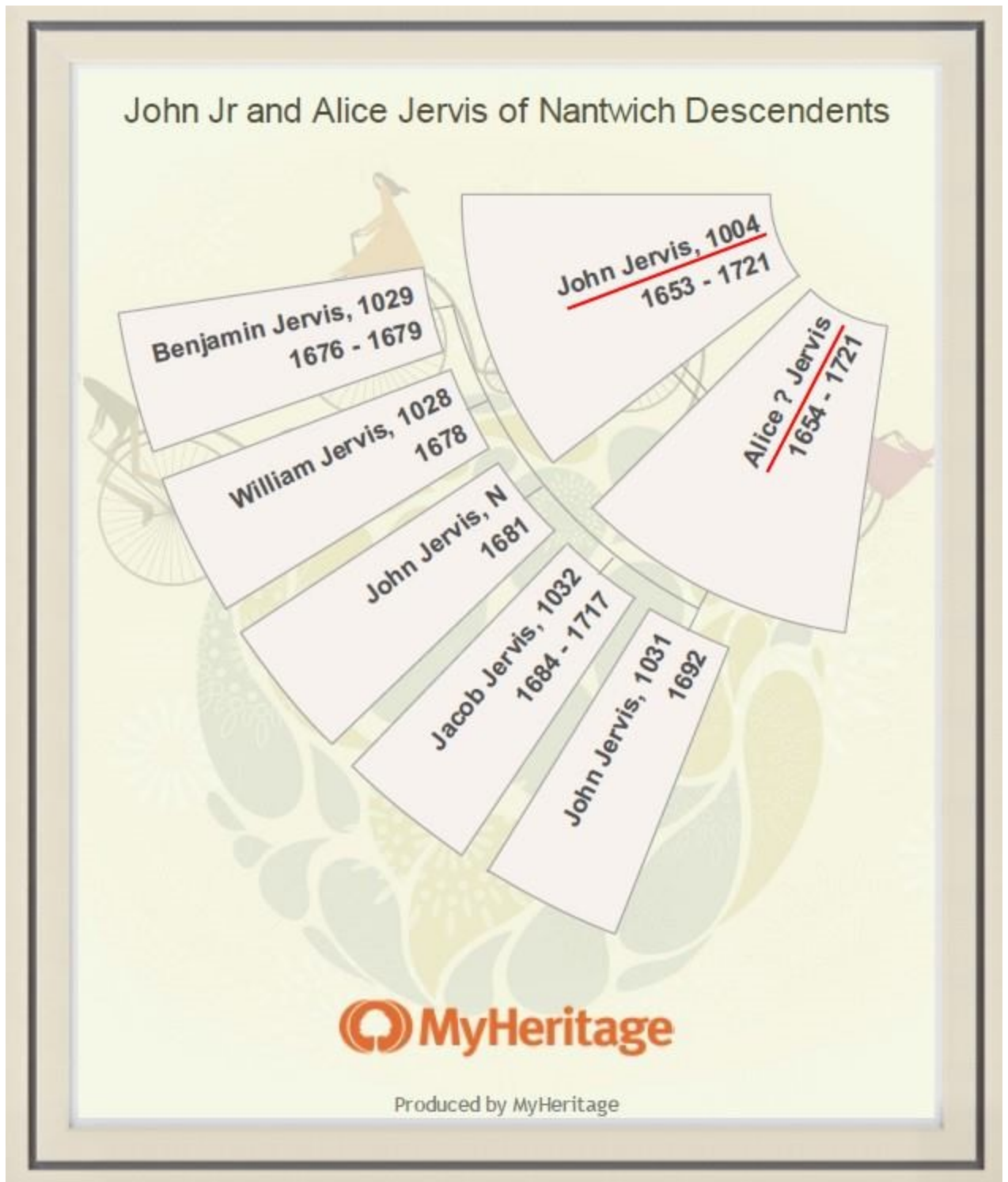


John and Margaret Jervis of Nantwich Descendants



 MyHeritage

Produced by MyHeritage

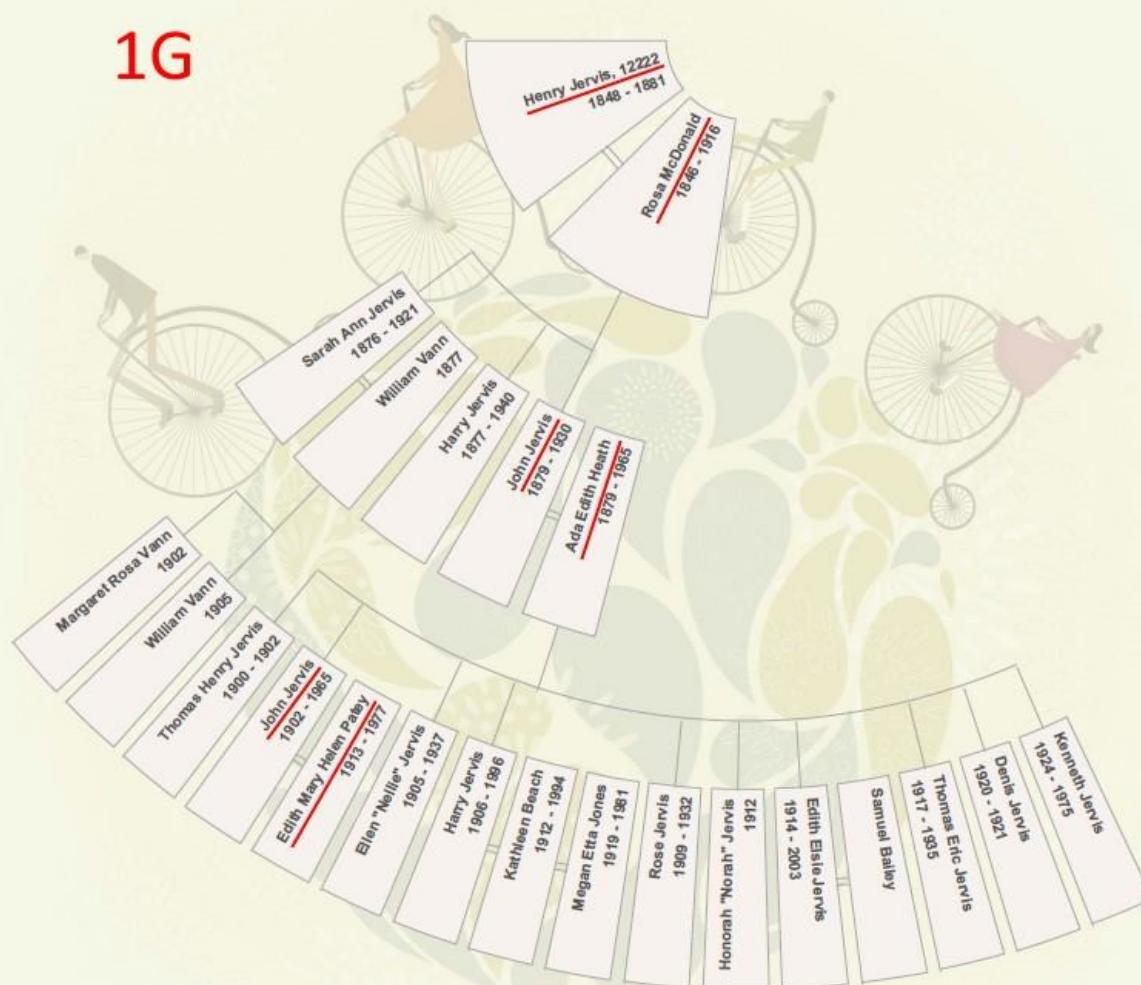






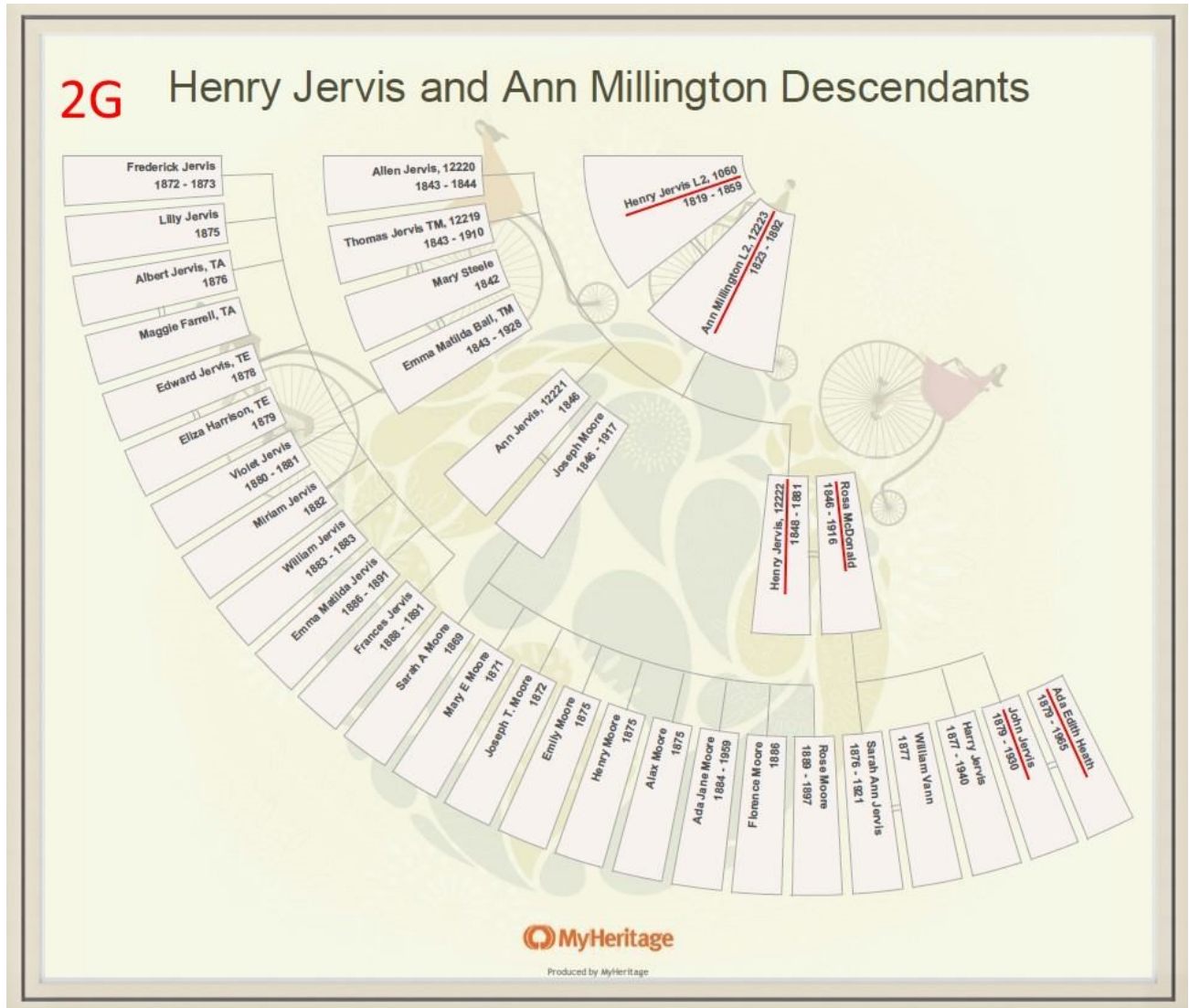
Henry Jervis and Rosa McDonald Descendants

1G



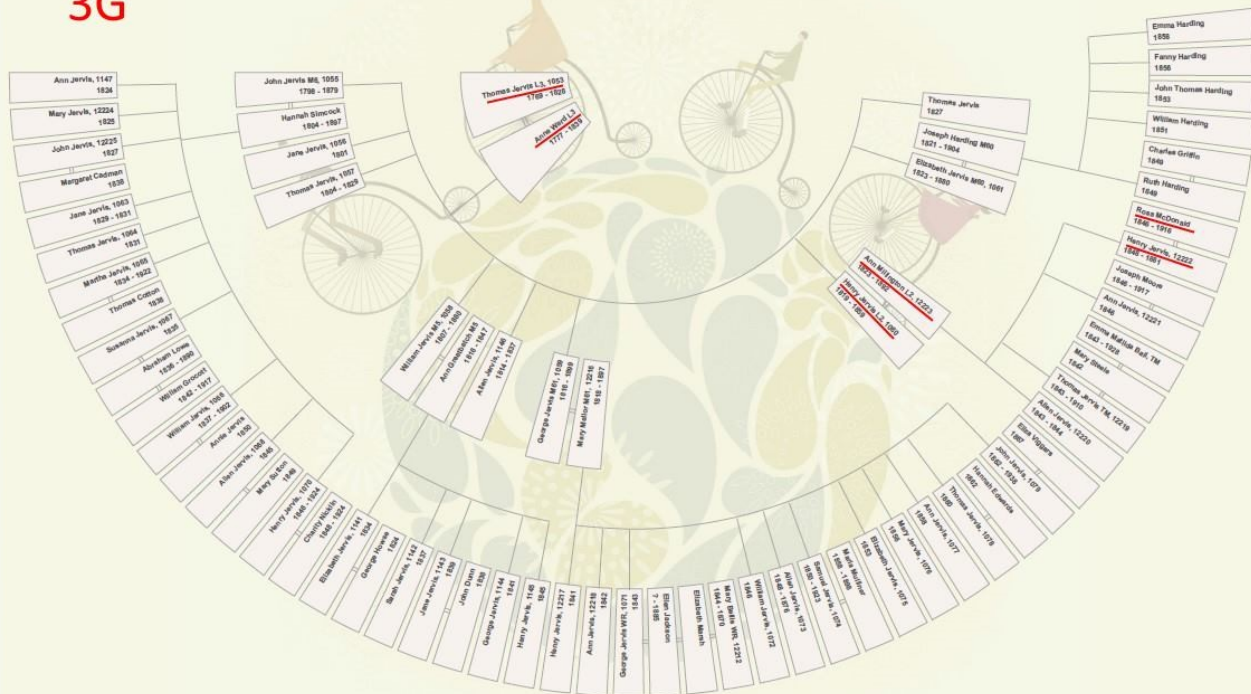
MyHeritage

Produced by MyHeritage

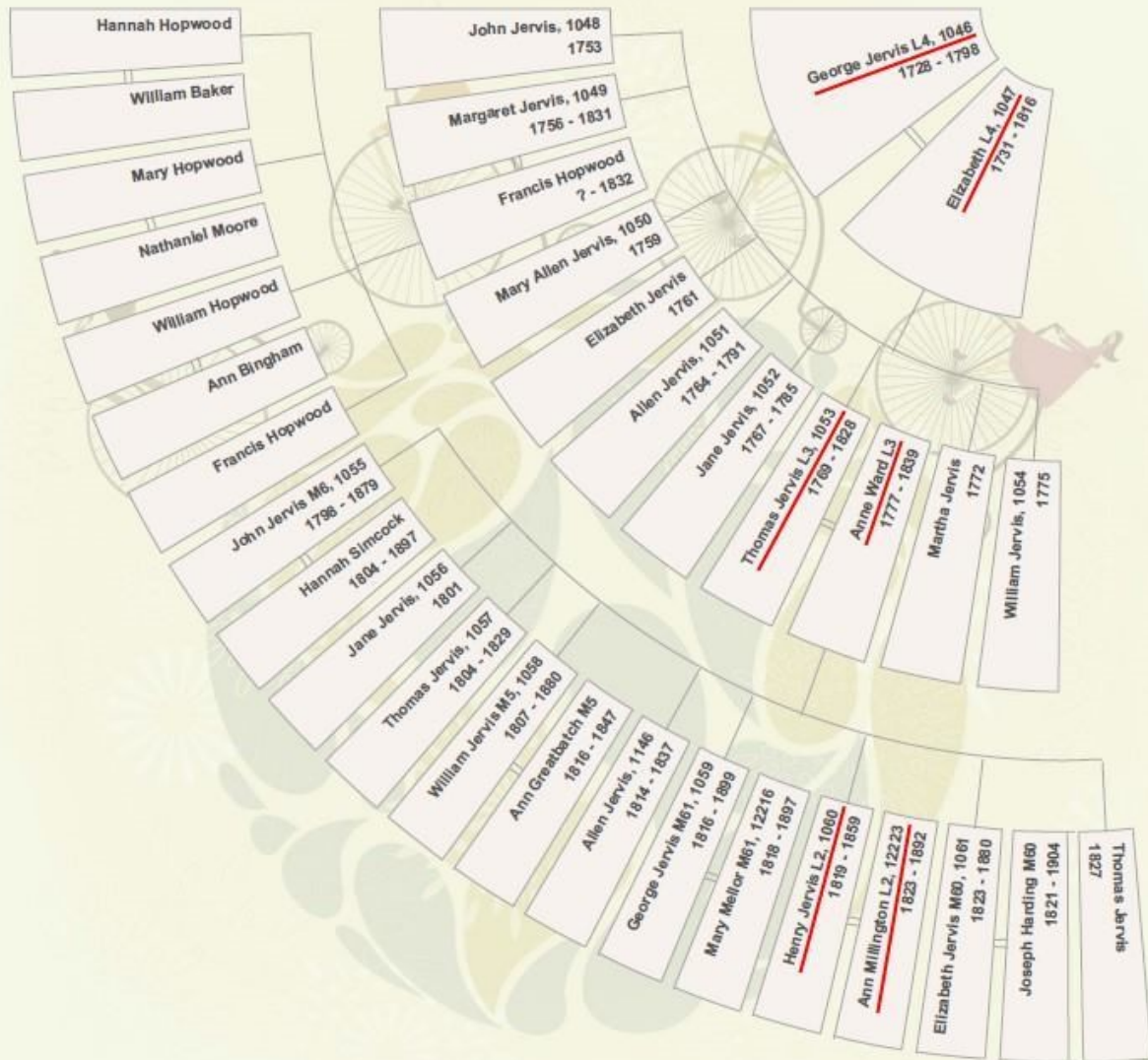


Thomas Jervis and Anne Ward Descendents

3G

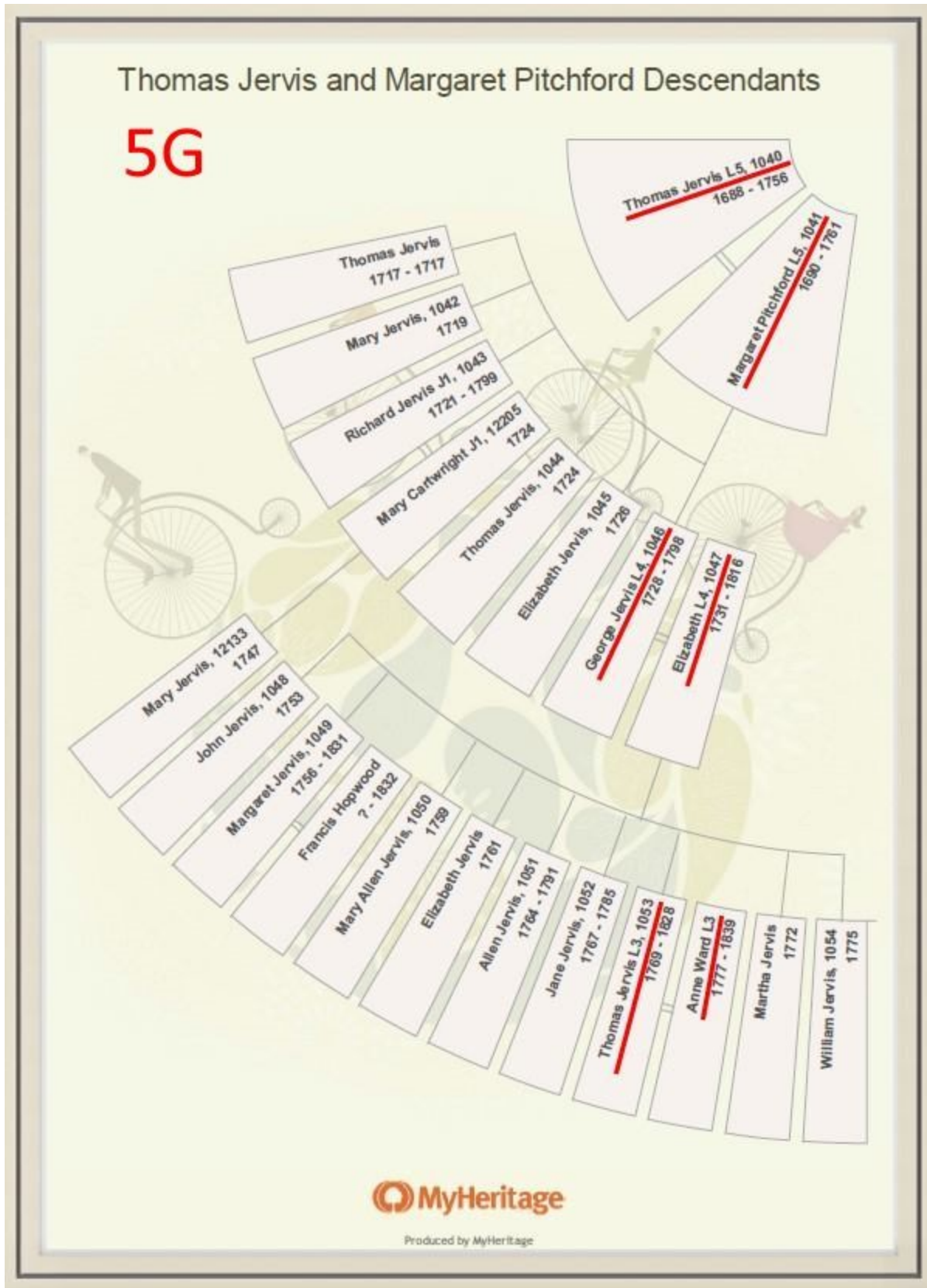


4G George and Elizabeth Jervis Descendents



MyHeritage

Produced by MyHeritage





Thomas and Margery Jervis Descendants

7G



 MyHeritage

Produced by MyHeritage

Thomas and Margaret Jervis Descendants

8G



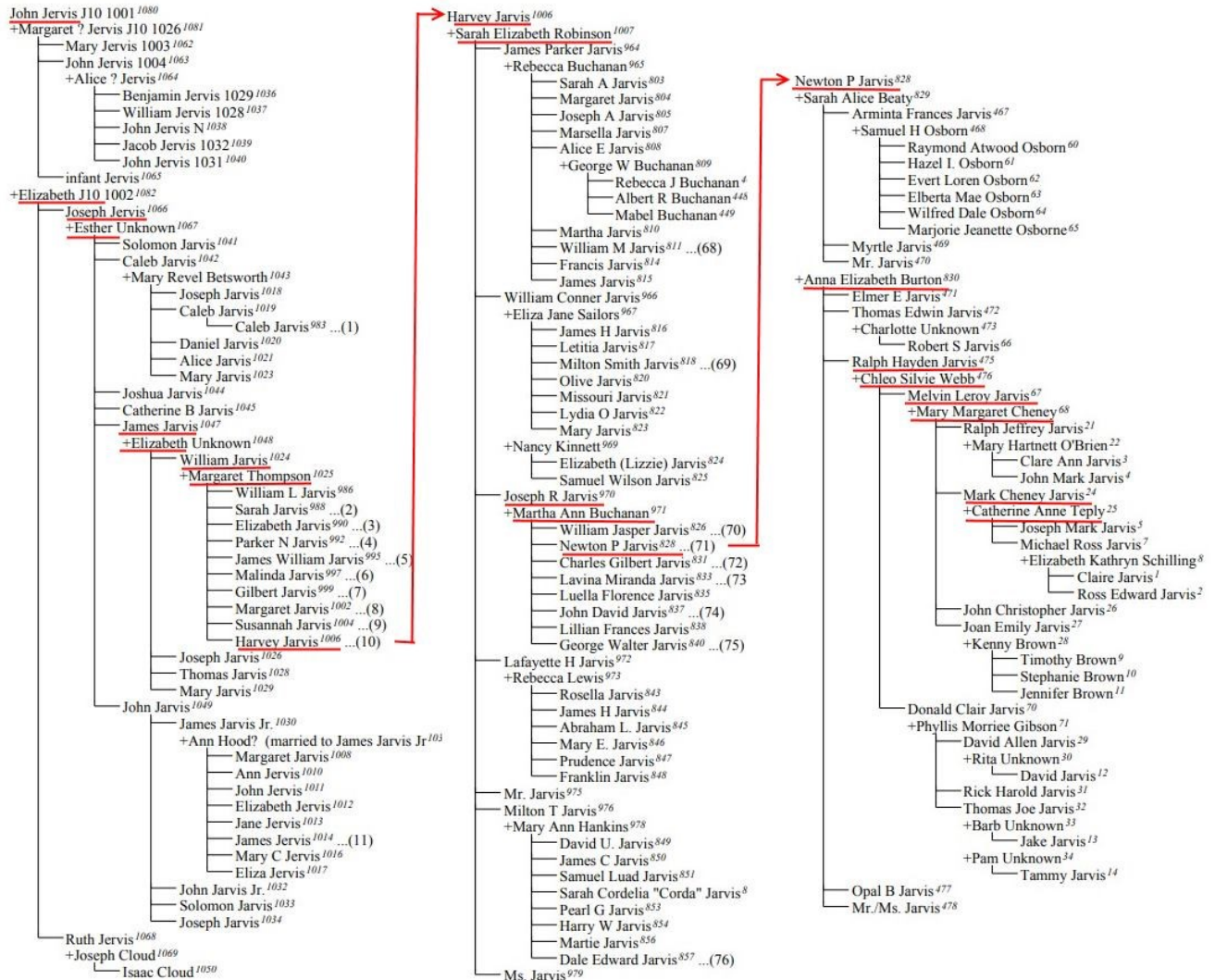
 MyHeritage

Produced by MyHeritage

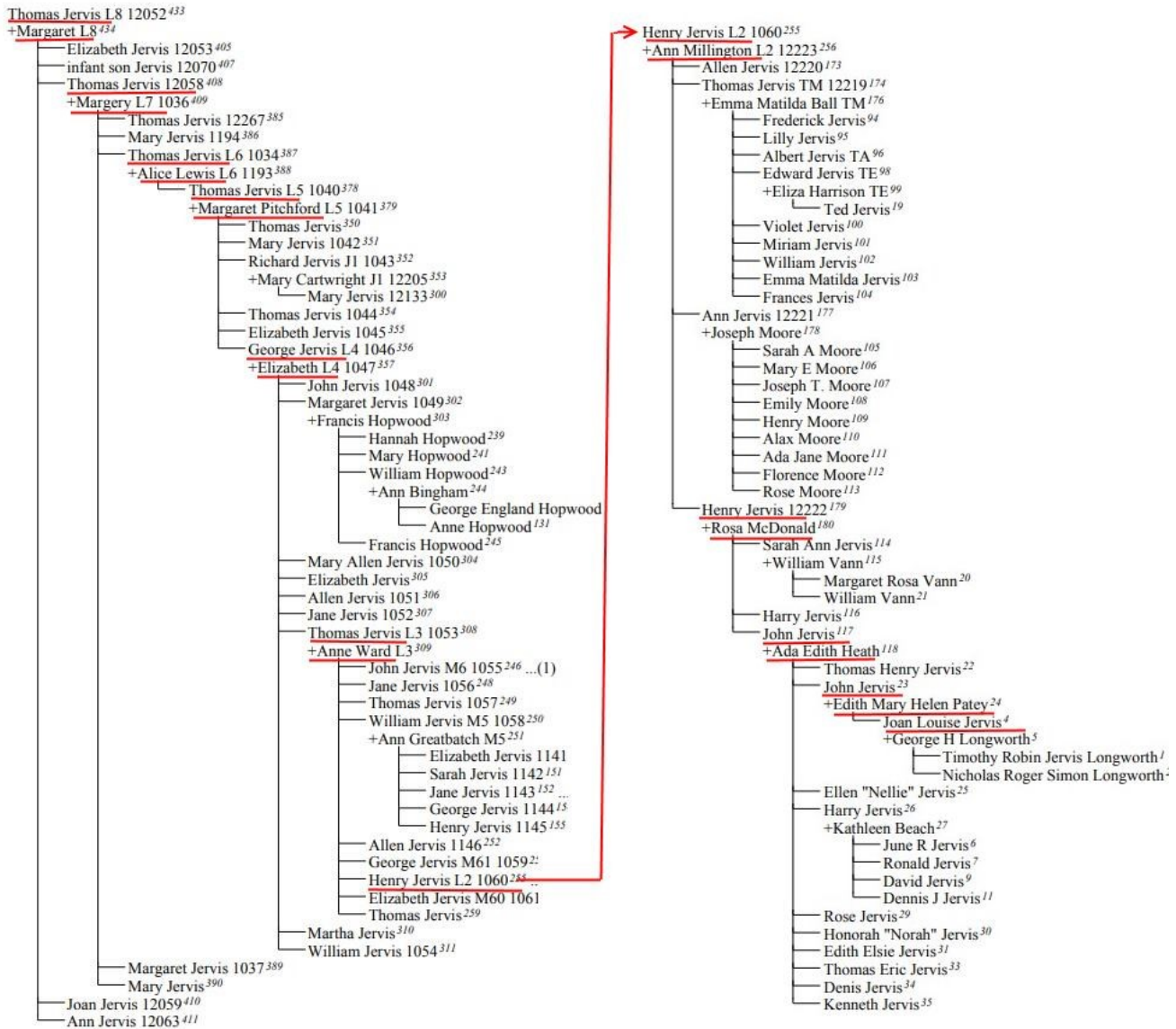
Appendix B – Family Tree Diagrams

A Family Tree Diagram is a good way to see relationships in a compact format.

Mark Jarvis Family Tree



Louise Jervis Longworth Family Tree



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Our English Heritage

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About the Author

I'm Mark Jarvis. My wife is Cathy Teply Jarvis.

Cathy and I have always had a soft spot for old family photos, mementos, furniture pieces, etc. Our home displays lots of these mementos, including an ancestor photo wall.

Since I retired in 2014, I've spent many hours chasing our Jarvis and Teply ancestors.

We have a trove of family information and stuff. And we'd like to share it.

You can also find these stories on familynibbles.com.



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